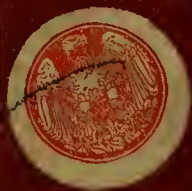


F
574
D4D43





Class F 574

Book . I4 I43

Detroit Illustrated



WERNER A. K. W. 9

H. H. Hook
Publisher.

DETROIT = ILLUSTRATED

THE COMMERCIAL METROPOLIS OF MICHIGAN.

CONTAINING A DETAILED STATEMENT OF ITS

Bracing Climate, Wonderful Resources and Capabilities.

ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY,

INTERSPERSED WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ITS FINE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS OF ITS LEADING CITIZENS.

 DETROIT, MICHIGAN 

HARRY H. HOOK, PUBLISHER.

F 574
.D 4D 43



CITY OF DETROIT, 1860.

In exchange

For the [illegible] of [illegible]

APR 22 1916

21

18-1916

DEDICATORY = = =

To the memory of its founders and their deceased successors and promoters, this Illustrated History of the City of the Straits is reverentially and respectfully dedicated, with the full hope and expectation that it will meet the approbation of the general public, and the appreciation of the present dwellers in Detroit.

Contemporaneous in history with St. Augustine (Florida), Jamestown (Virginia), and Quebec (Canada); established a thousand miles from the sea, in the heart of a wilderness densely populated by semi-barbarians, its infant existence in constant peril, and its founders continually exposed to Indian massacre, famine and pestilence; the theater of sovereignty between the Indian and the white man—between France and England, and lastly, between the American and the Briton, it became the center of civilization for the vast region extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Red River of the North to the waters of Chesapeake Bay.

It was founded upon the banks of the Strait from which it derives its name, and through which flows the waters of inland seas covering an area of nearly 80,000 square miles, to unite with other fresh water seas, whence, finally, to mingle in the River St. Lawrence with the waters of the ocean.

Encompassed by vast bodies of the purest water in the world, secures for it a climatic temperature, a grateful mean between its three contemporary cities, exempting it from either extreme heat or excessive cold, and from destructive storms. Its central situation upon the longest stretch of inland navigable waters in the world, "the door by which one can go in and out to trade with all nations," gave it prominence and military occupancy, for industrial and commercial enterprises, and for healthful and pleasant homes.

The wisdom which selected its location, the confidence in its future manifested by those whose courage and fortitude established and maintained it, and the enterprise of those who followed, is confirmed and realized in the "Detroit of to-day," which we present in these pages as a city unrivaled by any in the land, for location and climate, for its grand surroundings, its broad avenues and parks, the elegance and beauty of its public and private edifices, and the culture and intelligence of its citizens. We further desire herewith to acknowledge our indebtedness to the Honorables C. I. Walker, George P. Goodale, James F. Joy, Theodore H. Hinchman, George M. Lane, Alfred Russel, E. W. Pendleton, G. V. N. Lothrop, Samuel P. Duffield, M. D., Edward W. Jenks, M. D., Morse Stewart, M. D., Bradford Smith, and Fred Carlisle, for their historical, statistical and literary contributions; to George N. Tomlinson as photographer; to the Boston Engraving Company, of Boston, Mass., through whose skill we are indebted for the faithful and artistical reproduction of the "combination" illustrations and pictures, executed in every respect equal to any of similar character done in this country; and lastly, to The Werner Printing & Lithographing Company, of Akron, Ohio, for the mechanical completion of the work.

THE PUBLISHER.

DETROIT, August 1, 1891.



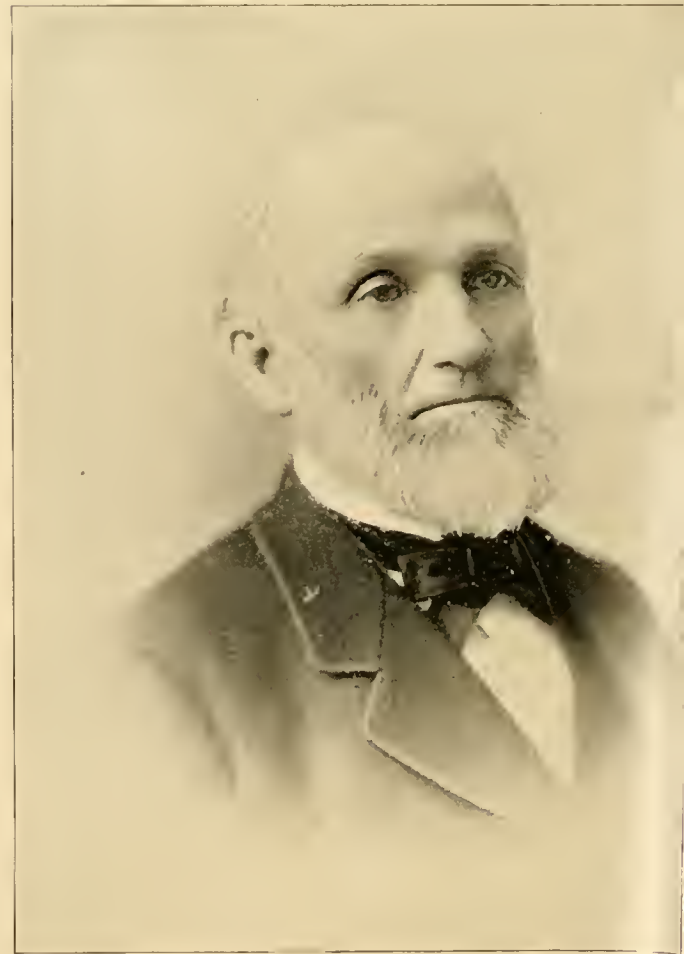
JAMES F. JOY.



RUSSELL A. ALGER.



ALFRED RUSSELL.



HON. CHARLES I. WALKER.

Early Detroit.

EDITED BY JUDGE CHAS. I. WALKER.

From the time when the white man trod the forests and traversed the inland seas, of what subsequently became known as the Northwest, Detroit was held as the seat of political government for the vast territory comprising a region encompassed by the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Great Lakes, embracing the territory now occupied by the five great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

This entire territory was first under the undisputed control of France, which terminated only when Wolf obtained his victory on the Plains of Abraham, and even then, it virtually remained a part of Canada, until 1796, when, under the provisions of Jay's treaty, it was surrendered to the United States. From France, Detroit and the territory tributary, received its first laws, its original social polity, and its early religious character; and although the wave of Anglo-Saxon emigration has, within two-thirds of a century, increased its population to millions, it has not obliterated, and it is hoped may never obliterate, the clear and distinct influence upon the social character established by French dominion.

We should not forget, but proudly remember, that for the first century of its existence the City of the Straits was essentially French, in all its characteristics. We should never forget that the pioneers of civilization and Christianity along the shores of the noble rivers and lakes of the great Northwest, were Frenchmen. That in the face of dangers, toils, sacrifices and sufferings, which no language can portray, they bore aloft the torch of Christian truth, amid moral darkness and desolation; and, sustained by a mental and moral discipline known only to such as possess an unfaltering trust in God, they welcomed torture and death with a joyousness that finds few parallels in the annals of mankind. The memory of their deeds are embalmed in the glowing pages of Bancroft, whose decease is this day (January 17, 1891,) chronicled, leaving for me, simply to refer to the chronological details of the *circumstances, events and incidents* connected with the *discovery, occupation and influences* controlling *during the period* from 1610 to 1837.

On the third of July, 1608, Champlain founded Quebec. The maps drawn, and which have recently been found, indicate that the straits upon which Detroit is situated must have been visited by the white man, and known by Champlain as early as 1610, and from this period we date the discovery of its locality. Doubtless, the Straits were visited by missionaries and hunters from time to time during the interval, but we have no authentic record of the fact, except the following: "In the spring of 1670, Francois Dollier and Abb Bribant-de-Galinee passed from Lake Erie through the Straits to the foot of Belle Isle, where they planted a cross and affixed thereon the French coat of arms."

The 10th of August, 1679, ten years subsequent, Father Hennepin, who accompanied La Salle in the first vessel built by Europeans (the "Griffin") navigating the lakes, says: "This strait is finer than that of Niagara; the navigation is easy, the coast being low and even. It runs directly from north to south. The country is fine, the soil fertile, the banks of the straits are vast meadows, and the prospect is terminated with Hills covered with Vineyards. Trees bearing good fruit, groves and forests so well disposed that one could not have made, without the help of art, so charming a prospect. It is so stocked with stags, wild goats, bears (the latter being better for food than our pork), while turkey cocks, swans and duck are common. The forests are chiefly made up of walnut, chestnut, plum and pear trees, loaded with their own fruit and vine. There is also abundance of timber fit for building, so that they who shall be so happy as to inhabit this noble country, cannot but remember with gratitude those who have discovered the way, by venturing to sail upon an unknown lake for above one hundred leagues."

Hennepin proposed a settlement here, but La Salle had grander projects, and pushed his way west.

As early as 1683 the English of New York sought to obtain control of Detroit River, and deserters from the French were employed to accompany the Iroquois on such an expedition, but nothing was accomplished.

The treaty of Ryswick (1679) suspended for the time further attempts on the part of the English to secure this portion of French territory, but great efforts were made secretly by the former to draw the Indians of the Northwest to "Orange" and "Manatte" (as Albany and New York were then called). These allurements were not without their effect, which was heightened by Iroquois endeavors, in the English interests. In 1699 Robert Livingston laid before Lord Bellomont a project for taking possession of "DeTroette," as called by the French, and known in the Chippewa tongue as "Wawentanong." The



VIEWS IN BELLE ISLE PARK.

same year LaMotte Cadillac first proposed to the French Government to make a settlement for habitation at the same place. He did not immediately succeed. In 1700, Livingston renewed his project of 1699 with greater earnestness. "It is," said he, "the most pleasant and plentiful inland place in America; there is arable land for thousands of people; the only place for beaver hunting, for which our Indians have fought so long. Here you have millions of elk, beaver, swan, geese, and all sorts of fowl; possessors of it, we control the fur trade of an illimitable territory."

La Motte Cadillac, failing to impress the importance of his scheme upon the colonial government, went to France and laid his plans before Count Pontchartrain, the French minister. His first object was to make it a permanent post, not subject to frequent changes, "that to secure permanency, it was necessary to have French traders and soldiers, and to induce friendly Indians to gather around it, and thus become able to meet the Iroquois. It would also intercept the English trade, as well as open a way to the Southwest, which could be reached from above.

The minister was so favorably impressed with Cadillac's representations and plans, that the latter was directly commissioned by the Crown as commandant, and reaching Quebec on his return from France, March 8th, 1701, left for his new post, June 5, with 50 soldiers and 50 artisans and tradesmen—reached Detroit on the 24th of July, 1701, and immediately enclosed his proposed fort by a stockade. It stood on what was formerly known as the first terrace, being on the ground lying between Larned street and the river, between Griswold and Wayne—this point being opposite the narrowest part of the river, and high enough to command everything within range.

Detroit Under the French.

Up to the settlement of Detroit by Cadillac, there was nothing of which any political future could grow, as all posts in the Northwest were simply established for military purposes, and had no other significance. Except Detroit, no other establishment was allowed to form a nucleus of settlement, and hence, Detroit may be considered the first European settlement in the Northwest Territory, where any form of law, except military, controlled or was observed.

After so far completing the fort as to make it defensible against Indians, erecting some log houses and preparing the ground for fall crops, Cadillac addressed himself to one of the great purposes he had in view—"That of gathering around the infant settlement the Indian nations of the territories, and make Detroit the great center of Indian trade, Indian power, and Indian civilization. In this he was successful, notwithstanding the opposition of a vicious commercial policy that characterized the French Government in the new world, and which had conferred upon the Canada Company the exclusive right to control the fur and peltry traffic of the Northwest. How far this was authorized by the king is not evident, but it is known that the next year Cadillac was given certain oversight of the business, although not control of its details.

In 1703 several Indian villages had sprung up. Cadillac built comfortable homes for the chiefs, and sought to inspire them with a love for domestic comfort, and the habits of civilized life. He urged upon the colonial minister the establishment of a seminary for the education of the Indian children with those of the French, and sought to encourage permanent settlements by the French and the granting of lands to them. In this he was greatly thwarted by the Canada Company, which, desiring to monopolize the fur trade, was interested in having as few settlers as possible. Strong representations were made by it, and the officials of the colonial government at Quebec, against the continuance of Cadillac's policy, so that in May, 1703, the King ordered the assemblage of the principal men of the country to consider the expediency of its continuance. The Governor General and intendant (instead of assembling Cadillac and the principal inhabitants as required by the King's order) assembled at Quebec (*without notice to Cadillac*) such persons as they saw fit, *to pass upon the propriety of continuing the Post*, calling only such traders from Detroit as were then in Quebec. *These* were not permitted to leave until they had signed the report declaring the post uninhabitable and burdensome, and recommending its abandonment.

In the Fall of 1704, Cadillac visited Quebec and was at once arrested by order of the intendant, upon charges previously preferred by agents of the Canada Company, whom he had subjected to imprisonment for fraudulent transactions, one of whom was a brother-in-law of the two principal directors of the company, and the other an uncle to the Governor General. After vexatious delays, Cadillac was acquitted of the charges, June 15th, 1705; but the Governor General delayed his return to his command. In the mean-



THEODORE H. HINCHMAN.



GEORGE P. GOODALE.



JAMES F. NOYES, M. D.



THE LATE JACOB S. FARRAND.

time, the colonial minister (Count Pontchartrain) had arrived at Quebec, and Cadillac presented himself before him, to vindicate his conduct, and fully reinstated himself in the confidence of the minister. In the summer of 1706 he returned, relying confidently on the support of the King; meanwhile, owing to the long absence of Cadillac, and the indiscretion of M. Bouguimont (who had been sent to take command), the Ottawas had become turbulent, and finally in the spring of 1706 they attacked the Miamis near the fort, killed Father Constantine, a Recollet, and La Rivere, a soldier, outside the walls. The Indians prolonged this kind of siege for forty days, but did no material mischief. Cadillac being still at Quebec, learning of the attack, determined to have signal redress, and subsequently, when the Ottawas sent a deputation to the Governor General suing for peace, after rebuking them sharply, he referred them to Cadillac, who had, during the interim, returned to his post. The deputation then came to Detroit, and most earnestly and humbly besought his pardon and mercy. Cadillac looking upon Le Pesant (or the Bear), a chief of power and influence, as the principal offender, determined that he should be given up for vengeance. The Indian chiefs yielded, but requested that Cadillac should send a canoe to Mackinaw, where they would deliver La Pesant. He did send a canoe and the old chief was given up, but with that genuine kindness of soul characteristic of him, he pardoned La Pesant, and set him at liberty.

Notwithstanding the favors and honors bestowed by Count Pontchartrain, with which he sent him back to his post in 1706, powerful interests were at work at Versailles to undermine Cadillac's position. In consequence of the complaints made of his conduct by the Governor General, M. de Vandrenile, and M. Randot (intendant), and of counter charges made by Cadillac, the King on the 30th of June, 1707, appointed Sieur d'Arguement to visit Detroit, and make careful and thorough inquiries as to the condition of the post, the character of its soil, the advantages of its location, the facts as to the action and charges of the colonial officers, and the conduct of Cadillac generally.

It is not easy to form in our minds a clear and distinct picture of Detroit as it was at this time (1707-8). The location of the fort and the character of its defences have already been referred to. The soldiers rarely numbered twenty-five, and they were poorly paid and illy clad. There were less than seventy French settlers (properly so-called), nearly half of whom were traders. Twenty-nine of these settlers had taken ground plots within the fort, and had erected small log houses, thatched with grass, situated on either side of the streets, about fifteen feet in width. Besides the settlers, there were found occasionally at the post many voyageurs and bush-rangers, while around were gathered the Indians in their villages. It was over this mixed element that Cadillac exercised almost absolute authority. The Canadian Company no longer monopolized the fur trade, and with its monopoly ceased also the salary of 2,000 francs it had paid Cadillac, also the supplies it had furnished him. He, therefore, was dependent upon such resources as the place furnished to support himself and family, and to keep up the establishment of the post. Soon after his return from Quebec, he brought two canoe loads of French wheat and also a variety of other seeds and grain. Prior to this no wheat had been grown, the only grain used being Indian corn—and the Hurons and Ottawas (who were expert farmers) raised it in great abundance, as well as beans, pumpkins and squashes. He also brought machinery for a large water mill, which he erected on the Savoyard River, which stream was within the domain, and ran between the town and the later fort. For the grinding of grain he charged one-eighth toll. He also charged licenses to mechanics for the exercise of their trade, and to the inhabitants a small rent for the use of the lands they occupied, together with a poll tax of two francs per year. He also kept in store brandy, which was dealt out to each customer in turn, limiting the quantity to one twenty-fourth part of a quart at any one time, and for which he charged at the rate of twenty francs per quart; thus the high price and small quantity sold to individuals, measurably prevented intoxication. He made two grants of land within the present limits of Detroit (though not included until within a few years), and as the first land grants in Michigan, and the only manorial grants ever recognized as valid in the State, they deserve mention. One, dated March 10th, 1707, and made to Francois Fafard-dit-Delorme, was two arpents (400 feet) in width, by twenty in depth, the consideration being that Delorme was to pay annually five livres (about twenty-five cents) for Seigniorial dues, and ten livres for other privileges, payable in peltries, until a currency was established in the colony, and thereafter in money; that he commence improving within three months; that he should plant, or help to plant, a long May pole annually, before the principal manor, and grind his grain at the public mill, giving toll at eight pounds for each minot; that he should not sell, hypothecate, or lease without consent, and that he should be subject to the grantors; a preemption in case of sale as well as to dues of alienation, and subject to the use of timber for vessels and fortifications, as the King demanded. The grantee could not work at any mechanical arts without special permit. He was given permission to trade, but must employ no clerks, unless they had been domiciliated at Detroit. The sale of brandy to the Indians forfeited the liquor and confiscated the lands. The grant did not require the grantee to reside on the lands, because, for many years, life was unsafe without the gates of the town.



HAMMOND BUILDING.

That Cadillac derived sufficient revenue from the foregoing sources to maintain his position and provide for his family, and the expenses of the garrison, without aid from the home or colonial government is evident, from the comparative degree of prosperity which existed between the period of his return from Quebec (in 1707), up to the time of his leaving Detroit to assume the governorship of Louisiana, in 1710-11, and notwithstanding the fact that M. D'Aiguillon, in November, 1708, reported strongly against the further maintenance of Detroit post, he was able to leave it in a condition which compelled France and the world to acknowledge him as the founder, on the banks of the Detroit River, of a large and flourishing colony. To his memory, as the founder of our city, we owe this tribute of gratitude. There are few names connected with the Northwest that are entitled to so high a place in its history. He was eminently frank and truthful—a cordial friend, and an earnest, open foe. His enemies accused him of being ambitious of gain, but no taint of fraud, corruption, or treachery, rested upon his acts, while recorded facts show that he devoted himself with disinterested and self-denying toil and sacrifice to the well-being of the little colony he founded. No special vices seem to have marked his career, or marred the harmony of his character. Such was De La Motte Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, and the first Governor of Louisiana.

We have devoted more space to him and to this portion of the early history of our city, because of the courage, perseverance, and integrity exhibited by him in establishing a colony in the very heart of the new world, amongst a savage population, a thousand miles from the sea coast, and in opposition to the apparent policy of the very government whose fostering care he should have received, but which was *withheld* through the *cupidity, intrigue, and treachery* of high officials of that government.

The year succeeding Cadillac's departure from Detroit, it was attacked by a large force of Foxes, which for a time threatened its complete extinction. Du Buisson was in command of the post, when early in the Spring of 1712 the Indians encamped in large numbers, within fifty paces of the fort. They were insolent—claimed the whole country as their own, destroyed the property of the French, and killed their animals. They dared not offer resistance, and Du Buisson was compelled to treat them with mildness, as his whole force consisted of but thirty Frenchmen and eight Miami Indians, and his ordnance of two swivels; but when they ventured to come into the fort to kill an inhabitant, he could no longer restrain himself, but took arms and drove them from its immediate vicinity; the Indians, however, intrenched themselves within easy musket shot. Just at the very crisis, a large force of friendly Indians arrived from their winter hunting grounds. Among these were the Illinois, the Missouries, as well as the tribes in the vicinity—the Ottawas, Hurons, and Pottawatomies. They were at once admitted to the fort, and supplied with ammunition. The Foxes became at once the besieged instead of the besiegers. For nineteen days they held their position, when they surrendered at discretion, but no quarter was given. The Hurons, especially, did not spare a single prisoner that fell to their lot. Nearly 1,000 Foxes perished in their attack on Detroit, while the allies lost only 60 Indians and one Frenchman. With this siege ended the chief perils of the young city. For many years peace prevailed; settlements were made up and down the river, and from 1712 to 1760 (when French dominion ceased), the people dwelt in Arcadian simplicity and happiness, loving intercourse of a simple, generous, social, and hospitable character prevailing, free from ambition and its cares.

The deep majestic river, the beautiful meadows upon its banks, with the background of vines, fruit and the noble forests, teeming with almost every kind of game; the cultivated soil, rich in its production of cereals and vegetables, its waters furnishing the finest of fish, its climate mild and salubrious—all united in making it, as the early French state, "the loveliest portion of Canada." A country so abounding with beauties and advantages, soon became attractive to settlers from France and the older portions of Canada, so that there grew up a social element, possessing two general national characteristics, yet in some respects distinct: one of gentlemanly traders and farmers having noble connections and antecedents, the other being voyageurs and peasants. Here on the margin of Detroit river, they lived side by side in perfect harmony, yet each in his own sphere—each contented with his place. The peasant indulging in no dreams of the "equality of man," while the gentleman, jealous of no encroachment from the peasant, was the indulgent, kind-hearted employer and patron.

They were a gay, light-hearted people—scrupulously honest, generous and honorable. Surrounded with dangers, they met them with undaunted courage, and when the peril passed, their habitual gayety returned. No memory of the past or fear of the future marred the happiness of the present. Sorrow and suffering were soon forgotten, and privations laughed at or cheerfully endured. Simple and frugal in their habits, contented with their lot, they renewed in the forest recesses of the New World the life of the old, and the joyous scenes of sunny France were lived over again on the banks of the Detroit.

This happy condition continued with slight interruption until 1747, when British agents, aided by the Iroquois, succeeded in leading the Hurons away from the French, and about the same time the country was troubled by deserters and renegades from Louisiana. Added to these troubles, the supply of pro-



RUSSELL HOUSE—Interior and Exterior Views.

visions from the lands about the settlement began to fail, and for awhile there was danger from famine. In 1748 it was questioned whether it might not be well to remove the fort to Bois-blanc Island, but it was not thought best to do so, as the Indians having become settled, tranquility was restored and quiet reigned at Detroit.

In 1750, Governor De la Galissonnieri, in his report to the French Court, after noting the weak points and advantages of various places, makes special reference to Detroit. "This place demands now the greatest attention; did it contain a farming population of a thousand, it would feed all the rest." "Throughout the whole interior of Canada it is best adapted for a town, where all the trade of the lakes would concentrate. Were it provided with a good garrison and surrounded by a goodly number of settlements, it would be enabled to over-awe almost all the Indians of the continent." He also made suggestions in regard to the establishment of manufacturing industries. "In this regard there is a great contrast between the English and French in their treatment of their respective colonies—the former obstructing and prohibiting and the latter encouraging and aiding their establishment." About this time the fort and stockade were enlarged, and pursuant to the suggestions of the Governor, a considerable number of settlers were sent from France, advances being made by the Government, until they were able to take care of themselves. They prospered; but in 1752 provisions were so scarce that Indian corn reached twenty livres (equal to \$4 our money) a bushel in peltries—and it was feared some of the Canadians would have to be sent away. Famine was not the only danger at Detroit. The small-pox also began its ravages in the adjacent villages of the Pottawatomies and Ottawas; but by 1754, the settlement again began to recover and the colony to flourish. Meantime, when the English banished the Acadians from their homes—scattering families and communities—some of the unfortunate victims found refuge in Detroit.

During the border war between the French and English, which soon after broke out, Detroit militia took an active part, rendering good service; and when the war on the lower St. Lawrence drew towards its close, Bellestre commanded them in several sharp engagements.

In November, 1760, Major Robert Rogers, with a force consisting of part of the 60th (Royal Americans) and 80th regiments, appeared below the town and demanded its surrender, in accordance with the terms of the capitulation of Canada. Neither the commandant (M. de Bellestre), nor the inhabitants, had been apprised of the fact "that the garrison at Detroit was included," and therefore questioned the information contained in the letter of Rogers, but upon examining copies of the articles of capitulation, dispatched him by the latter, through Major Campbell, he was compelled to submit, and the British flag was raised over the astounded settlement.

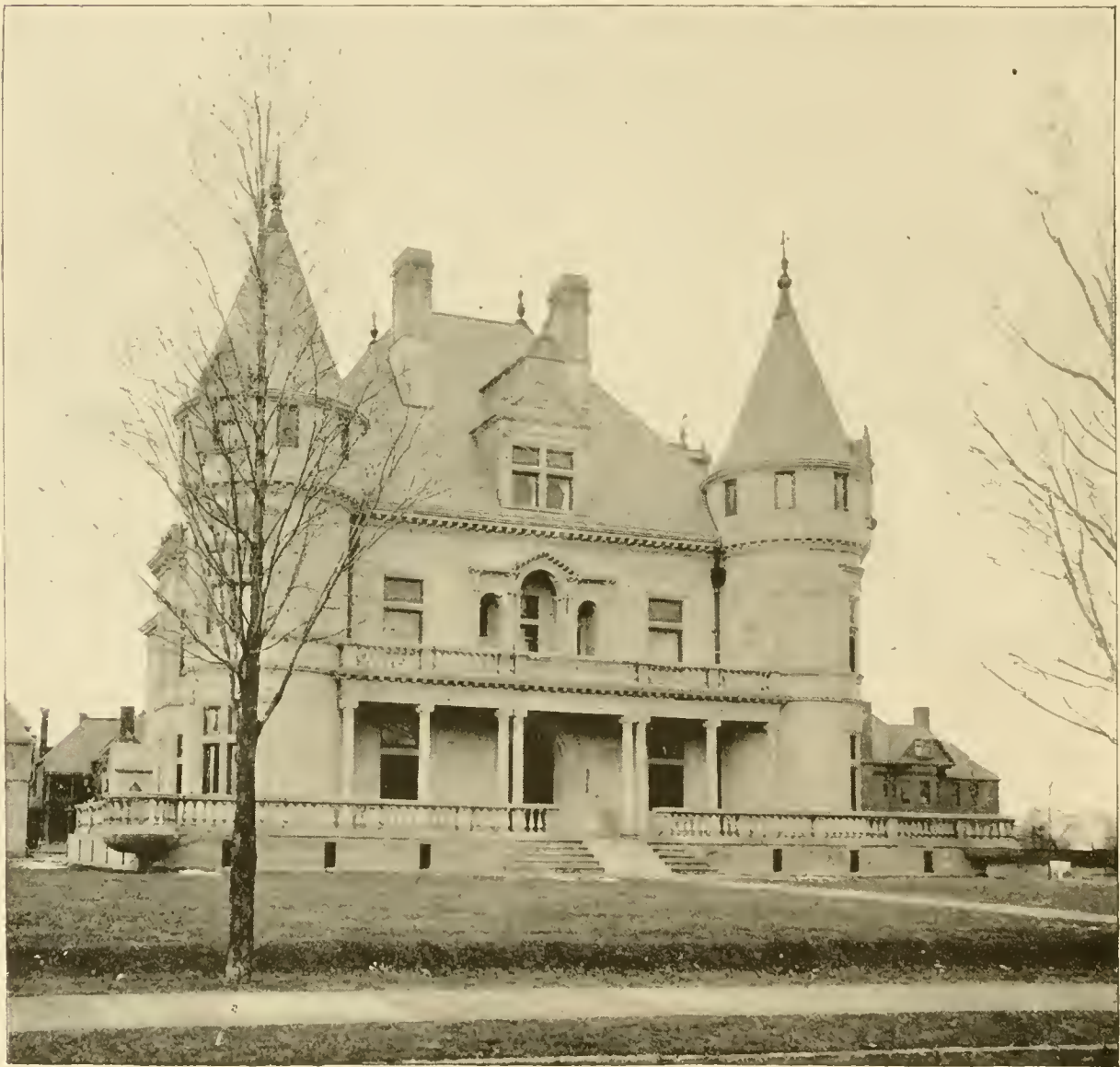
Francois Marie, commonly called and signing himself Piquete de Bellestre, was the last of the French commanders of Detroit, and deserves a prominent place in its history, for the efficiency, sagacity and bravery shown by him in protecting its inhabitants during the border war against British and Indian foes.

Detroit Under British Rule.

1760.

The white population of Detroit settlement at this time did not exceed 700 or 800, in place of 2,500 as estimated by Major Rogers, and were mostly French. The settlements from the fort, up and down the river on both sides, was about six miles. There were within the pickets from 80 to 100 dwellings—all of logs, except the house of the commandant. The farms were all narrow and deep, with a frontage on the river, so that the houses were near together, and, being neatly whitewashed, presented from the water a very picturesque appearance.

When the English took possession of Detroit and its dependent territory, they found a people who had but little conception of a municipal freedom and self-government, or of liberty regulated by law, originating from the will of the governed, and received with equal unquestioning submissiveness, their law from the king and his subordinates, and their religion from their priests. The settlers being comparatively few in numbers, and all within a line of ten miles long, the new rulers deemed there was no occasion for any immediate change of legal system. In fact, there was so little for law to operate upon, that the people knew nothing about its necessities. By the articles of capitulation, those Frenchmen who chose to do so could dispose of their estate and leave the colony. A few availed themselves of these privileges and went to Illinois, St. Louis and Louisiana. Bellestre and his garrison were escorted East.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK J. HECKER.

The Treaty of Peace was not signed until 1763, and although the proclamation of George the Third, of October 7, established the government of Quebec for Canada, Detroit and the territory west was not included. Hence no civil code was established, except *nominally*. The magistrates were appointed by the commandant, and the soldiers executed their processes. As a sequence, mutual distrust and dislike was engendered between the British officers and the people.

During the year (May, 1763) Pontiac, the celebrated Pottawatomie chief, besieged the fort—hemmed in and sorely harrassed the garrison, defeated a strong detachment sent out against him, and was only repulsed at the end of eleven months by a large force under General Bradstreet, who subsequently succeeded Gladwin as commandant of the Post. The fact that Pontiac and other Indian chiefs regarded the French as their allies, and refused to recognize the treaty of Paris, was perhaps one of the reasons why the British regarded the French settlers with suspicion. Undoubtedly this had much to do with many of the restrictions which the latter complained of.

Immediately following the Pontiac war, traders from Albany appeared, and obtained some foothold. They were a roving class. Sir William Johnson referring to them, says: "They were greedy and unscrupulous; deceived and cheated the Indians, making Englishmen still more obnoxious to both the French settlers and savages. The greatest number of permanent traders finally settling in Detroit, were of Scottish birth or origin. These gentlemen obtained and retained great ascendancy over the Indians, and it was through them that ultimately the Northwest tribes became allies of the English. In 1765 Bradstreet urged upon the government the introduction of more settlers, but the trade interests of Great Britain were as much opposed to encouraging American settlements as any of the French intriguers had been. These and the other influences mentioned retarded the growth of Detroit. Referring again to the influence exercised by the Scottish element in harmonizing the French and Indian with the English, we must not forget that the representatives of the former came from the Highlands of Scotland. They were imbued with that old feudal system which produced and encouraged the old habit of courtesy and kindness to inferiors, and paid but little regard to the claims of wealth or social relations *based* upon it; though high tempered, they still recognized the principles of equal and impartial justice, and hence were careful of giving offence, either to the French or Indian element.

Detroit During the Revolutionary War.

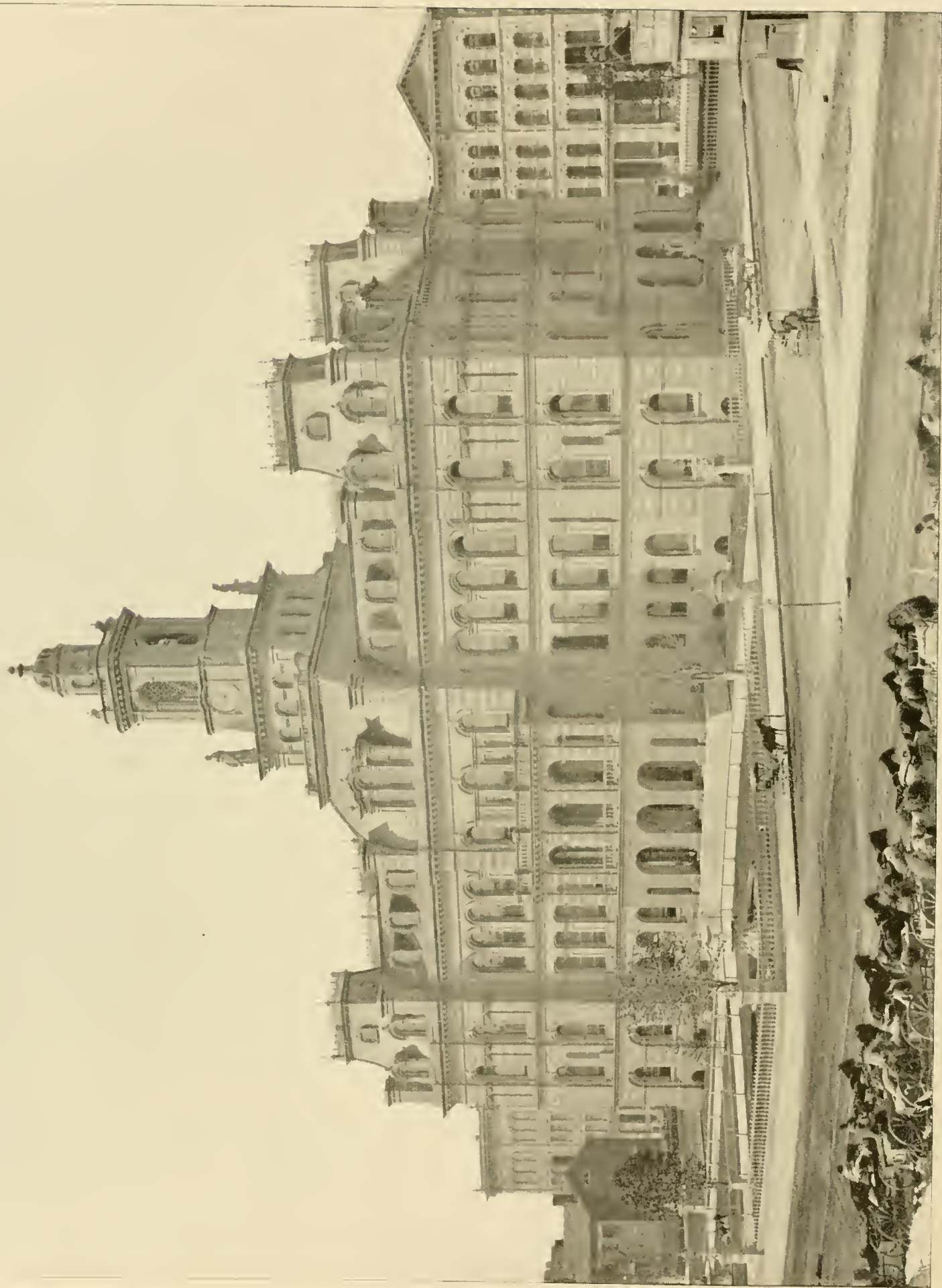
The emigration of original British subjects was somewhat limited during the interim between 1760 and 1778, as, at the latter period, there were only thirty Scotchmen, fifteen Irishmen and two Englishmen. These were mostly traders and without families. No new settlements had been formed, and at the commencement of the Revolution, exclusive of officers and soldiers, the entire population of the Northwest did not exceed 5,000 souls.

In 1775, Colonel Henry Hamilton was sent to Detroit as superintendent of it and its dependencies. The latter included the entire Northwest. He was clothed with absolute authority, both civil and military, and *specially* instructed to secure the affiliation of the Indian tribes. From this time, Detroit became the center of British power in the Northwest. The relentless and cruel Indian warfare against the border settlements of Pennsylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, received its inspiration and direction from British influences at Detroit.

The Indian power of the Northwest was estimated by Sir William Johnson to have exceeded, without including the Illinois Indians, 9,000 fighting men. This power, through British influence and British gold, was employed to cripple and destroy the struggling colonies, and in its rapacity and ferocity, spared neither sex, infancy nor age.

The French residents, while brave and manly, lacked those habits of organization which are somewhat instinctive with the Briton and American, and while discontented with English rule, they remained, as a body, neutral; and, although some few enlisted in the military service, only a few prominent French citizens were commissioned in the militia, and fought under the British flag.

Both governments saw from the beginning the importance of Detroit as the center of Indian affairs, and whoever occupied it controlled the latter. If the Americans secured their independence, the settlements of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and the entire Northwest were certain to become American States. The British could only maintain their dominion over this region by depopulating so much of the Western country as was settled by Americans, and therefore their plans were deliberately laid to excite the Indians



to the indiscriminate slaughter of Americans. From 1775 the tribes were stirred up by British emissaries against American settlements. Hamilton, the Lieutenant Governor of Detroit, accepted the well-known policy of the British Government (which, it will be remembered, was eloquently denounced by Lord Chat-ham at the time), and without hesitation offered to assume the office of setting on the savages. Adopting the usual methods, he found fit subjects to aid him, and raids were made upon the settlements in Ohio and Kentucky, till at length George Rogers Clark set out from Virginia and began to change the face of affairs, by capturing Vincennes, Ind. (July 4, 1778), and quieting the hostility of the Indians in that quarter. The news of the victory of Americans over the British caused great excitement at Detroit, and Hamilton at once prepared to re-conquer the country; in the course of which Hamilton reached and re-captured Vincennes on the 15th of December. On the 25th of February following, Clark re-took the Post. Hamilton, Hay, De Jean and Lamothe were put in irons and sent to Virginia, and the privates (being mostly French) were paroled.

This severity was exercised toward the former because of their cruelty toward American prisoners at Detroit, it being charged that Hamilton had offered rewards for scalps and not for prisoners, that De Jean was the willing instrument of his cruelty, and that Hay and Lamothe had led scalping parties, who spared neither men, women nor children. They were subsequently released upon a stringent parole, through the interposition of General Washington.

The capture of Vincennes the second time was temporarily a turning point in the history of the North-west. By the influence of these events, or through their happening, the northwest boundary of the new American Union was removed from Ohio and Kentucky to the Great Lakes. Nowhere else did the colonies have a foothold in the territory comprising Michigan, Wisconsin, and the great States, North-west—and only for the victory of George Rogers Clark, it possibly would have been to-day part of a British Canadian colony. During Hamilton's absence, the fort at Detroit was in command of Major R. B. Lernoult (sometimes written Le Noul't), who, after Clark's success, anticipating an attack, built a new fort, locating it on the rising ground between the streets now known as Griswold and Wayne, Congress, and Michigan avenue. This was called Fort Lernoult until 1813, when it was changed to that of Shelby, in honor of Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky. (It remained until 1827, when it was abandoned to the city.) January 12, 1779, Washington urged the importance of an expedition to capture Detroit; but while several were projected, none succeeded. Meantime, Aront Schuyler De Peyster succeeded Hamilton at Detroit—who, while at times seemingly arbitrary, was undoubtedly a good officer. He conflicted somewhat with the home government and its policy, as the largest number of Indian grants to actual settlers during the legitimate British possession, were confirmed by him soon after his arrival. He is said to have possessed some literary ability, and assumed and practiced duties somewhat multifarious. On occasion he performed the duties of chaplain, and in this capacity married Thomas Williams (father of John R.) to Miss Cecelia Campau, May 7th, 1781.

The defeat and capture of Hamilton greatly lessened the prestige of the British name among the Indians, and the British officers at Detroit felt the necessity of striking some great blow to restore and retain their confidence.

The French, who never loved the British, were also becoming disaffected, and when they learned of the treaty between France and the United States, began to express sympathy with the colonies. These facts led to preparations of an extensive character by the English, under the direction of General Haldemand (commandant at Quebec), and accordingly, ample arrangements were made for the most imposing and destructive Indian expedition against the border that had ever been organized. The expenses of the outfit at Detroit alone exceeded \$300,000.

It may be interesting to note the situation of Detroit and its social condition, during the period while these extensive preparations for *depopulating* the American border settlements were being made (viz.: the winter of 1780–81). As has been stated, the large sums of money to be expended naturally attracted traders and Indians to Detroit. The latter, sporting their ornaments and gay attire, indulged in their savage games and dances, without the fortification, while within the town were gathered army officers and their families, together with the intelligent and enterprising traders and quite a number of agreeable and attractive French settlers with their families. Shut out for a long winter from the rest of the world, dependent upon themselves for society, secure from the actual presence of war, they gave themselves up to social pleasure with a joyous zest.

The expedition for which such ample preparations were made, organized in the Spring of 1780. Captain Bird, of the Eighth Kings regiment, was placed in command, and was accompanied by the Detroit Militia, under Chabert De Joncair, Jonathan Schefflin, Isidore Chene, as officers, and eighty privates. The Indians who joined the expedition numbered about 800 savage warriors. The regular soldiers were few, only enough to man the six small cannon which were taken.



No. 1—FOUNTAIN IN GRAND CIRCUS PARK.



No. 2—FOUNTAIN IN GRAND CIRCUS PARK.



Nos. 3, 4, 5—DETROIT RIVER SCENES.



No. 6—ART MUSEUM.

This motley force proceeded south, and in its progress devastated small settlements in Ohio and Kentucky; the captured inhabitants whose lives were spared became Indian, rather than British prisoners. These successes, though small, served to sharpen the Indian appetite, and they urged Captain Bird to attack the larger settlements; but refusing, he precipitately withdrew his forces and returned to Detroit, where he arrived about the first of August, bringing the Indians and their captives with him. Thus ended the expedition from which so much had been anticipated.

In February, 1781, Governor Jefferson, of Virginia, urged the organization of an expedition for the capture of Detroit, to be commanded by General Clark, rather than Brodhead. On September 25th he again suggested an expedition against Detroit under Clark at the general expense, estimating it to cost \$2,000,000. December 15th he writes, "They have reasons to expect the ensuing Spring a force of 2,000 British and Indians will descend upon the border, and that Virginia has determined to undertake the destruction of Detroit," and asks General Washington to loan arms and munitions of war for the expedition. On the 19th of the same month, Washington writes to Col. Brodhead at Pittsburgh, "to furnish the required arms and munitions and to aid General Clark to the extent of his power, stating that "the inability of the continent to undertake the reduction of Detroit has imposed the task upon the State of Virginia." The invasion of Virginia by Cornwallis in 1781, prevented that State from furnishing the proposed aid, and the expedition was abandoned.

This was the last of all the projects for the taking of Detroit, which had so long been the nest for hatching murders and devastating raids upon the border settlements. Meantime, while the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781, virtually ended the war between Great Britain and the United States, the final treaty of peace, however, was not signed until 1783. By the terms of the treaty, the Northwest became a part of the American Union, but Detroit and its dependencies continued to be occupied by the British until July, 1796, when, for the first time, the Stars and Stripes waved over Detroit and its dependencies.

The change of allegiance did not affect the social relations of most of its citizens; they had been old associates and had no personal quarrels over it, especially as understood by the intelligent portion, the British Ministry did not represent the British people, from whom the entire heritage of American liberty had descended. There came, however, a number of settlers from New York, denominated as *Tories*; these were not regarded with much complacency, either by Americans or by the French, the latter having a vague idea and dread of being talked out of their possessions by these glib-tongued bargainers; but after a time companionship and the limited society of a small frontier town smoothed away prejudices, and Detroit became a place of more than ordinary social harmony.

Detroit Under American Rule.

On the 18th of August, 1796, Winthrop Sargeant, acting governor of the Northwest, set apart the county of Wayne, fixing its boundaries from the Cuyahoga river (Ohio) westward to the dividing line now existing between Indiana and Illinois, thence northward to the national boundary line, and including what subsequently became the territory of Michigan, embracing a portion of Ohio and Indiana, and the entire of Wisconsin, Detroit being constituted the county seat. He organized the militia and the court of "Common Pleas," which was the court of record for this extensive jurisdiction, and was presided over by lay judges—business men, selected for their probity and intelligence. Louis Beaufit was first Senior Justice, and James May, Charles Girardin, Patrick McNiff and Nathan Williams, were early justices. A Supreme Court for the Northwest territory was established, which held a session each year at Detroit. Its first judges appointed by the President and Senate were Rufus Putnam, John Cleves Symes and George Turner. Putnam was soon succeeded by Joseph Gilman and Turner by Return J. Meigs.

For the first time in the history of the Northwest, a regular course of justice was established, and "civil" law took precedence of military. That a better understanding may be had of the situation at this period, I venture to digress somewhat and refer briefly to the principles and manner by which titles to lands were acquired.

Immediately on the discovery of this vast continent, the European nations were eager to appropriate to themselves so much of it as they could respectively acquire, but as all were in pursuit of the same object, it was necessary, in order to avoid conflicting settlements, and consequently war with each other, to establish a principle which all should acknowledge as the law by which the right of acquisition, which



C. H. BUHL.



H. P. BALDWIN.



EDWARD C. WALKER.



FRED CARLISLE.

they all sought, should be regulated as between themselves. The principle was, that *discovery* gave title to the government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European governments, which title might be consummated by possession; so that the nation making the discovery had the sole right to acquire the soil from the natives, and establish settlements. Those relations which were to exist between the discoverer and the natives, were to be regulated by themselves. In the establishment of these relations, the rights of the original inhabitants, while not entirely disregarded, were to a great extent impaired. They were recognized as rightful occupants of the soil, with a legal and just right to possess and hold, according to their own discretion; but their rights to complete sovereignty, as independent nations, was diminished, and their power to sell at their own will to whomsoever they chose, was denied by the fundamental principle of discovery, which gave exclusive title to those who made it. Hence, while the different nations of Europe respected the right of the Indian nation to occupy, they claimed the power to grant the soil, while yet in possession of the natives. These grants were therefore understood to convey a title to the grantees, subject to Indian right to *occupy only*. The history of America, from its discovery to the present day, seems to recognize these principles. The discussions of Spain, respecting boundaries, with France, Great Britain and the United States, shows that she based her rights on that of discovery. Portugal sustained her claim to Brazil by the same title. France founded her title to Acadia, Canada, and to the territory north, south and west, watered by the Mississippi, on this basis. No one of the European powers gave its assent to this principle more unequivocally than England. As early as 1496 her monarch granted a commission to the Cabots to discover unknown countries and take possession of them in the name of the King of England. Two years later Cabot discovered the continent of North America, along which he sailed as far south as Virginia. To this discovery the *English* trace *their* title. Further proofs as to the extent to which this principle has been recognized is found in the history of the wars, negotiations and treaties which the different nations claiming territory in America have carried on and held. Between France and Great Britain, whose discoveries and settlements were contemporaneous, contests for the country actually settled or discovered by them began as soon as their settlements approached each other, and were continued until finally settled in 1763, by the treaty of Paris, when the right and title, as acquired by the French to Detroit and its dependencies, passed to the English, who, in turn, ceded them to the United States by the treaty of 1794, known as Jay's treaty with Lord Grenville.

The United States having thus succeeded, they asserted in themselves the title to the soil, by which it was first acquired and maintained, as all others claimed. "That discovery gave exclusive right to extinguish the Indian title of occupancy either by purchase or conquest, and gave also the right to such a degree of sovereignty as the circumstances of the people would allow them to exercise." Hence, the change from French to English, and from English to American rule, was felt but little, and titles to lands held under grants from France or England were not disturbed, except those made by English commandants during the period of what was termed the unlawful occupation, viz.: between 1783 and 1796, and in respect to these, Congress withheld confirmation. On American accession in 1796, Congress extended the provision of the ordinance of 1787 over the Northwest territory. It established temporary rules of descent and succession, and for the disposing of property. It vested original legislative authority in other bodies than Congress. It provided for a governor, to be appointed by Congress for a term of three years, but removable. A secretary to hold four years, unless removed, and three judges, to hold during good behavior. A majority of the governor and judges were to adopt from the States such laws as were suited to the territory, to continue until disapproved by Congress, or altered by the future Legislature. The governor could lay out counties and townships, and appoint magistrates and other civil and military officers. When the popular assembly, however, should be organized, all this was subject to legislative control. But Congress retained no powers of immediate legislation for itself. In 1789, when the Constitution was adopted, one of the first acts of Congress adapted this ordinance to it, vesting appointments in the President and Senate. Detroit for the first time now began to feel the influence which emanated from the protection afforded by the establishment of a civil form of government. Travellers who visited it in 1796, and shortly after, expressed their surprise at the number and wealth of its merchants, and extent of their business, and state that all kind of articles are as cheap in Detroit as in New York and Philadelphia. The people were gay and prosperous, and freely indulged in the pomp and vanities of dress and amusement, as their contemporaries of eastern cities. The inventories of its inhabitants include plate, silks and all manner of luxuries.

"The inhabitants were well supplied with provisions of every description and the fish especially are the finest in the world." "The country around Detroit ascends gradually from the river, and at a distance of 24 miles reaches a height of over 400 feet."

In the main, the foregoing is a fair picture of Detroit, when first occupied by the United States troops July 1, 1796.



CADETS, MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY, ORCHARD LAKE, MICH.

Detroit, immediately after its occupation by the United States, received accessions from New England, New York and Ohio, and in 1798 it and the territory tributary had acquired the number of inhabitants which entitled it to a general assembly. Three members were allotted to Wayne County, and Messrs. Solomon Sibley, Jacob Visger and Charles F. Charbert de Joncair, were chosen. The Legislature was summoned and convened at Cincinnati, February 4th, 1799. This Legislature passed laws providing for the courts with equity powers, and set apart every sixteenth section of the lands promised by the government for school purposes; also laws for the protection of the Indians, and to restrict the veto powers of the governor.

In November, 1801, the legislature assembled at Chillicothe, where it remained in session until January 23, 1802. It passed acts of incorporation for Detroit, which provided for a Board of Trustees, with power to make by-laws and ordinances for the regulation of the town. The town authorities thus created made use of these prerogatives, for the prevention of fires and the use of streets as bowling alleys. There had been few changes in the town since the French days. The streets were as before, but from fifteen to twenty feet in width. The houses were generally well built, block-houses one and a half story, with peaked roofs, starting but a few feet from the ground, with dormer windows. The lots in the old town were small and the houses stood so close, as to afford no courts or gardens. Hence, when the fire of 1805 occurred, the old town was entirely destroyed. Fortunately a few of the wealthy residents, had, prior to this disaster, purchased a space one arpent wide from the westerly side of the Askin or Brush farm, extending from the river to Michigan avenue, upon which they had erected good and substantial dwellings surrounded by large grounds and gardens. These survived the fire. No vehicles were used, except such as could be drawn by a single pony. In the center of each house arose a huge stone chimney, cooking stoves not having been invented. Baking was done in huge ovens, attached to the chimney or built in the yard. The crane swung in the side of the chimney, and the pots and kettles were suspended over the fire from hooks and trammels. The records of the trustees show numerous fines imposed for failure of the inhabitants to keep their water buckets full, or their leather buckets complete and within reach, and their ladders sound. There were no engines and at fires the people formed double lines to the river, the men to pass the full buckets, and the women and children the empty ones. Among other offences made the subject for the imposition of fines, the most numerous were those for *horse racing* and bowling. The Canadian ponies and their masters were as prone to racing as some of our modern horsemen, and no amount of fining could keep the prosperous owners of horses from trying their speed in the narrow streets of the town. But the more dangerous amusement was rolling cannon balls in the streets. Nine-pin alleys seemed to require more room than the short blocks afforded, and the narrow sidewalks covered with wooden block, were tempting substitutes, while an eighteen-pound ball required strength and skill to send it swiftly and straight along the ground. The culprits brought before the trustees for these transgressions, were mostly the solid men of business; they indulged in their simple amusements, ad-libitum. The change of sovereignty took some of the wealthiest merchants into Canada, where they settled at Amherstburgh and Sandwich. The British Government soon after prepared to build a fort at the mouth of the river on Bois Blanc Island. This would have commanded the entrance to Lake Erie, but under a strong protest from the United States the British changed their plans, and built upon the main land. The treaty of 1783 fixed the boundary to run along the middle of the water communication between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, and nothing was said about particular channels or islands, and, therefore, January 11, 1805, Congress passed an act fixing the boundaries of what became the territory of Michigan, Detroit being made the seat of government, and the ordinances of 1787 and 1789 were adopted as the charter of the territory.

June 11, 1805, the old portion of the town, as before mentioned, was destroyed by fire. It covered an area of about four blocks of the present city, viz.: between Griswold and Wayne, and from Woodbridge to Larned streets. Shortly after, Congress authorized the Governor and judges to lay out a new town. Their labor was completed, and the new plan adopted in 1807. They gave to owners of land in the old town an equivalent in land in the new, and to each male inhabitant, twenty-one years of age at the time of the fire, a lot containing 6,000 square feet. The town, or so much as was inhabited, was by order of Gov. Hull enclosed by a strong stockade, in order to resist any attack from the various Indian tribes who threatened its destruction. The Territory of Michigan, at this time, contained no white settlements except Detroit and Frenchtown (the river settlements), and Mackinaw, and a population exclusive of Indians of 3,006.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK E. KIRBY.

Detroit Just Prior to the War of 1812.

In 1810, Detroit had a population of 1,650. There was not a hamlet or farm five miles away from its boundary. Immediately across the river was a province which was rapidly improving in wealth and population, carefully fostered by the British Government, while Detroit was separated from other American settlements by several hundred miles of wilderness—inhabited by savage Indian tribes, who were in regular receipt of arms, ammunition and supplies from Great Britain, which spared no means to secure and hold the respect and attachment of the Indian for the British. These efforts met with no resistance from our government, and it might have been foreseen to be dangerous to leave Detroit and its inhabitants thus isolated and unprotected, especially as the allegiance of the people had so recently been changed without their own procurement. This situation presented a strong temptation for our neighbors across the river to make an effort to get back the territory once controlled by them. In addition, the selection of William Hull as Governor was unfortunate. He was an old Revolutionary officer from Massachusetts. Unlike General Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, he was not familiar with the character of either the Indians or the border settlers, and failed to secure the fear or respect of the former, or the confidence of the latter. Michigan needed a governor with western ideas, who would give sufficient heed to the character and ways of its population.

It is charged that Gov. Hull exhibited during his entire administration a timidity which encouraged the hostility of both the whites and Indians, and that his general conduct was characterized by alternate fits of activity and vacillation. He did not lack physical courage so much as infirmity of mental purpose. In the organization of the militia, he sought to enforce that nicety in clothing and equipment required by the regular service. This led to insubordination on the one hand, and anger on the other. He also incurred universal censure by enrolling a separate company of negro militia, composed entirely of fugitives from Canada, who were not native citizens, and could not then become naturalized.

Detroit in 1809 had an unusual proportion of educated and refined people. Unfortunately the first school law passed in this year was never printed. As early as 1798, Father Gabriel Richard established schools, not only for training the children of his own people, but by favoring all other proper schemes for general intelligence. He brought to Detroit the first printing press known in the territory, and during the year published the first paper, known as the "*Michigan Essay, or Impartial Observer*," the first number of which is dated Friday, August 31, 1809. He was early an officer and professor of the University, and was respected and loved by Protestants as well as by Catholics. Among other educators at this period, appear the names of Rev. Dr. Bacon, Miss Elizabeth Williams and Miss Angilique Campau. The peaceful security felt by the inhabitants, at this time, was soon to be disturbed by mutterings of discontent among the Indian tribes. From all parts of the country reports came that Elliott, the agent at Malden, was tampering with the Indians, foreboding some mysterious plan of mischief. The wonderful power of organization, as shown by Pontiac long before, induced the effort on the part of English agents to attempt the unity of Indians, and tribes that had once been hostile were found seeking strength in brotherhood. The principal representative of this policy was Tecumseh, a chief of the Shawnees. No one knew better than himself that Michigan and the adjacent country was better adapted for his confederacy than any other on the continent. The blandishments of the Malden agency had already convinced this sagacious chief that his scheme would have the approval of his Canadian friends.

There was one notable exception, however, which somewhat interrupted his plans. The Governor General of Canada (Sir James Craig) on learning the purposes of Tecumseh, warned our government of them. He did not want to turn the savages loose on the American settlements, and prohibited the Malden Agency from supplying arms to Indians. He therefore should be acquitted of any complicity with Tecumseh. But it is well known that Indian agents were active in fomenting these troubles, with confidence that the home government would ultimately reward and approve their acts. They were correct, as subsequent events show that Great Britain deemed it not a sin to try experiments on the United States.

Tecumseh failed to get control of the Wyandottes, Senecas, Delawares, and even the Shawnees remained friendly to the United States. The defeat of the Indians at Tippecanoe by General Harrison in the Autumn of 1811, secured peace in that region until Hull's delays enabled the British to become aggressive, and to use the Indians efficiently.

Tecumseh repaired to Malden after his defeat, and his attachment to the British could no longer be concealed. The Michigan settlements, meanwhile, made but little headway, owing to the discord existing



DANIEL SCOTTEN.



M. W. O'BRIEN.



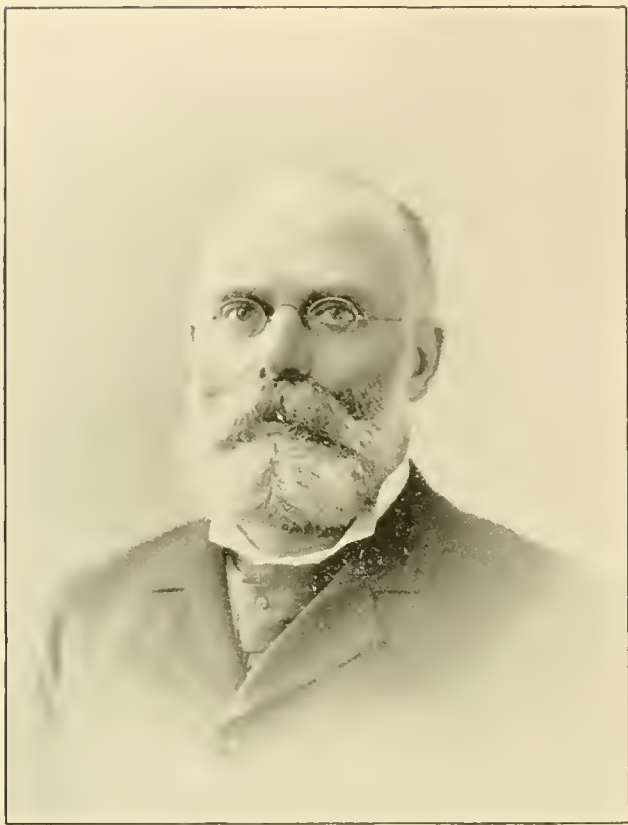
VIEW ON GRISWOLD STREET.

in the administration of the local affairs of the territory. In the fall of 1811, Governor Hull left for Washington before hearing of the battle of Tippecanoe, and his civil administration practically ceased for the time. During Governor Hull's official service, no counties had been laid out. The districts were only divisions, and district judges acted as local administrators; the only roads were those running up and down the Detroit River. There was no access to the interior, except by streams and Indian trails. The circulating medium, at this time, was Spanish silver coin. The absence of small change was supplied by cutting the dollar into halves, quarters and eighths. Accounts were kept in York currency of two and one-half dollars to the pound, or twelve and one-half cents to the shilling. The revenue was mostly from capitation taxes, viz.; one dollar for every male sixteen years of age and over. There was a specific taxation also on horses, dogs and other animals; also on vehicles, and license fees on various occupations.

The war of 1812 ended this sorrowful period of no particular progress. June 18, 1812, war was declared. Hull did not receive the news till July 2, while it was known at Malden June 30. While General Hull was in Washington, in the winter of 1811 and '12, he must have learned that war was imminent between the two countries. He knew that Congress had adopted legislation, which it would not have done except anticipating such a contingency; that it arbitrarily required the President to add to the regular army 25,000 men, and authorized him to call for 50,000 volunteers, and that the large force, of which he himself was tendered the command, was ordered to prepare for active service; and yet, with a full knowledge of these facts, all his subsequent acts were dilatory, contradictory and without positive results favorable to the administration and its aggressive policy. It appears from the evidence produced on his trial, he had from time to time expressed the opinion "That a British war would be avoided; that there was no danger of an invasion of Canada, as contemplated, and for which preparation was being made by our government, and that if attempted, it would fail." Entertaining such views, after all the preliminaries referred to had been made, and of which he was cognizant, leads us to account for that indiscretion and vacillation exhibited in his subsequent conduct, which ended in his disgraceful surrender of Detroit. It is unnecessary to go further into the details connected with the war, as they are familiar to all readers of Lossing's General History, and Judge Campbell's Political History of Michigan. We therefore proceed with the history of

Detroit During British Possession.

On the day of its surrender, General Brock, the English commander, issued a proclamation declaring that Detroit and Michigan had been ceded to his Britannic Majesty without any conditions, other than the protection of private property, announcing, "that the laws in force would continue during the pleasure of the King;" "that all its inhabitants would be protected in their religion;" "that all public property and all arms, public or private, must be delivered up." General Proctor was left in command. While Brock and most of his officers were not personally disliked by the people, Proctor left in Detroit a reputation for brutality, tyranny and treachery not excelled by his savage allies; neither was he revered or held in good repute by the Canadians. On the 21st of August he issued a proclamation providing for a civil government, permitting the courts and civil officers to continue their functions, prohibiting, however, the adoption of the laws from the American States. He required that United States duties and taxes should be paid to the Military Treasurer for general expenses, and the local revenues for local expenses. He assumed the office of Civil Governor, and appointed Judge Woodward as Secretary. In violation of the articles of capitulation, private property was seized and held for the purposes of extortion. That such was the fact is shown by the letter of General Brock, directing him "to return to the individuals the amount which each may have paid as salvage, on any account." Immediately after his taking command, the pillage of property by the Indians began. Even on the day of the surrender, the house of Secretary Atwater was robbed of a large amount of personal property, also a quantity of silver plate, belonging to Capt. Whitmore Knaggs; the house of the latter (located on what is now the Hubbard farm) was plundered of its contents, his barns burned, and his stock killed or driven away. It is said, and subsequent facts confirm, that this act by the Indians was instigated by Proctor, and based on grounds of personal animosity to Captain Knaggs (at that time a prisoner), who had great influence with the Indian tribes, and had often thwarted Proctor's schemes. Knaggs had turned over to the use of the government, by order of Gen. Hull, his buildings, to be used as barracks for U. S. troops. They had been used as such prior to the surrender. The dwelling, however, had still been occupied by his wife and children, when the British, landing below, compelled them to seek refuge with Father Richard. The following incident is narrated by



F. A. SCHULTE.



GEO. E. LAWSON.



INTERIOR VIEW PEOPLE'S BANK.

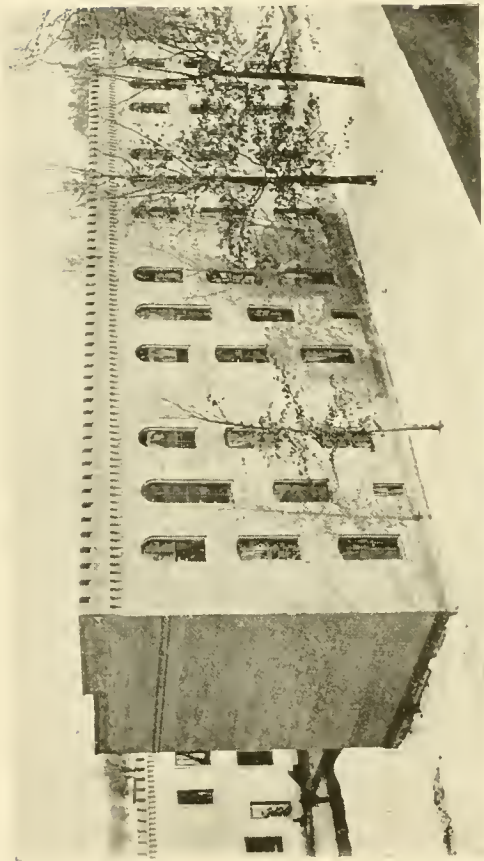
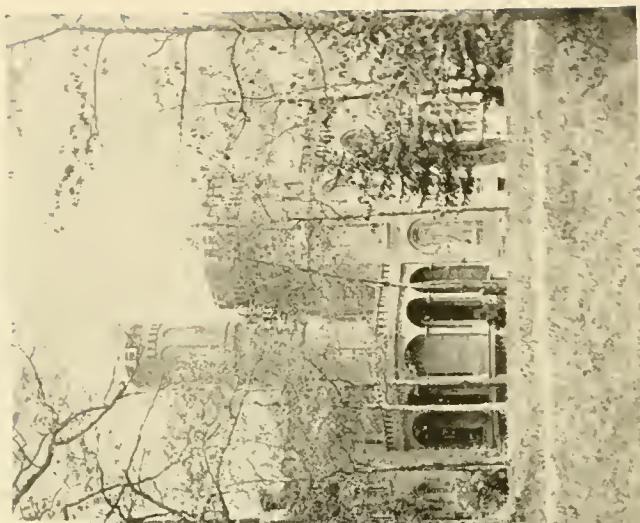
the son of Captain Whitmore Knaggs, Colonel James W., now residing in Detroit, who was a lad of eleven: He says, "My father commanded a company of rangers, and was stationed near our house the night the British began to cross from Sandwich; we could see them by their lights, and so could General Hull, who sent down 500 men as far as our house at daylight, and just as my father, with his company, joined them, and was about to march down to meet the enemy, an order came from Hull, calling them back to the fort and directing my father and his company to accompany them; my father, I remember, was very indignant, and employed strong language in protesting against and denouncing the order. Telling my mother to conceal herself and children from the Indians, he moved off with his company. I remember being in Father Richard's yard soon after sunrise, when the head of Brock's column appeared, and heard him say to Father Richard, 'You need have no fear of being disturbed.' I also saw and heard old Mr. Ruelo raise his hands and exclaim, 'This means that Hull has sold us.' "

The savages committed other outrages in and about the settlements, unrestrained by Proctor. The former friendship of the Indians for the French, in some degree protected the latter, but shortly after, insidious attempts were made to bring the French element over to British allegiance, and the suggestion of *Indian hostility* was employed by Proctor to such an extent that Judge Woodward left the territory and laid the facts before the public. General Harrison (subsequently having been apprised of Proctor's acts) visited upon him a just rebuke. As after the battle of the Thames, Proctor, on requesting protection for the private property of Canadians, was *ignored* by General Harrison, who addressed his reply to General Vincent, to whom he gave an account of the outrages, which Proctor had perpetrated or consented to. Neither did General Vincent seek to palliate or excuse them. During British occupancy, most of the merchants re-opened their stores, and general business was resumed, under such restraints and disabilities as were imposed by Proctor.

Following the surrender of Detroit, the whole Northwest was exposed to the ravages of Indian tribes, spurred on and encouraged by the British. The massacre at Monroe (River Raisin), at Sandusky and Chicago (then Fort Dearborn), and the destruction of settlements in Northern Ohio and Indiana, aroused the people of Kentucky and Ohio, and steps were at once taken to raise a volunteer force, which was placed under the command of General Harrison, who at once prepared for a campaign to recover Detroit and invade Canada.

The sagacity of Harrison led him to keep the forces under his command ready to move either East or West as might be necessary. He had constructed and manned Fort Meigs. The whole line of settlements on Lake Erie was threatened. As the war was being waged by savages, he was not sure when or where the first blow would be struck. Meanwhile, although Proctor had been repulsed at Fort Meigs, on the 31st of July (1813) he appeared before Fort Stephenson, accompanied by Tecumseh, with 2,000 Indians, but was again repulsed. His failure to capture this and Fort Meigs demoralized the Indians, and their confidence in Proctor weakened. The defeat of Proctor in his attack on Forts Stephenson and Meigs induced him, with his Indian allies, to return to Malden. The latter having in many instances taken their families into Canada, were dependent on the British stores for rescue from starvation; while several of the Ohio and Michigan tribes who had been in sympathy with the British, immediately after the fight at Fort Stephenson asked permission of Gov. Meigs and General Harrison to take part in the coming campaign, and with them they brought 259 warriors.

About the time the British were compelled to retire to Canada, Commodore Perry had fitted his fleet at Erie, and on the 31st of July 3,500 volunteers under Governor Shelby had concentrated at Newport, Kentucky, and soon after began their march northward. At Urbana this force was organized into eleven regiments, of 300 men each, under commanders ranking as colonels, who, upon uniting with Harrison's army, were to consolidate but retain their rank. It is due these colonels that they permitted no technical military rule of precedence to govern their action, but on uniting with Harrison's little army, they submitted to his dictation. August 5th Perry succeeded in getting his vessels out of Erie harbor, and floated them into deep water. Proceeding up the lake, he reached "Put-in-Bay" on the 15th, when he at once put himself in communication with General Harrison. Through information furnished by Major Henry B. Brevoort, a citizen of Detroit, a man equally at home on land or water, both Perry and Harrison became familiar with the situation of Proctor on the land, and Barclay on the water. Perry therefore determined to give battle to Barclay, and Harrison, seemingly confident of the results, proposed to use Perry's fleet to enable him to transport his troops for attack on Malden, recover possession of Detroit, and destroy Proctor's army. Their plans and conceptions were realized. Perry attacked and captured Barclay's fleet September 10, 1813. On the 27th of the same month Harrison marched into Malden. On the 28th he reached Sandwich, and ordered General McArthur to cross the river, attack and take possession of Detroit. On the 29th Harrison issued his proclamation restoring civil authority, and the Stars and Stripes were again floated over the cross of St. George. Meanwhile, Harrison pursued, overtook and captured Proctor's army at Chatham on the Thames, October 5th.



MILITARY ACADEMY, ORCHARD LAKE, MICHIGAN.

At this battle the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh, was slain by Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky. On the 7th General Harrison, leaving the army in command of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, returned to Detroit, and on the 14th appointed General Lewis Cass Provisional Governor of Michigan Territory. The victories on Lake Erie and the Thames virtually ended the Indian troubles in the territory, and British influence ceased within its boundaries. General Cass was made permanent Governor of the territory, and William Woodbridge, Secretary. The judges appointed under the ordinance of 1787-89 retained their office under its tenure.

Detroit Under United States Laws for Michigan Territory.

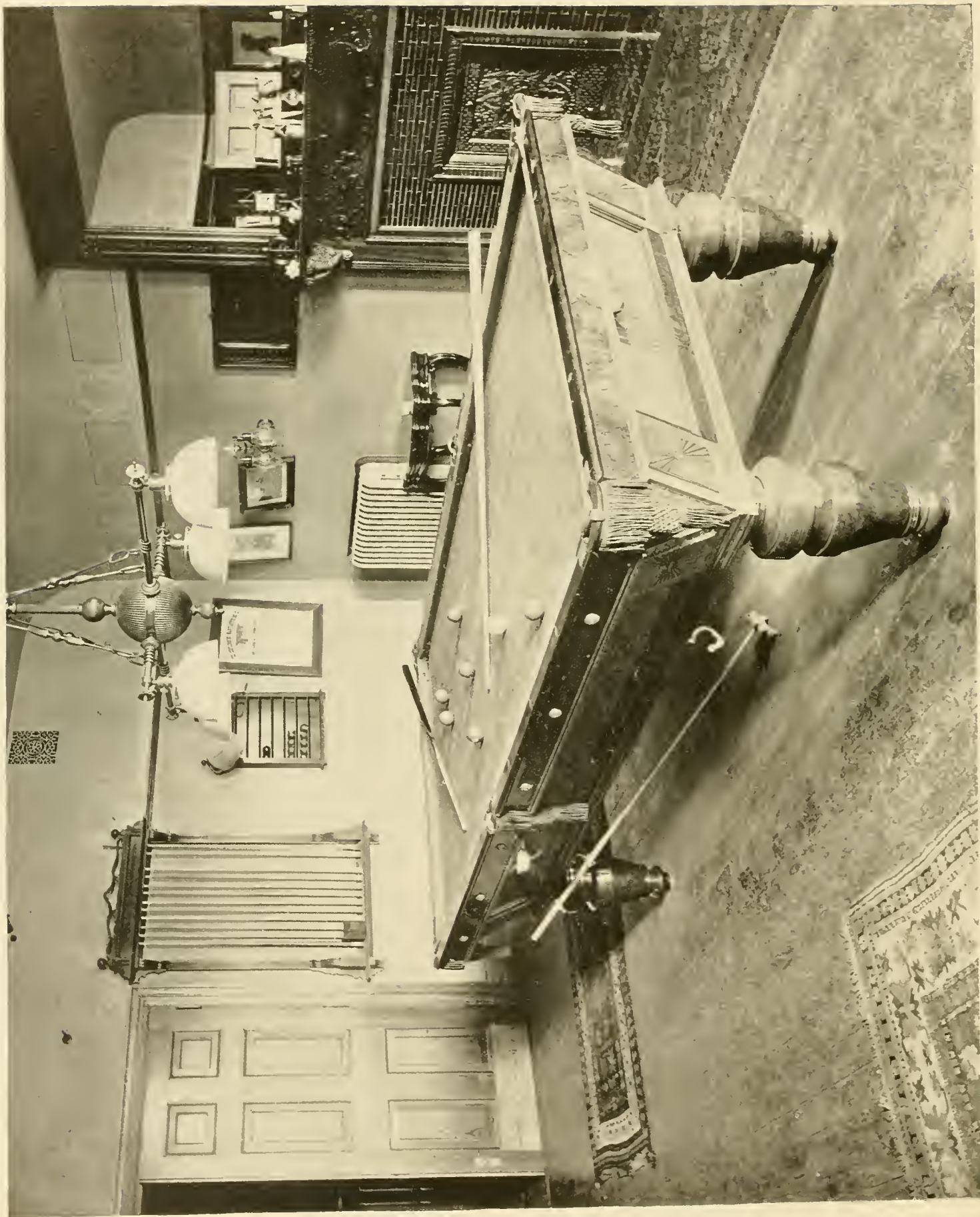
The war had scattered the population of Detroit, and it was not until peace was finally declared, that it and the surrounding country was relieved from the ravages of hostile Indians. While most of the tribes had made peace individual members were guilty of murders and outrages in the neighborhood of the city, and within its corporate limits. General Cass acted with much energy, and went out himself with the volunteer militia to chastise these marauders. The treaty of peace with Great Britain did not immediately quiet the bad feeling, for while the stipulations provided for the restoration of all places captured, together with all papers public and private, and for fixing the boundary line in those waters which the position of islands made doubtful, and also pledged each government to place the Indians where they were prior to the war, they were disregarded by the British officers, who often pursued deserters into the United States, and even undertook to exercise jurisdiction over American citizens on Grosse Isle and in American waters. Their intrigues with the Indians were also kept up, both about Detroit and in other portions of the territory. Governor Cass at once issued a proclamation, enjoining the proper assertion and protection of American jurisdiction. This led to a sharp correspondence between Colonel Butler, commandant at Detroit, and the British commander (Colonel James), and it was not until Governor Cass had laid the matters before the authorities at Washington, and had two Indians hung at Detroit for murder, that British insolence and aggressiveness was checked, and Indian outrages, instigated by the former, fully stopped.

The first necessity for promoting the growth of Detroit was more people and more farming settlements; these were delayed, as no survey of lands (except private claims) had been made prior to the war, hence no locations could be made of public lands. As soon as the war was over, Mr. Tiffin, the Surveyor General, sent agents to Michigan to select two million acres of lands in Michigan, as bounty lands for soldiers. These agents reported the country to be an unbroken series of tamarack swamps, bogs and land barrens, with not more than one acre in a hundred, and probably not one in a thousand, fit for cultivation. These reports induced a transfer of the bounty locations to Illinois and Missouri, instead of Michigan, and also when made public, further postponed settlements. This prejudice to Michigan was subsequently increased by the second report of the surveyors, claiming the country "worse and worse" as they proceeded. It is alleged that undue influence was employed with these agents and surveyors, or that they did not desire to run lines through the Indian country for fear of personal risk, and hence drew sketches of large tracts from their imagination, returning them as actual surveys. That Michigan was not unknown, is proven by the description given of the country years before, by traders and others. Also by the published account given of it by Mr. Mellish, who describes the whole lower peninsula as accurately as it could be to-day.

On the 21st of November, 1815, Governor Cass, assuming that the surveys would be made, began the county system by laying out that part of the territory in which the Indian title had been extinguished, into Wayne County, with its seat of justice at Detroit.

In 1817, Detroit began to receive accessions to its population, but its business was somewhat confined to exchange of goods for furs and peltries, as the currency in vogue then was Ohio paper and private shingle-plasters. In August of this year, President Monroe visited Detroit.

The prospect of growth in population induced the passage of an act for incorporating the University of Michigan. Rev. John Monteith and Rev. Gabriel Richard were appointed to the various professorships. They established primary schools at Detroit, Monroe and Mackinaw, and a classical academy and college in Detroit. The Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomie Indians, in token of their desire to have their children educated, gave to St. Ann's Church and to the College at Detroit each, the undivided half of six sections of land; three being on the Macon Reserve, near the River Raisin, and the remainder to be selected thereafter. There were also many other private gifts and subscriptions made to establish the Detroit



BILLIARD ROOM, RESIDENCE OF F. J. HECKER.

schools and colleges. From this time there was no lack of good schools in Detroit. The first University building was of brick, twenty-four by fifty, and was used for school purposes more than forty years. In 1818 the business of Detroit continued to flourish, and in spite of the report of the surveyors, the country began to populate. The lakes were but little navigated and traveling by water was confined to occasional schooners of small capacity. The receipts for this kind of carriage of passengers from Buffalo to Detroit in 1817 amounted to \$15,000, which for that period was considered good business. In 1818, the exports for fish and cider were \$60,000. In the spring of 1818, the population had reached the number authorized under the ordinance to form a representative government, but on being submitted to the popular vote, the proposition was defeated by a large majority. August 27, 1818, the first steamboat (*Walk-in-the-Water*) made its appearance in the straits with a large load of passengers from Buffalo. The influx of actual settlers weekly by steamboat, increased from this time. The public lands being then in market, were purchased and settled rapidly. There were very few foreigners among these settlers, most of them being from New York and New England.

In the spring of 1819, Congress provided for the election of a delegate to Congress by the people of Michigan. None but white male citizens 21 years of age, who had resided in the territory one year, and had paid a county or territorial tax, were entitled to vote at this election.

William Woodbridge was the first delegate chosen. In 1820 Solomon Sibley succeeded him; he served until 1823, when the Reverend Gabriel Richard, rector of St. Ann's Church, was elected over General John R. Williams, his antagonist. It is seldom a gentleman of his profession has appeared in Congress. He was a faithful and efficient member. Through his efforts, Congress provided for the construction of the State Roads, now known as Grand River, Chicago, Pontiac and Fort Gratiot.

The opening of these roads promoted the growth of both city and country, and from this time Detroit may date its substantial prosperity. On the 22nd of October, 1823, the corner stone was laid for a building intended for a Court House, on the present site of the High School building.

Its location was strongly opposed at the time, by many being regarded as too far in the woods, and for many years stood alone in the wilderness, being reached only by a narrow walk of single timbers. It was used until 1847 as a Territorial and State Capitol.

In 1824 a city charter was granted to Detroit by the Territorial Council, General John R. Williams being elected its first Mayor. In 1825, three steamers, the "*Superior*," "*Henry Clay*," and "*Pioneer*" were running between Detroit and Buffalo, and the same year Captain John Burtis ran a large horse boat for ferriage between Detroit and Windsor, which excited as much curiosity as the first steamer.

In 1826 seven steamers ran between Buffalo and Detroit, and the exports of white fish, apples, and cider largely increased.

In 1827 the fort was discontinued as a military post and relinquished to the city, and the grounds laid out in lots.

In 1830 the first railroad was chartered and the Pontiac & Detroit Railway Company was incorporated. The project failed, the law being too crude and imperfect. In 1832, the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad was chartered, which afterwards became the Michigan Central. This was the first railroad charter that was afterwards acted upon.

In 1832 the cholera appeared; many prominent citizens were its victims. All business was suspended, and a rigid quarantine intercepted ordinary travel.

Recovering from the effects of this pestilence, Detroit began to make radical changes and improvements in its streets, buildings and business facilities, and adding to its population men of enterprise, wealth and intelligence.

On the 26th day of March, 1836, the legislature passed an act extending the limits of the corporation. By it and previous acts the boundaries were defined as follows: Southerly by the national line in Detroit River; easterly by what is now St. Aubin Ave.; northerly by the township line of Greenfield, and west-erly to the line of Fourth Avenue.

When Michigan Territory was finally admitted as a State (January 26th, 1837), the population of Detroit was 9,763, and the number of dwellings and stores, 1,300. There were seven churches: two "Catholic," one "Episcopalian," one "Presbyterian," one "Methodist," one "Baptist," and one "German Lutheran." Its public buildings were the "State House" and "City Hall." Both were brick; the former was 60 feet by 90 feet, with a steeple and dome 140 feet high, and the latter 50 by 100 feet. The places of amusement were "D. C. McKinstry's Theater" on State Street; "Museum," corner of Jefferson Avenue and Griswold Street, and the "Michigan Gardens" on Randolph Street.

There were three markets: the "City," on the first floor of the City Hall; the "Berthlet," corner of Randolph and Woodbridge, and the "Washington," corner of Larned and Wayne.

Thirty steamboats navigated the lake, seventeen of which were owned in Detroit. The banks were the "Farmers and Mechanics," "Bank of Michigan," and "Michigan State Bank;" aggregate capital



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE B. REMICK.



RESIDENCE OF EDWARD W. VOIGT.

stock of all, \$2,000,000, with about \$500,000 paid-up. The water supply was furnished by hydraulic power, owned by private individuals.

The insurance companies represented were: "Kalamazoo Mutual," "Aetna" and "Protection," of Hartford, Conn.; "Albany" and "Firemans," of Albany, N. Y.; "New York City Life and Trust," and the "American Life and Trust," of Maryland, Md.

The associations of the day were: the "Young Men's Temperance," "Brady Guards," "Detroit Reading Room and Circulating Library," "Young Men's Society," "Catholic Ladies' Association," "French Female Charity School," "Medical Society," "Ladies' Free School."

Its charitable institutions were: the "Wayne County Hospital," and "Detroit Orphan Asylum," the "Mechanics," Detroit's Benevolent and the "Algie." The latter was instituted in March, 1832, for the purpose of encouraging missionary efforts among the Northwestern tribes and promoting education, agriculture, industry, peace and temperance among them. Henry R. Schoolcraft, the historian, was its first president. Of the 150 vessels of all denominations employed on the lakes, eighty-four were owned in Detroit.

Five lines of stages furnished facilities for travel by land. The "Western" to Chicago, via Kalamazoo and St. Joseph. The Eastern to Cleveland and Buffalo. The Northern to Flint and Saginaw. Its principal hotels were the "American," "Michigan Exchange," "National," located on the present site of the Russell House, and the "Steam Boat." The newspapers and periodicals published were, dailies: *Detroit Free Press and Advertiser*; semi-weekly, *Detroit Evening Spectator*; weeklies, *Journal* and *Courier*; semi-monthly, *Michigan Register*; monthly, *The World*.

Having thus sketched Detroit from the discovery of its present locality (1610), its founding by Cadillac (1701), its change from French to English sovereignty (1760), its transfer to the United States (1796), its disgraceful surrender to British rule (1812), its recapture by the American army (Sept. 29, 1813), its reorganization under United States territorial government, by General Cass (October 20, 1813), to the period when the territory of which it was the capital was merged into the State of which it is the metropolis (1837), we leave its subsequent progress, which has developed the beautiful and prosperous city of to-day, for other hands to detail and portray.

Modern Detroit.

BY GEORGE P. GOODALE.

Early in 1836, after more than a century of existence as one of civilization's primitive outposts, Detroit awoke to the realization of the fact that she was, and had for some time been, the metropolis of the great Northwest. At no other point between the eighty-second parallel and the Pacific was there a single compact group of 3,500 people, such as had gathered around her shrine, and nowhere else was there a group, great or small, having higher hopes, fiercer energies, or more honest and patriotic purpose. For several years it had been her fair figure that had beckoned hither the people of the Empire State, so that in 1836 a continuous caravan stretched itself from the Hudson River across the great commonwealth to the Niagara, where, separating into two grand divisions, it formed an unbroken border around Lake Erie and concentrated at the City of the Straits.

It was this triumphal procession, concealing from view the primitive commonplaces and conservatism of the past, that inaugurated the new era for Michigan's metropolis of the Northwest. It was the never ending arrival and distribution of this throng that discovered to Detroit the utility of her four great gifts from the General Government—her highways, blazed through the forests, and leading to the Saginaw country, to the Grand River valley, to the oak openings of Kalamazoo and her sister counties, and to the swampy wilds of the Maumee.

In return, Detroit offered to the traveling pioneers the hospitalities of a well organized government, and, for the times, superior accommodations and facilities. There were two or three superior warehouses; the wharves, crude and inexpensive, were yet sufficient; there were several hundred feet of paved roadway along Atwater street, from Woodward avenue to Randolph street; there were detached stretches of sidewalk, a fine sewer extended diagonally from the north-east corner (Beaubien and Fort streets) to the south-west corner (the river and First street) of the city; there were schools, churches and newspapers, while the Young Men's Society, the militia companies, and the fire company comprised the social features of the place.



No. 1, JAMES H. LYNCH.

No. 2, THOMAS E. LYNCH.

No. 3, INTERIOR VIEW OF SALESROOM.

Detroit, in 1836, was a marvel to those sturdy minded pioneers from the East. Fresh from the farms and academies among the hills and valleys of New England, accustomed to the deliberate proprieties of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, they wondered at the thrift, the energy and the intelligence of the people who greeted them, and with this wonder came assurance of prosperity and happiness far beyond their expectations.

In such surroundings, with sailing craft of every description coming and going, with stage coaches and trains of freight wagons trailing in and out, and with industry, thrift, hospitality and fidelity as the chief factors in her affairs, Detroit (as was nearly every other city in the land) was confronted by the greatest financial storm that had swept over the country.

Then the stability of her people was demonstrated, and there was developed that solid steadfastness of purpose which has ever marked the onward march of the city. Detroit was protected and saved from annihilation by a wall of discretion, energy, and firmness. It was built of such men as Lewis Cass, Ramsay Crooks, Gov. Woodbridge, Father Gabriel Richard, the Campaus, the Morans, Judges Sibley and Witherall, the Desnoyers, Wm. Scott, John R. Williams, Jonathan Kearsley, E. P. Hastings, Oliver Newberry, DeGarmo Jones, James Abbott, Thomas Sheldon, Elon Farnsworth, John S. Bagg, John Biddle, Sheldon McKnight, Robert Stuart, John S. Barry, Hugh Brady, Henry Chipman, Douglass Houghton, Alex. Frazer, Charles Larned, Zina Pitcher, Charles C. Trowbridge, the Palmers, Chauncey Hurlbut, A. S. Williams, A. T. McReynolds, John Owen, Bela Hubbard, James F. Joy, Alanson Sibley, Horace Hallock, A. C. McGraw, E. V. Cicotte, and others of their granite kind.

It was behind such a barrier that Detroit took shelter in the financial cataclysms of 1837 and 1857. It was the wisdom and energy of such men, their loyalty, patriotism and public spirit carried Detroit with credit through the patriot war of '36 and ten years later through the Mexican war. It was chiefly due to these men that the Michigan Central and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads were carried to success, and later the third great trunk line, the D., G. H. & M. R. R.

When came the greatest of all political convulsions, the American Civil War, Detroit was found in the front rank of the country's defenders. Of men and money she was a prompt and liberal contributor. During the war Detroit's offerings amounted to nearly 7,000 men, and more than \$600,000; besides which, for the time being, her immediate local needs were put aside that the city might be devoted to the work of receiving, organizing and forwarding of troops enlisted in other Michigan cities.

With the close of the war and the return of peace, began the second new era of the city. Its area was enlarged, and then was begun in earnest the work of municipal improvement. Then the project for a new city hall was first discussed and put under way; the old markets were replaced by new. Business blocks and factories went up on every hand. The street railway system which was begun in 1863, was extended and improved. This, in brief, was the modern beginning of what is to-day one of the loveliest cities on the American continent, and in a commercial sense, one of the most important.

Having a continuous river front of more than seven miles, Detroit is easily chief of the ports of the Great Lakes. From the river it extends inland six miles. The site is a plateau so pitched that at its northern boundary it is about seventy-five feet above the river level. In discussing the plan of Detroit it is the custom to accept the Campus Martius, a quarter of a mile from the river, as the center. The Campus, upon which stands the city hall, is nearly square, each side measuring about 600 feet. From this square radiate Woodward avenue, Fort street, Cadillac Square, Monroe avenue and Michigan avenue, leading thoroughfares, which are regularly intersected by streets at right angles. A quarter of a mile northward from the city hall is the Grand Circus, a semi circular park, which is bisected by Woodward avenue. From this park, which constitutes a sort of second business center of the city, radiate Adams avenue, Madison avenue, Miami avenue, Washington avenue and Bagley avenue. Here fine thoroughfares are likewise intersected by lesser streets. Grand River and Gratiot avenues extend diagonally northwest and northeast, respectively, from points just above the city hall to the city limits, thence through the market gardens and farms, the first named to Plymouth, Lansing and Grand Rapids, and the other to Mt. Clemens and the St. Clair river counties. Michigan and Woodward avenues, in their extensions beyond the city, lead respectively to Ann Arbor, Jackson, Kalamazoo, and so on to Chicago and Pontiac, Flint and Saginaw Valley.

With her seven miles of river front, with ten lines of railway, and with a belt line around the city, it follows naturally that Detroit is surrounded by factories. Indeed, it is a city remarkable for its manufacturing interests. It is the largest producer of stoves, of freight cars, of manufactured tobacco, of field and garden seeds, of pharmaceutical preparations, of confectionery, of varnish and of electrical appliances in the United States, and it is next to the most important drug market in America.

To handle this business, Detroit has twenty-three banks, with an aggregate of \$8,000,000 capital, and the business of the Detroit Clearing House for the current year (1891) will amount (the estimate being based on previous records) to more than three hundred millions of dollars.



DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.



DIAMOND MATCH COMPANY.

Detroit's 250,000 inhabitants worship in 150 churches; the 23,000 sittings in her fifty-five public school buildings are not too many for her children, besides their many private educational institutions are filled with pupils.

No city is better equipped for the physical and mental care of a large population than is Detroit. With a river nearly a mile wide, having a four mile current and an average depth of forty feet, the sewer system of the city cannot well be improved, and it consists of 120 miles of public or main sewers and 190 miles of lateral sewers. With such drainage, and with 165 miles of paved streets and 129 miles of paved alleys, the sanitary conditions of the city are practically perfect.

The eighty miles of street railway in Detroit traverse comparatively few of our broad and beautifully shaded streets, but it is sufficient to give ample service to every section. While Detroit, by reason of its remarkable growth of foliage, is a park in general, there are fifteen distinct "breathing places," any one of which in the average city would be regarded as a valuable privilege.

Chief among them is Belle Isle, an island of 730 acres in Detroit River, and connected with the city by an iron bridge, which is maintained by the city free to the public. This park with its natural forest, its picturesque system of lakes and canals, its casino and wharf, its public bathing places, its flowers and landscape gardening, constitutes, already, the first natural park in any city in the world. Its cost at this writing is about \$500,000. Starting at Belle Isle Park and crossing the bridge, one debouches upon the eastern terminus of a grand boulevard 200 feet in width, which encircles three sides of the city, a distance of about 12 miles, and again touches the river on the west. Near the western end of the boulevard is Clark Park, a beautiful tract of nearly 100 acres, which, although not yet extensively improved, will in time be a fit companion to its island sister. The assessed valuation of the various parks of the city are, Belle Isle Park, \$800,000; Grand Circus Park (within 40 rods of the chief business center of the city), \$550,000; Cass Park, \$95,000; Clark Park, \$100,000, and eleven other parks, bringing the aggregate valuation to \$2,200,000.

Detroit has unexceptionally good water works. They are located on the shore of Lake St. Clair at the southeastern limit of the city. They consist of buildings and parks surrounding them, of three large and powerful pumping engines, inlet pipes, receiving and settling basins, reservoirs and stand pipe, and of nearly 400 miles of mains and distributing pipe, the whole being valued at \$3,500,000. In the purity of the water supplied and the excellence of its distribution, Detroit is second to no city. The 44,500 families receive 175 gallons per capita per day, at a cost of less than \$6.00 per year per family.

Detroit has a free public library which in number and character of its volumes is third in importance among the city libraries of the United States. It also has an art museum, a fine building, which holds the Stearns collection of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and other Eastern curios, which is confessedly the largest and finest display of the kind in America. This museum also contains Scripp's collection of old paintings, an admirable chronological record of the history of painting. There are likewise a number of modern paintings and a well equipped school of design and painting.

The police equipment of Detroit comprises 11 police stations (valued at \$150,000) and a force of 425 men. The fire department consists of 300 men, the buildings and machinery being valued at \$1,000,000.

The assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in 1890 aggregated \$161,828,570, the real estate being assessed at \$123,391,610.

The rate of taxation for 1890 was 15.73 mills.

At the end of the present year Detroit will have a debt of \$1,311,500. Against that will be the sinking fund, which from its establishment has taken care of Detroit's municipal obligations.



HENRY A. NEWLAND.



M. S. SMITH.



HON. W. C. MAYBURY.



COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Review of the Leading Industries of Detroit.

The broad river which flows by eight miles of busy wharves, is one of the greatest highways known to commerce. The tonnage passing through the Suez Canal is much less than that which passes through the Government Canal and shallows at the mouth of the St. Clair River, twenty miles above Detroit; past the city itself, carrying the iron and copper from Lake Superior, the wheat and flour from Chicago and Minneapolis, the lumber and salt from the Saginaw Valley, and the coal from Pennsylvania. Over 40,000 vessels pass by Detroit every year; while but 15,000 find their way into the harbor of New York. Over 3,000,000 passengers are carried on the Detroit ferries and other boats every year.

The railroad facilities of Detroit are such as to favor her continued growth as a manufacturing center. Situated on the trunk lines between New York and Chicago, the manufacturers of this city also have access to all parts of the State by means of the lines referred to in the article on railways, by Hon. James F. Joy.

In reviewing hastily some of the leading industries of Detroit, we may well begin with the largest one—the manufacture of cars.

The Michigan Car Company is the head of a series of corporations, which go to make up the most gigantic network of commercial enterprises in Michigan. Traversing the wilds of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, carrying the wheat and flour from Duluth, on its way to the seaboard, carrying the copper of Keweenaw Point, and the iron from the Gogebic region, is the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad. Hamtramck, in Detroit's suburb, is the Detroit Iron Furnace Company, which manufactures the Lake Superior iron ore into charcoal pig-iron for car-wheel and malleable use. Part of the output is taken by the Baugh Steam Forge Company, which turns out one hundred car axles and sixty tons of bar iron each day. Another portion goes to Detroit Car Wheel Company, which produces nearly 425 car wheels daily. The Peninsular Car Works were incorporated December, 1879, by Messrs. C. H. Buhl, R. A. Alger, James F. Joy, Frank J. Hecker, Hiram Walker, Frederick Buhl, and C. L. Freer. The present plant covers thirty-four acres of ground, on which suitable buildings for the construction of freight cars and the operations of foundries have been built.

The capacity is now 9,000 cars in the shops, 85,000 car wheels and 18,000 tons of car castings in the foundries per annum. Their present consumption of material is at the rate of 27,000,000 feet of timber and lumber, 40,000 tons of pig-iron, and 18,000 tons of wrought-iron and forgings per annum. Their force-rolls during the year show between 1,300 and 1,400 operatives employed. The Russel Wheel and Foundry Company, of which George H. Russel is president, manufacture logging, mining, mill, cane and wood cars, car wheels, castings and machinery. Besides its business in wheels, the company turns out about 2,000 cars a year.

The Griffin Car Wheel Company, organized in 1877, turns out about 300 car wheels a day, and also has a capacity for fifty tons of soft castings. The works give employment to between 200 and 300 skilled men. Thomas I. Griffin, president.

In the manufacture of stoves, Detroit leads all other cities in the United States. The three companies here employ over four thousand men, and the annual product of their labors amounts to upwards of \$3,000,000. The companies have branch houses in the leading cities of the United States, and agents in South America, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, France and England. Each company has its peculiar styles, each kind bearing an appropriate name.

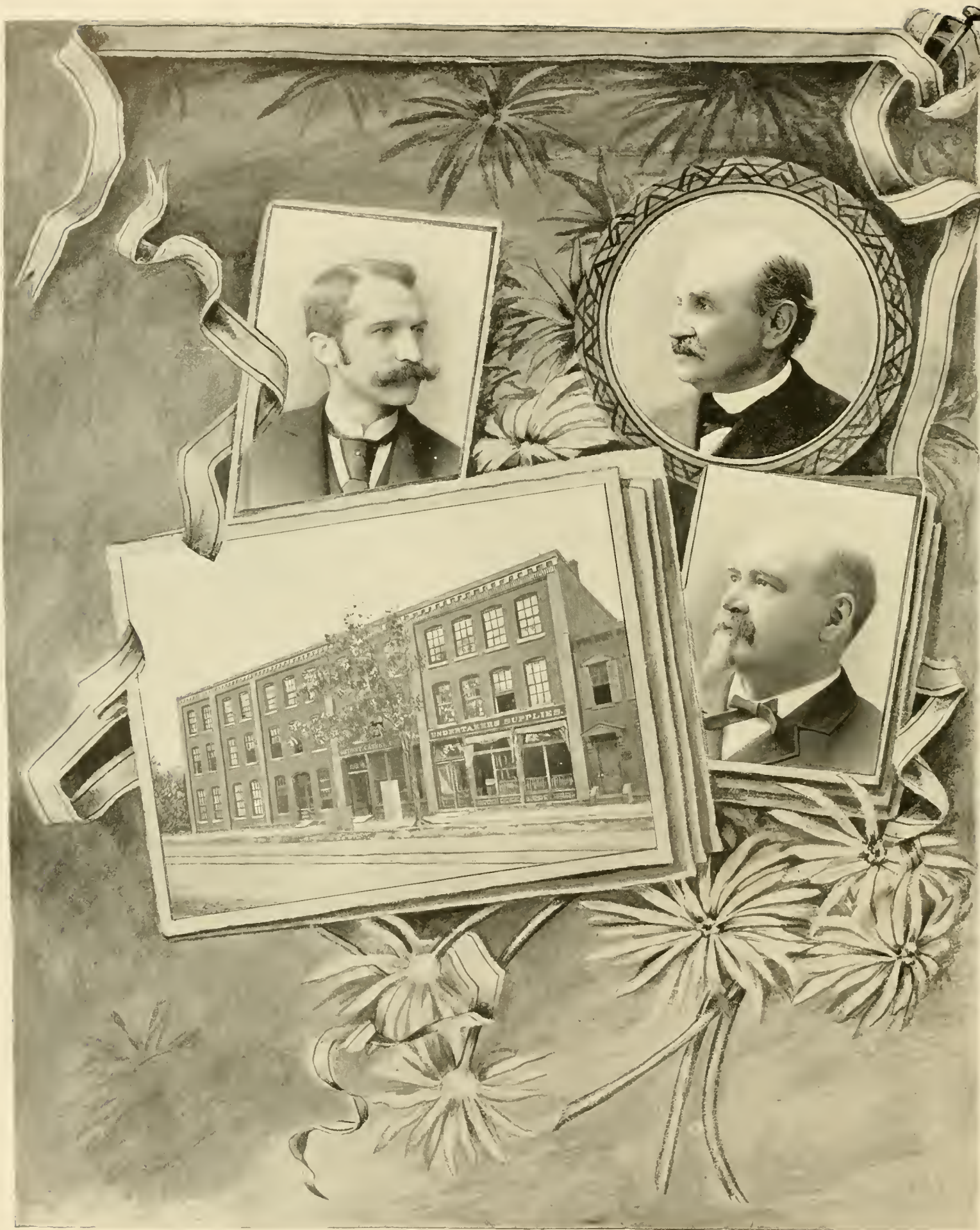
At the Michigan Stove Works of which Jeremiah Dwyer is president, 16,000 tons of iron are annually turned into 60,000 stoves and ranges, by 1,500 workmen. At the Detroit Stove Works, under the presidency of E. S. Barbour, a like number of men are engaged in making the various kinds of stoves and ranges. The Peninsular Stove Company, organized in 1881, with William B. Moran as president, employs 750 men, and has an annual product of 25,000 stoves, ranges, furnaces and heaters. The total annual product of the three works is not less than \$2,500,000.

The manufacture of white lead and colors in Detroit is making rapid progress. The Aeme works, of which W. L. Davis is president, began in 1884, and now employs 100 men.

The Peninsular White Lead and Color Works, originally organized by the wholesale firm of Farrand, Williams & Company, are corrodors of white lead and manufacturers of dry colors, vermilion, coach colors, tinted leads, ready mixed paints and carriage paints, and the quality of their goods adapts them to the most severe use in winter.

The Detroit White Lead Works, of which Ford D. C. Hinchman is president, besides manufacturing a full line of paints and varnishes, makes several specialties which have met decided wants.

One of the most notable instances of western enterprise, is the birth and growth of the great varnish house of Berry Brothers. The firm is composed of Joseph H. and Thomas Berry; and their establishment is located at the foot of Lieb street, on the Detroit River. They now have eight flourishing branches, located at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The running capacity of the factory is 15,000 gallons of varnish and Japan daily, or about 4,500,000 gallons per annum. The firm manufactures all grades of varnish, from the finest railway and carriage varnishes to the cheapest grade of goods, asphaltum, dryers, baking Japans, shellacs, etc., in connection with their "hard oil finish," which they invented and placed on the market fifteen years ago.



DETROIT CASKET COMPANY.

No other seed house in the United States does so large a business as that of D. M. Ferry & Company. Their new buildings, which occupy half a block in the heart of the city of Detroit, are the headquarters of a trade that employs ninety travelers to sell the product from the hundreds of acres of seed farms, on which the company grow the finest seeds that the most expert seedsmen can raise. During the busy season 1,500 people are employed in and about Detroit, while special growers all over the country are employed to devote their best energies to the service of the firm. The success of this business has been simply enormous. The manner in which the seeds are packed in boxes, assorted for various conditions of soil and climate, has led to an extension of the business into foreign fields.

The Detroit Safe Company enjoys a high reputation, not only at home, but also in South America, Mexico, England, China, and Japan. It has branch houses in Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Paul, Atlanta, and San Francisco; and its annual product of 3,000 safes, besides bank vaults, fire proof cells and other kinds of jail work, employs about 460 men.

The tobacco manufactories of Detroit have a product of \$4,000,000 annually, and the cigar output is another \$2,000,000.

Daniel Scotten & Company manufacture plug, fine-cut and smoking tobaccos. The business was established in 1856, and from the beginning Mr. Scotten has been at the head of it. The output of this house is 7,000,000 pounds a year.

The house of John J. Bagley & Co. sends its goods to China, Japan and Australia. The president of the corporation is J. T. Mason.

The Globe Tobacco Company, which is the outcome of a business started in 1871, is referred to more in detail elsewhere.

The American Eagle Tobacco Company employs 300 people to make the fine-cut, the smoking tobacco and other brands of the house. M. S. Smith is now president. This Company and its business is also detailed elsewhere.

The Banner Tobacco Company manufactures fine-cut, smoking tobaccos and cigars, and employs upwards of 150 persons on their many brands. The president of the company, M. B. Mills, is also the treasurer of the Michigan Stove Company.

All the Detroit tobacco factories are first class; they are strong financially; they use the very best of stock, and they all have push and energy, and have been successful in the face of strong competition. They have made Detroit the second largest city in America for the production of fine-cut.

The house of Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing chemists and importers and dealers in crude vegetable drugs, with laboratories and general offices at Detroit, and a large branch house at New York City, does a business enormous in amount and international in character. In the laboratories of the company, 640 highly skilled employes are engaged in the manufacture of standard medicinal products, fine pharmaceutical preparations, pressed herbs, and other like commodities. No other firm in the United States imports so many and deals so largely in crude drugs. The company has regular agencies in London, Berlin, Geneva, Para, Caracas, the City of Mexico, Havana, Auckland, Sidney and Honolulu. The regular publications of the house are *The Therapeutic Gazette*, *The Medical Age*, *The American Lancet*, *The Medical Index* and *The Druggist's Bulletin*. The firm employs also 150 persons in the manufacture of empty capsules. For the South American trade the company has the services of a native Spaniard.

The firm of Charles Wright & Company employs 250 persons in the preparation of a large and comprehensive line of family remedies, which are advertised and sold in all parts of the world. There is a branch house at Windsor, Ontario. The head of the firm is Charles Wright, who, while yet a young man, has pushed the products of his firm into both the East and West Indies, South America, South Africa and Australia, besides covering the United States and the Territories. This house publishes the *American Pharmacist*.

In 1876, Frederick Stearns, then the head of the house of Frederick Stearns & Company, manufacturing chemists—a position which he has lately yielded to his son, Frederick K. Stearns—began putting up a complete line of remedies, with the formulas printed on the labels, to take the place of the secret or patent medicines which were having so great a sale and often such dire results on the users. You may now find the Stearns medicines in South America, in Corea, in Palestine, in Asia Minor, in Liberia, and in the East and West Indies, while in this country they are known throughout the land. They import the crude drugs direct, and they keep traveling men in remote lands. There are branch houses in Windsor, Ontario, in San Francisco, and in New York. The house publishes *The New Idea*.

H. P. Baldwin 2nd & Company employ from fifty to seventy-five persons in the manufacture of boots, and W. S. Robinson & Company give employment to about 400 hands in the manufacture of fine shoes for men, women and children. A. C. McGraw are also large manufacturers of boots and shoes, and have now the most complete factory in the West. Detroit's shoe industry is gauged by sales amounting to over \$2,500,000 a year.

The Detroit Dry Dock Company builds the splendid passenger and the powerful freight steamers that navigate the lakes. The company take a contract, for example, to build and equip a 2,500 ton composite propeller ready for sea. The business of the company amounts to upwards of \$1,500,000 a year. The president is Hon. James McMillan; the consulting and constructing engineer is Frank E. Kirby, and the secretary and treasurer is Alexander McVittie. As many as 800 men are at times employed in the three yards operated by the company.

In wire and iron works Detroit has long been pre-eminent, and the National, the Michigan, the E. T. Barnum Company have a large trade throughout the United States and are pushing into Mexico. They manufacture iron fences, office and jail furniture, and all kinds of architectural work.

Detroit makes one-sixth of the pins used in the United States, the National Pin Company, of this city, being one of the fourteen factories for the manufacture of this small but useful commodity. Three million pins a day is the output. The



W. J. CHITTENDEN.



L. A. McCREARY.



C. H. PRESTON.



CHARLES B. HULL.

machinery used is largely original. Fifty men are employed, and two thousand pounds of wire is daily made up into pins for use in banks, offices and for the toilet. Dexter M. Ferry is the president.

The two large trunk factories of Martin, Maier & Co., and William Brown, manufacture all kinds of trunks, satchels and sample cases, their combined products reaching \$275,000.

The Detroit Radiator Company, of which George H. Russell is president, employs 125 men, and produces 750,000 square feet of radiators every year. The Michigan Radiator and Iron Manufacturing Company, John B. Dyar, president, employs 350 men to make 2,500,000 square feet of radiators.

Among other leading articles of Detroit manufacture are crackers, \$1,000,000; clothing, \$2,500,000; soap, \$350,000; candy, \$1,000,000; matches, \$400,000; beer, \$1,775,000; malt, \$1,000,000; brick, \$375,000; billiard tables, \$25,000; agricultural implements, \$400,000; paper stock (Detroit Sulphate Fiber Company), \$300,000; barrels (Anchor Manufacturing Company), \$500,000; burial caskets, \$500,000; passenger cars (Pullman Car Company), \$800,000.

The Charity and Philanthropy of Detroit.

BY BRADFORD SMITH.

Detroit by taxation, in which all who are possessed of taxable property share in raising a fund of \$40,000 which is controlled by the Board of Poor Commissioners, and about \$60,000 which is under the control of the Wayne County Board, all of which is for the benefit of the poor, insane and helpless citizens of Detroit. The money is expended in a most wise and philanthropic manner; the first object of the poor commissioners is to care for the destitute in their own homes, furnishing them a temporary assistance; if more help is needed, the county house furnishes a home for such as long as it is wise to keep them there. Outside of this philanthropic work, Detroit has between thirty and forty private institutions where the worthy poor receive proper attention and care. First in this list comes the homes, so called, varying according to the age and condition of those who need help, and first in order is the Home of the Friendless, on Warren avenue, near Woodward; 2nd, the Home for the Aged, corner of Scott and Orleans streets; 3rd, the Thompson Home for Old Ladies, Cass and Hancock avenues; 4th, the Home of the Good Shepherd, 792 West Fort street; 5th, the Young Woman's Home, Clifford street and Adams avenue, is a home for working women under thirty years of age of good conduct and character; 6th, the Home of Providence, corner of Antoine and Elizabeth streets; 7th, the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, on Thirteenth street, near Grand River avenue; 8th, the Home for Boys, 172 West High street; 9th, the Seamen's Home, formerly Sailor's Bethel, corner of Griswold and Atwater streets. All of these homes have one grand object, really named in the first, called the Home of the Friendless. There are at least 1,000 of our best, generous and philanthropic citizens who have charge of these institutions. Next are the Asylums. 1st, the Protestant Asylum, 988 Jefferson avenue; 2nd, St. Vincent's Asylum, on McDougall avenue, near Jefferson; 3rd, the Polish Orphan Asylum, on St. Aubin avenue, corner of Canfield; 4th, the Zoar Orphan Asylum and Home for Old People is located at 250 Harvey avenue, but a short distance from Fort Wayne. All of these asylums care for the fatherless and those who are without homes, in the truest sense of the word. There are also the Hospitals. 1st, the Harper Hospital, located on John R. street, head of Martin Place; 2nd, Grace Hospital, Willis avenue and John R. street; 3rd, Marine Hospital, Jefferson and Mt. Elliott avenues; 4th, St. Mary's Hospital, Antoine and Gratiot; 5th, St. Luke's Hospital, Fort street, corner of McKinstry avenue; 6th, Woman's Hospital and Foundling's Home, on Thirteenth street, near Grand River avenue; 7th, Children's Free Hospital Association; 8th, Emergency Hospital, Porter street, near Michigan avenue. All of these assist the needy, dependent, infirm and sick, and care for the sick in a most wise and humane manner. If not able to pay their way they are welcome to the hospitals. The Emergency Hospital cares for those who are in sudden disaster, until a proper place can be furnished for them, either in their own homes or in some other hospital. In connection with the first of these hospitals, there is the Farrand training school, named from its distinguished benefactor, Dr. D. O. Farrand. In addition to these, there is the Bethel Hebrew Society, caring for the needy Israelites, and there is a Good Will Society looking after the poor among the Poles and the Irish. Soldiers' Relief Society, looking after the indigent soldiers, their wives and children. The Women's Relief Corps comes in as a special benefaction to the poor of the G. A. R. The Open Door Society, of recent organization, is supplemental to the work of other organizations of like character, doing a work that few appreciate, saving those who are on the road to ruin, especially caring for young women who are in trouble. The Industrial School and the Day Nursery and Kindergarten are institutions that have for their object the care of young children during the day time while their mothers are out at work, thus keeping them from the street and ruin, both educational and conservative of the best interests of the children. There has recently been established in the city what is known as the "Helping Hand." It is too early to express an opinion on this institution, as the death of its benefactor has left it in other hands. The Ungraded School is under the control of the Board of Education, the same as any other public school, but cares especially for the truants and irregular students, and such as have a tendency to leave school and break away from parental authority. The Home for Boys is rightly named,



E. W. VOIGT BREWERY.



INTERIOR VIEW THOMAS SWAN & CO'S RESTAURANT.

not Newsboys' Home, but a home for boys, and in my opinion the founders of this home have begun a work which will continue until every needy boy in Detroit, whether newsboy, bootblack, or engaged in any other business, will have a home in many respects better than the home of thousands of children under the parental roof. The Newsboys' Association has the same end in view as the friends of the Boy's Home, and the union of these two organizations would accomplish great good. While I rejoice at the benevolence and philanthropy manifested in the various homes, hospitals, asylums, and other institutions in which the citizens of Detroit are so earnestly engaged, it is with pleasure that I witness a marked change in the boys who do business upon the streets of Detroit. Within fifteen years the class of boys formerly known as "Street Arabs" and "Wharf Rats" have come to be recognized as honorable, trustworthy and self-supporting little business men, and in my opinion there has been no one thing that has contributed to bring about this desirable change in the character of these boys as the system known as the badge system, which requires every boy selling papers or blacking boots upon the public street to wear a badge, and thereby show himself responsible, accountable and endorsed as worthy of trust, having the Mayor's permission to transact his business within the city limits.

The Detroit Association of Charities, at 35 East Congress street, has been in existence only a few years, but has accomplished a noble work. The aim of the Association is to know who are worthy and render assistance to such in connection with the other charities of the city. In my judgment they are solving a difficult problem by the important work of caring for the beggar element of Detroit. If heartily supported they will put an end to all street begging in the city, and every case of the needy will be promptly and humanely cared for. I bespeak for this Association the most hearty co-operation of the philanthropic and benevolent citizens of Detroit. Truly, Detroit may well be proud of her charitable institutions and of her benevolent and philanthropic citizens who are expending yearly hundreds of thousands of dollars to build and prepare Detroit to be the home of the happiest people in the world. It would be a pleasure to mention the benevolent who have gone to their reward and the philanthropic who are nobly filling their places and enlarging their work. It will be seen by a review of the charities of Detroit that the sympathy and effort in behalf of the destitute is mainly confined to those who are in temporary need. In my judgment the condition which now demands so much time and money should be prevented by a more thorough care and a parental exercise of kindly authority over the children who are in miserable homes without proper education. Detroit has a right to know, for its own protection and for its future good, how every boy who appears upon the public streets, is spending his time: among those like himself in idleness and dissipation, frequenting saloons and places of doubtful reputation. There should be a board authorized by the city of Detroit having official power to take charge of this kind of work, and thus prevent much poverty and crime.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Railways.

BY JAMES F. JOY.

The Territorial Legislature of Michigan as early as 1833 passed an act to incorporate the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad Company. The object of the company was to build a railroad from Detroit to St. Joseph, on Lake Michigan. This was the first mention in the legislation of the State of any railroad to Detroit. There was at that time but little railroad constructed in the whole country. The Boston & Lowell and the Boston & Worcester, were all in New England. Albany to Schenectady and a commencement of the road from Schenectady west only, were about all the railroads in the United States north of Mason and Dixon's line. What a difference between now and then!

The Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad Company was commenced and under great difficulties was in progress and some work done between Detroit & Ypsilanti, in 1836, when the State determined to undertake to build that road through to St. Joseph, to be called the Central road, and also one from Monroe, and one from the foot of Lake Huron also to Lake Michigan. The terminus of the Central Road was fixed on the Campus Martius, where the City Hall now stands. It came into the city along Michigan avenue, then called the Chicago road. At one time it was extended from the Campus Martius along down through Woodward avenue to the border of the Detroit River, and that part of it was constructed by Thomas Palmer (father of the Hon. Thomas W. Palmer) under a contract with the railroad commissioners representing the State. It was a singular movement and illustrates how little the business to come was understood. To build a railroad through the middle of the street and on to the river at the foot of a hill, with no station or station grounds upon which to do business, and with no plan to acquire any, and with no possibility of doing so for such an approach, would hardly commend itself to the judgment of a railway man of the present day. It is needless to say that that part of the railroad was never used for any purpose and was soon taken up.

In March, 1837, the legislature passed an act under which it undertook the construction of the three railroads above mentioned across the State and authorized a State loan on the bonds of the State for \$5,000,000, to enable it to build them.



BUSINESS UNIVERSITY.
Owned by Mrs. Ellen Hammond.

Both the amount of money which was thought adequate for the construction of about 600 miles of railroad, and the history of the negotiation of the bonds, proves how little the cost of railroads was then understood and how unfit the then authorities were to manage such negotiations. The parties with whom the business was transacted failed, and as the sale was on the credit of the State it never received but a portion of the money, and was involved in many difficulties, both embarrassing its own work, detrimental to its credit, and causing it to be treated as a repudiating State, because it refused to pay bonds upon which it had never received the money agreed to be paid for them.

The State, however, had undertaken the work of internal improvement. But it soon became bankrupt. It did not build a mile of the northern road. It built but a few miles of the Michigan Southern from Monroe (now Lake Shore & Michigan Southern). In the course of about eight years it did build the Central to Kalamazoo. It was built with strap rail, so called, about a half an inch thick, laid upon wood stringers, which in turn were laid on cross beams or ties sunk or buried in the ground. To accomplish even this the whole means and credit of the State were exhausted. It used its credit abroad where it had any. It then resorted to forced loans in the form of bills or notes of the state similar to bank notes, in which it paid for materials and labor till even they could not be used. In 1846 it had become so utterly without credit that it was compelled to negotiate the sale of all its public works, and among them the Central Road from Detroit to Kalamazoo. What a difference again between the condition of affairs then and the credit and ability of the very prosperous and great State of Michigan of the present day!

The Michigan Central charter, proposing a sale to a corporation to be formed to take and complete the road as provided and agreed in the charter, was passed in 1846. The company was to finish it through to the lake at New Buffalo instead of St. Joseph within three years, to relay the already built road as well as the new with sixty pound iron rail, to change its eastern terminus from the Campus Martius and the entrance by the Chicago Road (as it was then called), over a new line to the river, where it should acquire adequate yards for its business.

The company which took the road was a strong one. It complied with its charter, and within the three years the road was built to New Buffalo and a harbor constructed there and the through business by water and rail between Chicago and New York and New England commenced over the road. It was the first considerable road built in the West. The business then begun has been every year increasing in magnitude, though there are five or more roads from Chicago east, all competing for the through business. In three years more it was extended to Chicago, and the first great railroad from the East entered that city, then containing about 8,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, hardly as large as Detroit at the same time.

The sale of the Central Road to the corporation and the resulting construction of the road gave great impulse to the progress of both the city and State. The Southern was sold and also constructed through to Chicago.

The Detroit & Pontiac Railroad was chartered in 1834 to build a road between Detroit and Pontiac. It was undertaken with inadequate means, and it was many years even before it reached Pontiac. It originally came into the city on the north side of the Campus Martius, where the Detroit Opera House now stands. In 1850 it was authorized to extend to the river, and also to extend through Pontiac and connect with the Oakland and Ottawa Road, which when built was to extend to Lake Michigan. This plan was carried through and the two roads consolidated constitute the present Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad.

A charter had been passed by the Legislature for the construction of a railroad from Detroit to Toledo at the session of 1846, to be called the Detroit & Monroe Railroad, and some efforts were made to build it, but all failed, and the charter by its limitations expired. In 1855 the first general railroad law was enacted and under it the Detroit, Monroe & Toledo Railroad Company was organized in 1855, and the road constructed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern stockholders in the interest of that company, which now is in control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

It is a valuable piece of the property of that prosperous company. Now came on a panic and but little was done in the way of building railroads for several years.

In 1871 the Detroit & Lansing Railroad was organized under the general law and was built through to Lansing. It was afterwards, in 1876, consolidated with the Ionia & Lansing and now constitutes the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad. It is an important and valuable road to both city and county.

In 1871 the Detroit & Bay City was organized, and quickly built through to both Saginaw and Bay City, and now constitutes a portion of the line from Detroit to Macinae. These two roads were built largely by those interested in the Michigan Central Company.

About the time of the construction of these two roads, or perhaps earlier, the Canada Southern and Chicago & Canada Southern had been undertaken by capitalists living in New York, with the purpose of erecting a shorter line between Chicago and Buffalo, as well as one of the easiest grades to cross the Detroit River at Grosse Isle. The enterprise proved a failure and the company became bankrupt.

The whole plan fell through. The Chicago & Canada Southern being partly built from Trenton west, was extended from Trenton to Detroit, and subsequently from Trenton to Toledo, and became the property of the Michigan Central Company.

The Canadian Southern, also in Canada, having been insolvent for some years, was acquired by the Michigan Central and extended from Essex Center in Canada to Detroit, and now constitutes a part of the through line of the Michigan Central from Chicago to Buffalo, all the business crossing the river at Detroit.



Lyceum Theatre



Next to the Michigan Central the most important road for Detroit for many years was the Great Western of Canada, extending from Windsor, opposite Detroit, to Niagara Falls.

The Michigan Central had been completed to Chicago, and had been in operation several years before the Great Western was undertaken. There was no road through Canada.

The travel and business was across Lake Erie on magnificent steamers, constituting the Michigan Central line between Detroit and Buffalo. A splendid line of boats, and constituting a most pleasant as well as magnificent mode and route for both pleasure and business.

The Great Western Railroad Company owed its origin to the Michigan Central Company. The men at the head of the latter company were its promoters. They enlisted with them the New York Central Company, and started into life the interest of Canada all along the line of the proposed road, and at Detroit. By the united strength of all, the required life was given to the enterprise, and the road was built, though with immense difficulty and effort. It was the first road built in Canada. It was injured by the alliance of the Michigan Central with the Canada Southern, and finally fell into the control of the Grand Trunk, of which system it is now a part, and is known only as Grand Trunk.

The Detroit and Port Huron branch of the Grand Trunk road was built entirely by this company in about 1855, and was for many years its main line for all through business connecting with the Michigan Central Road at West Detroit, and for many years all the large business of the Grand Trunk to and from the West was done by that road. It is now reduced to a mere local road by the extension of the Grand Trunk connections to Chicago.

The Detroit, Butler & St. Louis Railroad, extending from Detroit to Butler in Indiana, was undertaken in 1880 by public spirited citizens of Detroit to connect the Wabash Railroad with the city of Detroit.

It was undertaken after all means had failed to bring that great system to Detroit. Negotiations had been had to use one of the lines between Detroit and Toledo, and obtain the connection that way, but it was found impossible to accomplish it, and no other way remained but to build a new road. As above stated, it was undertaken by citizens of Detroit, and finally the road was completed in 1881. At Butler it connected with the Wabash, making a very straight line by that road to St. Louis, and opened the Southwest, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri to the business of Detroit, and brings largely the productions of those fertile States to and through Detroit.

The last of the railroads connecting with Detroit has been the Canadian Pacific. It is another road from Detroit to all the eastern centers of the Dominion of Canada, and all the Eastern States of the United States. It is destined to become one of the great through routes of the country, connecting as it does at Detroit with both Chicago and St. Louis railroads, and by them reaching the whole west and northwest of this country.

The condition of several of the roads connecting with Detroit has made necessary many depots and stations for their accommodation. To accomplish their establishment and construction, several of the citizens of Detroit have united together and established at first the Detroit Union Railroad Depot & Station Company, and constructed it with a connecting railroad through the western section of the city to the Wabash and other railroads there, and have also brought about the establishment of the Fort Street Union Depot Company, principally as a passenger station. This brings the roads nearer to the center of the city and furnishes as convenient a passenger station as is perhaps possible. These depot and station establishments are as important, perhaps, to promote the convenience of the public, as any public improvement which has been undertaken at Detroit, save the sale of the Central Railroad to the company now owning it.

In looking back over the progress of many years of the State and city in prosperity, the transfer of the Central Road to the present company must be considered the most effective in its influence upon the prosperity of the whole State as well as of the city. It was a strong company. The influence of the company upon property was immediate and has been constant. Its strength has been felt in the construction of many other railroads, lateral and otherwise, extending largely over the State, and always tending to bring the benefit of all its connections to the city. While contributing greatly and immensely to the interests of the whole State, it has equally been the largest factor in the progress and prosperity of the city of Detroit. Each new enterprise has done much, and all of them in the aggregate have contributed to carry forward the State from its bankrupt condition to its present state of prosperity and wealth, and build up the present large and prosperous Detroit. While, therefore, all have been valuable, the Michigan Central has been always easily the most important factor in the State's prosperity.

Banks and Banking.

BY THEO. H. HINCHMAN.

Banking in Michigan has had a varied and peculiar history. No State has encountered greater vicissitudes; at one time an over abundance of financial associations and of bills issued, at others an almost total dearth of banking facilities.

In early banking, Detroit was financially the State, and furnished all resources. Later, every well settled county or town had its bank. From 1834 to 1840 there were eighty-six banks, two of which were well systematized, and doing a safe, legitimate business. The exceptions were when skilled and proficient officers were brought from successful and well conducted eastern banks.



GEORGE V. N. LOTHROP.



DON M. DICKINSON.



E. W. PENDLETON.



D. B. DUFFIELD.

The first attempt was by Boston parties, who obtained a charter for the Bank of Detroit in 1806, of which a few shares were subscribed by citizens, and ten shares for the Territory of Michigan, \$2.00 per share to be paid in. There was no business then for a bank. Its sole effort was to issue bills, which were brought from the East, signed, sent back for sale, and never redeemed, with trifling exceptions. The general government put an end to this bank within two years from its organization.

The next bank was legitimate, and was thought to be required. In 1817 the Bank of Michigan was chartered by the Legislative Council with \$10,000 capital, increased in 1824 to \$20,000. It was then purchased by Edmund Dwight and other eastern capitalists, and its capital was made \$60,000; by 1834 its capital stock had reached \$350,000, and by 1836, \$500,000. This bank was ably managed, but could not withstand the panic commencing in 1837, lasting to 1842, when its failure occurred, and its assets, including real estate, since valuable, was turned over to creditors.

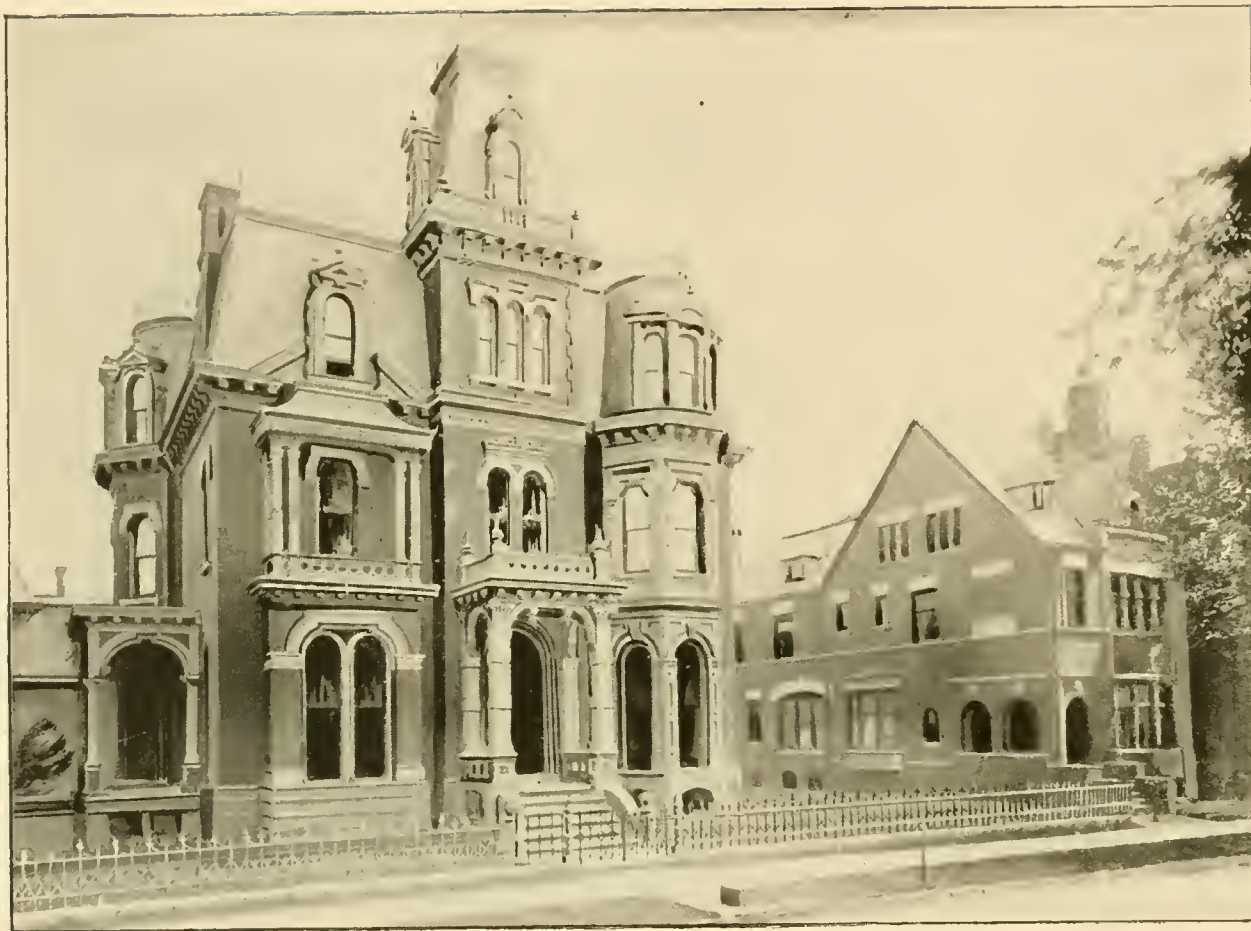
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was chartered in 1830 with \$100,000 capital, which was increased to \$400,000 in 1834. It had a large and lucrative business until 1837, but suspended in 1839. The Michigan State Bank commenced business in 1835; also suspended in 1839. Its charter was kept alive, and in 1845 a strong combination of business men reorganized it, and continued a successful business until the expiration of its charter in 1855.

For the interior, the following banks were chartered, viz.: Bank of Monroe, 1827; Bank of River Raisin, 1832; Bank of Green Bay, 1835; Bank of Pontiac, 1835; Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, 1835. The first Legislature of the State in 1836, granted charters to the Bank of Manchester; Bank of Macomb County; Bank of Calhoun County; Bank of Clinton County; Bank of Ypsilanti; Bank of Tecumseh; Bank of Constantine, and Bank of St. Clair. Nominal capital of all Michigan banks then was \$7,000,000—probably not \$1,000,000 paid in.

The most remarkable and stable bank in the State's history was the Insurance Bank, starting in 1838, with \$12,500 capital. This was the only early bank that never failed, and for several years was the only safe, reliable bank in the State. It commenced with an insurance charter, but in 1849 obtained a charter with full banking privileges. The capital was increased by earnings to \$200,000. In 1860 it was reorganized under the State law, and in 1865 again reorganized into the National Insurance Bank. Its Eastern connections and arrangements were such as permitted an unlimited business on a moderate capital. In 1869 it was merged into the First National Bank. The legislature of Michigan in 1837 is memorable for the passage of a general banking law; having been forced to it by a popular clamor for more banks. In less than eighteen months, 40 banks were organized and accepted, and 31 were in various stages of organization, all but four of which were issuing bills for circulation. The nominal capital of the 71 banks was about \$5,000,000, of which not \$300,000 was paid in. Banks were commenced on over-estimated mortgages, bogus coin certificates, and coin or its substitute that went from one bank to another. Frauds and evasions were the rule. Only one of these banks was located in Detroit, but the bills of all centered there. They were paid out so freely for property of all kinds, needed or not wanted, that there was difficulty in disposing of them. Merchants and others were obliged to travel over the State to find banks in secluded places, with an effort to exchange bills, generally unsuccessfully. By the close of 1839, only four of these associations and four chartered banks remained doing business—these all failed or suspended in 1841, excepting only one. A few chartered banks kept their charters alive and transacted business later—the State Bank, and Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank successfully. From 1837 to 1857 only two banks were chartered, viz.: the Detroit Savings Institute—now Detroit Savings Bank, and the Peninsular Bank. During that 20 years the city and State had little aid from banks. All had to rely largely on their own resources. Economy was the rule, and merchants were generally successful. An excess of banking had been more detrimental than a scarcity. Too much doubtful money is more dangerous to the average trader than too little. The business of Detroit and its growth made considerable progress without adequate banking facilities. In the absence of banks, there was a number of private banks or brokers in successful business in the city and State, of whom W. A. Rutler, A. Ives and Edward Kanter yet continue at banking in Detroit.

A second general banking law passed the legislature in 1857-8. Banks organized very slowly under that law—only four in four years. The first was the State Bank of Michigan, also the City Bank, Detroit; the Michigan Insurance Bank reorganized in 1860, and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank commenced in 1869. In 1871, the law was amended especially with reference to Savings Banks, which were rapidly organized—in 1871, 13; 1872, 9. By 1886 the total organization under the new laws of 1858, and '71, was eighty-four, of which fifty-six remained doing business, including twenty State banks in the interior, with \$1,130,000 capital, and thirty-six savings banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,910,720; all but two seeking saving and commercial business. Of the above number, the following were at Detroit, viz.:

	DATE OF	CAPITAL IN 1886.
People's Savings Bank.....	Jan'y 2, 1871	\$500 000
Detroit's Savings Bank.....	July 13, 1871	200 000
German American Bank.....	July 1, 1871	100 000
Wayne County Savings Bank.....	Sept. 18, 1871	150 000
Mechanics' Bank.....	Oct. 6, 1871	100 000
Michigan Savings Bank.....	Feb'y 19, 1877	150 000
Dime Savings Bank.....	April 5, 1884	60 000
Citizens' Savings Bank.....	March 2, 1885	83 300
Preston Bank.....	June 1, 1885	100 000
State Savings Bank.....	Oct. 24, 1883	150 000
		<hr/> \$1 593 300



No. 1, RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELLEN HAMMOND.

No. 2, PHILHARMONIC HALL.

The National Banking Law was passed by Congress in February, 1863, and was promptly approved. Banks were rapidly organized in Michigan. Forty-two were commenced in two and one-fourth years after the law took effect, and 108 were in operation by the close of 1886, of which there was organized in Detroit: the First National Bank, Oct. 5, 1863; Second National Bank, Oct. 7, 1863; National Insurance Bank, July 13, 1865; American National Bank, Aug. 29, 1865; Detroit National Bank, Feb. 1, 1883. First National Bank re-organized June 19, 1882; Commercial National Bank, Nov. 21, 1881; Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, July 14, 1877; American Exchange National Bank, June 26, 1865; Union National Bank, April 13, 1886; Third National Bank, June 1, 1886. All with \$3,250,000 capital in 1886. The banking law of 1857-8, was far from being satisfactory. It was vague as to liabilities and penalties; was encumbered with provisions that became useless and obsolete after 1863, and was very deficient in provision for State official supervision. The amendments of 1871 made it acceptable for the organization of savings banks. Then attempts were made at several sessions of the Legislature to amend or revise the law without result. A bill introduced in 1885 was not passed. There had been an unaccountable distrust of and opposition to new banking laws. A bill was again introduced in 1887, by Hon. C. J. Monroe, a practical banker, who sought council from the most able and experienced bankers in the State. This bill was a general banking law, establishing a department of supervision, in charge of a commissioner. It was passed, approved June 21, 1887, and amended slightly in 1889. This law permits State banks to transact commercial and savings banking separately, or combined in departments. It is a new departure in requiring four reports in each year; in providing for examinations; by permission to reduce, increase, or make good impaired capital; by requiring reserves to be kept, and by being required to charge off past due paper, at the expiration of six months after due; also by making distinct the individual liability of shareholders. These are all requirements of the National Banking Law that have been tried, and are indispensable to good banking. The banks of Detroit have been liberal, yet wisely governed. No failure excepting a small State bank of \$50,000 capital has occurred since 1857, and very few have discontinued. The Michigan law is better adapted to the needs of the people of the State than the National law, being without some of its objectionable and expensive features. Several National Banks in the interior have reorganized into State banks, by which they escape loss from the requirements to purchase bonds; can transact a commercial and savings business, and have power to loan on mortgage security. A few large National Banks are requisite in each city, and in States where State laws are not precise and stringent. They are depositories of reserves of other banks, and their standing with National Banks of other States is superior. They can also issue bills for circulation (not now considered advantageous.) A small or moderate sized bank in this State under the State law, relying upon home business, is better adapted to the wants of citizens. Originally savings institutions were benevolent in character, and were for the purpose of inducing working people to save. They had no capital stock paid in, and their large board of trustees were chosen from those with character, wealth, and reputation. The earnings belonged to depositors, and losses fell upon them also. Later, savings banks with capital were chartered in some States, by which surplus earnings are divided to shareholders.

In Michigan, savings banks may transact any and all business pertaining to banking. This liberal provision makes such banks popular with capitalists and depositors, and a large number of organizations have been perfected under the law, and others will no doubt be commenced as needed. While supervision is faithfully exacted, competency secured, no excess of banks are organized and no irregularities or evasions are permitted. This form of banking cannot fail to be advantageous and safe. Several savings banks are very strong, and have unlimited resources. Much ability has been developed in their management. They are the leading and controlling financial element in Detroit. In one respect there has been a decided change since the origination of savings banks—working people are no longer ignorant of their benefits, and do not require inducements to deposit their spare earnings. The general tendency is to save, and the results are of lasting benefit in thrift, economy and temperance to a majority.

The banking law of 1887 took effect and force January 7, 1889. T. C. Sherwood, president of the Plymouth National Bank, was appointed Commissioner of the Banking Department, with an office at the capital in Lansing, and has supervision of all banks incorporated under the banking law.

January 1, 1889, there were eighty banks doing business under the laws of this State. Thirteen banks and one loan and trust company were added in 1889. Fifteen additional were authorized in 1890. Total of State banks, 108; capital, \$8,460,835. Total deposits about \$43,080,506.00. Of this number, fifteen State savings banks are in Detroit, and with capital stock paid in, \$3,100,000; and surplus, \$1,290,000; deposits, \$25,675,032.

Through the courtesy of Hon. T. C. Sherwood, Commissioner of the State Banking Department, and Hon. E. S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, we present herewith an abstract of reports of the State and National Banks in the city of Detroit, at the close of business, May 4, 1891.

RESOURCES.	FIFTEEN STATE BANKS.	EIGHT NATIONAL BANKS.
Loans and Discounts.....	\$12,861,255.58	\$15,438,892.63
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.....	13,612,440.21	977,054.20
Overdrafts.....	20,822.69	17,116.15
Due from Banks in R cities.....	3,357,723.31	1,943,665.90
Due from other Banks and Bankers.....	128,118.63	1,096,918.19
Banking House Furniture and Fixtures.....	232,300.94	117,076.26
<i>Forward</i>	\$39,212,661.36	\$19,590,723.33



THE LATE FRANCIS PALMS.



FRANCIS F. PALMS.



GEORGE H. HOPKINS.



SAMUEL A. PLUMMER.

<i>Brought Forward</i>	\$30,212,661.36	\$19,590,723.33
Other real estate.....	188,406.37	185,639.29
Current Expenses and Taxes paid.....	90,018.95	39,955.36
Interest paid.....	17,760.15	
Cash and Exchange for Custom House.....	1,438,460.09	2,680,718.99
Due from U. S. Treasurer.....		24,886.31
Premium on U. S. Bonds.....		145,500.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$31,947,306.92	\$28,667,423.28
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 3,106,500.00	\$ 4,400,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	1,472,434.46	1,209,938.63
Dividends unpaid.....		462.00
Due to Bankers and Brokers.....	1,333,804.80	5,697,280.21
Deposits.....	26,034,567.66	10,221,897.34
U. S. Deposits.....		460,538.25
National Bank Notes outstanding.....		333,090.00
Notes and Bills re-discounted.....		244,216.85
Bills payable.....		100,000.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$31,947,306.92	\$22,667,423.28

Clearings for 1890 of eight National Banks, ten savings banks and two private banks, are as follows: (Banks not mentioned clear through, National Banks).

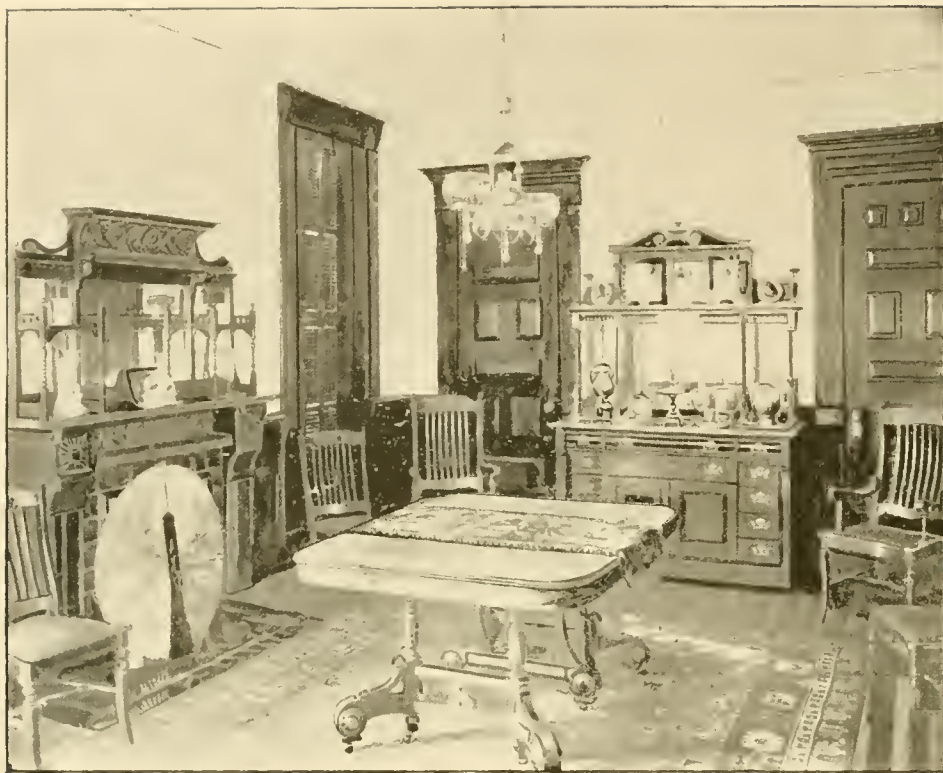
First National Bank.....	\$ 34,308,110
Detroit National Bank.....	34,538,400
American Exchange National Bank.....	32,176,684
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank.....	23,308,349
Commercial National Bank.....	36,048,076
Mechanics' Bank.....	12,924,516
German American Bank.....	7,360,821
Union National Bank.....	4,315,241
Detroit Savings Bank.....	10,517,027
Peoples' Savings Bank.....	13,464,415
Preston National Bank.....	30,899,018
A. Ives & Sons.....	7,968,313
J. L. Harper & Co.....	2,812,150
Third National Bank.....	11,500,816
Peninsular Savings Bank.....	14,016,020
American Banking and Savings Association.....	6,331,997
City Savings Bank.....	3,794,113
State Savings Bank.....	6,313,175
Dime Savings Bank.....	2,633,413
Citizens' Savings Bank.....	5,427,326
Total.....	<hr/> \$300,658,010

Historical Sketch of the Board of Trade.

BY GEORGE M. LANE, SECRETARY.

The Board of Trade of the City of Detroit was first organized July 15, 1856, and was incorporated in 1863 under a general Act of the Legislature approved March 19 of that year. In its early history there is little worthy of special notice. Its membership was not large, and the daily sessions were much like those of a commercial club, where members interested in trade met to exchange views, pass a social hour, and incidentally to transact whatever business they might have in hand.

In 1863, for the purpose of enlarging the scope and influence of the association, it was incorporated, its aims and objects being declared to be, "To promote just and equitable principles in trade; to correct any abuses which may exist, and generally to advance the interests of trade and commerce and to promote the convenience and security of the members of the association." The Board in its early days was fortunate in possessing the thoughtful and careful management of wise and experienced men. They were representatives of Detroit's best citizens. Notably among them may be named Mr. Joseph Aspinall, who by his interest and zeal in the organization of the Board, may almost be considered the father of the association. Associated with him in this work may be named several of its early presidents, viz.: Henry P. Bridge, Duncan Stewart, Wm. H. Craig, Alexander Lewis, and others. By such men time and thought were devoted, and the organization was well begun. It is a fact worthy of notice in this connection, that so equitable and well defined were the provisions embodied in its constitution and regulations, and so judiciously have these principles been administered by its officers since then, that while



GEORGE X. M COLIER RESIDENCE AND INTERIOR VIEWS.

transactions have aggregated and have involved many millions of dollars annually, no appeal to the courts has ever been made in matters of difference between members. The awards and findings in cases of arbitration have never been tested by any such action. This is a record that few, if any other, commercial organizations can show.

While the Board from the first took a lively interest in all questions affecting trade and commerce, and such matters were frequently discussed formally and informally, the first act of commanding influence accomplished by the association was in 1865, when it originated and carried to success the great Commercial Convention held in Detroit, in July of that year. Of that convention, men of almost national reputation were members, and questions of importance and far-reaching influence were considered. Delegates were present from nearly fifty boards of trade or commercial organizations of cities extending from Halifax, N. S., to St. Paul, Minn., and St. Louis, Mo. Its enrolled members included Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, afterwards Vice-President of the United States, Messrs. Samuel Dale, S. H. Blake and John Appleton, of the same State; J. L. V. Pruyn, Lyman Tremaine, Israel P. Hatch, Hiram Walbridge, J. S. T. Stranahan, and many others, from New York; Joseph Pope and Hamilton A. Hill, from Boston; also large delegations of representative men from Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, London, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and other cities. The Detroit Board of Trade was represented by such well known citizens as Messrs. James F. Joy, Joseph Aspinall, H. P. Bridge, Geo. W. Bissell, Alex. Lewis, Franklin Moore, C. H. Buhl, E. B. Ward, and others.

Questions pertaining to commerce, finances, transportation between the East and the West, river and harbor improvements, reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces, etc., etc., were considered at great length. Very able papers and addresses were presented upon all these questions, and the results of these deliberations, extending through four days, were long and widely felt in legislation and in business circles. Since that year, the records of the Board show that it has always manifested an energetic and a lively interest in all questions of public and of local importance, especially in those affecting the growth of Detroit and the trade and manufactures of the city and State. A notable instance of this is apparent in the active measures taken to insure the construction of the Wabash Railway to this city, and the making of Detroit one of the two eastern terminal points of this great transportation line from the Southwest. In aid of this work, the association contributed \$13,000 from its treasury, while members individually subscribed liberally to make up the \$200,000 raised for the enterprise. The Board, through its members, was also chiefly instrumental in the securing of the whole amount of the sum named. It also manifested an active interest in the construction of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad; the Detroit & Bay City Railroad; the Canada Southern Railroad; the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad; the Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad, and more recently, the Canadian Pacific line to this city, and the construction of the great Union Depot, upon the corner of Fort and Third streets; also in all questions bearing upon the construction or improvement of waterways leading from the lakes to tide water; the improvement of important harbors upon the great lakes; the enlargement and deepening of channels for vessels of increased tonnage, and in all instrumentalities that would facilitate the movement of grain and produce inwards and outwards, cheapen transportation, or that would enlarge the commercial or financial interests of Detroit.

The position and natural advantages of Detroit are such that there is scarcely a limit to the possible development of its trade and manufactures. The products of the farm, the forest, and the mine, have heretofore sought our city as a natural outlet, or as one desirable as a market. It has always been the aim of the Board to stimulate such interests and to overcome barriers that might exist or be placed by selfish agencies to divert trade belonging to the merchants of Detroit into other channels. Of late years, the Association has been and is yet engaged in active efforts to overcome discriminations in freights against lake ports, and to reduce rates between inward points to a parity with those granted to through shippers; while as yet only partial success has attended these efforts, continued agitation and the persistent presentation of facts to the public have not been fruitless. Through a union of the commercial organizations of the country, the interests of shippers are being guarded and maintained. If necessary, National and State legislative aid will be invoked, and by such agencies the commercial importance of Detroit sought and, if possible, maintained.

The Board has always existed purely for business purposes, and is chiefly in the general produce trade, but upon the floor of the association, grain is the chief staple handled. In prosperous years, when harvests were bountiful and the movements of the cereals were unrestricted, grain receipts at Detroit have reached 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels annually. But for four years the wheat crops of Michigan have been much reduced, falling from 30,000,000 bushels and more to 23,000,000 bushels; while the southwestern crops have also for one or two years been light, or less than an average yield. These factors have been very unfavorable for the trade of the Board, and the aggregate business during those years has not made favorable comparisons. This decrease has been largely in the wheat trade, though the record of that for coarse grains has shown some reduction. The latter condition is chiefly the result of the unfriendly attitude of one or two of our largest railways in the transportation rates established.

A concise summary, showing the movement of the cereals for the past five years, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Flour, barrels.....	162,912	148,558	214,924	194,996	166,610
Wheat, bushels.....	4,767,085	5,022,140	7,398,873	7,772,139	9,455,021
Corn, bushels.....	1,507,932	1,818,309	1,116,246	1,575,035	2,682,076
Oats, bushels.....	2,035,808	2,316,131	2,160,840	1,413,706	1,893,206
Barley, bushels.....	1,625,998	968,282	745,078	1,258,136	958,117
Rye, bushels.....	170,270	70,729	85,111	6,726	12,952
Total Grain.....	10,107,093	10,195,591	11,506,148	12,025,742	15,001,372



OSCAR M. SPRINGER.



SAMUEL W. BURROUGHS.



C. W. BRITT.



ALEX. D. FOWLER.

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, barrels.....	71,574	44,964	128,298	104,151	198,033
Wheat, bushels.....	3,840,704	4,514,429	6,586,339	8,053,782	8,131,460
Corn, bushels.....	1,128,037	1,597,263	757,526	1,633,920	2,243,834
Oats, bushels.....	610,751	653,336	1,007,430	486,440	1,121,298
Barley, bushels.....	136,766	11,289	55,632	41,700	28,099
Rye, bushels.....	129,693	59,273	68,951	464	576
Total Grain.....	5,845,951	6,835,590	8,475,878	10,216,306	11,525,267

At present, efforts looking to the enlargement of the scope and influence of the Board are chiefly along two lines, viz. : the union of all commercial organizations in the city into one strong association, with a largely increased membership, and the securing of a new building, better adapted to the needs of the trade, for a commercial exchange, than the one at present occupied. It is hoped that in the near future both these objects will be attained. If accomplished, Detroit will possess a business men's organization which will be a credit to the city, and one which will add materially to the influence and position of all commercial interests located in the beautiful City of the Straits.

DETROIT, August 1, 1891.

The Detroit Bar Association.

BY EDWARD W. PENDLETON.

Fraternity is a distinguishing characteristic of the legal profession. No opposing sects or schools are known among attorneys. In office life they are gregarious, and in practice are constantly associated with one another. Although popularly supposed to be occupied with matters of strife, no vocation, in fact, pursues its calling upon so friendly terms. As evidence of the permanence of this fellowship, it is interesting to observe that the only surviving industrial guilds of the Middle Ages are the Inns of Court. These associations, under the ancient system of legal training in England, brought lawyers together in a family life, about a common hearthstone, around the same table; and to this day, in Great Britain, these voluntary societies of barristers guard the entrance to the profession and prescribe the rules under which it is practiced, just as when Chaucer or Blackstone were students at Middle Temple; and bench and bar frequently gather for entertainment now in Middle Temple Hall, as in Shakespeare's own time they there produced the first performance of "Twelfth Night."

In France, from the reign of Louis XIV, the Order of Advocates has existed, exercising essentially the same functions as the Inns of Court, independent of politics and forms of government, and without interruption through Monarchy, Empire, and Republic.

Under our own government the predominant influence of the profession in both National and State Legislation has made unnecessary any united action for the purpose of guarding its ancient rights and privileges. In recent years, however, largely within the last decade, numerous voluntary organizations by some common impulse, have sprung into existence throughout the country. Two are national—the American Bar Association, formed at Saratoga in 1878, and the National Bar Association, organized at Washington in 1888. The former is individual in its membership, the latter representative, composed of delegates from State and local societies. Each is intended to supplement and strengthen the other, and each chose the same party for its first president.

In addition to these there are twenty-eight State and Territorial organizations, and 144 county and city associations. Some of these have been formed solely for the support of law libraries, but much the larger number for substantially the common objects of the maintenance of the honor and dignity of the profession, its increased usefulness in the due administration of justice, and the promotion of social intercourse among its members.

"An act to authorize the formation of Incorporations of Associations of members of the Bar" was adopted by the Legislature of Michigan, and approved April 25, 1891. On the fourth day of May following articles of agreement were subscribed incorporating the "Association of the Bar of the City of Detroit" (the name being subsequently changed to "The Detroit Bar Association.") This Association has not contemplated any enthusiastic crusade or startling reformation, nor has it indulged the conceit that it would solve the modern problems of jurisprudence. But it has been animated by an earnest purpose to conserve the high standard of integrity and ability that in the past have characterized the Bar of Detroit. Our fathers-in-law have placed upon us this responsibility. The fascination of becoming a lawyer, and the unguarded portals to the profession, have crowded its ranks until it is necessary to protect itself against itself. Besides the privilege of being sued, an incorporated society has the advantage of concentrated action and, when wisely managed, of accumulated influence.

Hon. Theodore Romeyn was chosen the first president, serving for four successive years, and until three months before his death. For half a century he had practiced at this bar; dignified but genial in manner, of great natural endowments; to his professional learning he added remarkable acquirements in literature and science. The president's chair has been occupied from 1885 to 1889 by Hon. Chas. I. Walker, and since this date, by Hon. George V. N. Lothrop.



THE KOPPITZ-MELCHERS BREWING COMPANY.

Military.

BY GEN. R. A. ALGER.

Detroit has been the center of military operations from a very early period, and the military spirit of all successive generations has been dominant. This has been largely because of the exposed situation of the city, commanding, as it does, the straits through which the entire waterways of the great fresh-water lake system and its immense commerce is reached. A point of danger and responsibility, Detroit has always possessed the element to defend its rights, and since 1688, over two hundred years ago, when La Honton organized its first company, made up of about fifty trappers and Indian traders, who garrisoned the post, the place has always maintained more or less military organizations. LaHonton's trappers and traders were called by the French *coureurs de bois* and "bush lopers" by the English, and as early as 1699 Robert Livingston, of New York, in speaking of the importance of the post to English interests, said, "We can never *run counter* the French unless we have bush lopers as well as they." When de la Motte Cadillac garrisoned the post with fifty regular soldiers in 1701, the company of trappers was disbanded and there was no independent military organization until two years later, in 1703, when Cadillac organized several companies of Indians and settlers. He drilled them thoroughly and they made good enough soldiers to successfully defend the post against a concerted attack made upon it by the Iroquois, Illinois and Missouri Indians, instigated by the English, who were continually stirring up the savages against the French settlers. These outbreaks kept the settlers' militia ever on the alert, and in their border warfare the troops, made up of whites and friendly Indians, saw a great deal of service, and as late as 1754 they were to be found taking an active part in the border wars between the French and English, and under the command of Captain Bellestre they distinguished themselves in repeated engagements. By the surrender of the city to the English, in 1760, the incentive to keep up a military organization by the French and their Indian allies ceased, and the companies gave place to the regular British troops in the garrison. During the Revolutionary War the French settlers quite naturally sympathized with the efforts of the colonists to free themselves from the hated British yoke. An effort was made to organize a company from the French element to fight the Americans, but it was unsuccessful.

From the time when the British troops evacuated the fort until 1805 the only military organizations in the settlement were the United States troops there from time to time and several independent companies, formed by the territorial governors and called the "Michigan Rangers." In 1805, however, Colonel Elijah Brush raised and organized a regiment, and Captain Whitmore Knaggs also formed a company of scouts, which he led in the frequent Indian troubles that were occurring. The recurrence of these Indian outbreaks resulted in the forming of a company of horsemen, the first cavalry in the Northwest Territory. It was commanded by Captain Richard Smythe. Hubert LaCroix, Stephen Maek and Antoine Dequindre subsequently formed three additional companies, which rendered most efficient service against the Indians. These various independent companies kept up their organizations until the war of 1812, when they were consolidated into the First Regiment of the Territorial Militia and placed in command of Colonel Brush. Four of the independent companies were formed into a troop, called the "Michigan Legion," and Judge James Witherell was given command, with the rank of Major. With the surrender of Gen. Hull, in 1812, the officers were held as prisoners of war, but were soon afterward exchanged, while the privates were allowed to return to their homes on parole. Subsequently they re-entered the service of the United States and continued to battle valiantly for their country until the close of the war.

There was but little occasion for the display of the military spirit until the breaking out of the Black Hawk Indian War, in 1832, when Colonel Edward Brooks recruited a regiment. A mounted company of dragoons, commanded by Captain Charles Jackson, and the Detroit City Guards, under Captain Isaac S. Rowland, voluntarily tendered their services and accompanied the regiment as far west as Saline, where General Scott dispensed with all but the company of dragoons, which proceeded to Chicago under the command of General John R. Williams.

In 1835 the Brady Guards were organized, followed in quick succession by the Light Guards, the Scott Guards and the Lyon Guards. The nucleus of these bodies responded to the call for volunteers when the Mexican war broke out, some of them uniting with the United States dragoons and others joining the First Michigan Volunteer Regiment, in command of the late Gen. A. S. Williams.

What was done in 1861 to 1865 is of such recent date as to be familiar to all citizens. When President Lincoln made his first call for troops to suppress the rebellious States, Detroit made the enviable record of equipping the first regiment of volunteers to answer the call of its country. This regiment also had the distinction of being the first Western regiment to cross the Long Bridge, over the Potomac to Virginia, under the command of Gen. O. B. Wilcox. The First Michigan Cavalry the 5th, 9th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, and 24th Infantry regiments were largely made up of Detroit Volunteers, and besides the city furnished one Artillery Company, one company of Mechanics and Engineers, one company for the navy, and was also largely represented in the 2nd, 5th, and 7th Cavalry regiments.

The military companies of the present time belong to the 4th Regiment, Michigan State Troops. Our gallant Detroit Light Guards, National Guards, Scott Guards, Detroit Light Infantry, Montgomery Rifles, and the City Greys need no special mention. The independent companies that do not come within the control of the State militia organization are known as the Detroit Catholic Cadets, Catholic Greys, and the Holy Redeemer Greys.



ANDREW HOWELL.



GEORGE H. PRENTISS.



E. A. FRASER.



HENRY M. CHEEVER.

Michigan Military Academy,

Orchard Lake, Mich. This Academy was not organized until 1877, but it is already recognized as one of the leading educational institutions in the country. It is intimately connected with the military affairs of the State, and its influence and importance are everywhere felt. Its graduates are eligible to appointment as brevet second lieutenants in the State troops, and many have shown themselves efficient officers in this and other States. The course in military instruction is extensive, embracing infantry, artillery, cavalry, signaling, fencing, saber drill, gatling gun practice and mortar drill. For all these various branches the general government furnishes arms and equipments. The cavalry horses belong to the Academy. The drill exercise is substantially the same as at West Point. The Text-Books are the United States Army Infantry Tactics, Kennon's Duties of Guards and Sentinels, Wheeler's Art and Science of War, Wheeler's Field Fortifications and Ives's Military Law, with reference works and lectures. The work in this department is under a military professor, a graduate of West Point, detailed by the general government from the regular army. The cadets wear the West Point uniform, and the school government and discipline are modeled after that institution as far as practicable. The thoroughness of the military instruction and discipline is evidenced by the taking of the first prize in the National Drill at Washington in 1887, and the distinction won at the Washington Centennial Celebration in New York City in 1889. The report of the Inspector General of the United States for 1891 places the school above all others of its kind, and states that in many respects it compares favorably with West Point.

The academy does not rest upon its military laurels alone, but takes pride in the rank it holds as a school of the highest grade in secondary instruction. As preparatory to college it is the leading school in the West. All the usual preparatory courses are offered, leading to the college degrees, and in addition opportunity is given for advanced work in law, chemistry, electricity, mathematics, English, French and German, and the faculty are considering the advisability of adding to all the courses the Freshman's year work, as given at Ann Arbor, thus taking students to the sophomore year of the State University. At present those pursuing the academy course are admitted without examination into any university in the United States, upon the completion of the Junior year. Graduates in all the other courses are admitted without examination to the University of Michigan, Michigan Mining School, Lehigh University, Cornell University, and several other institutions of higher instruction. In equipment the school is one of the best to be found. The buildings are all of brick, of massive construction, thoroughly in keeping with a military school and the use for which they are designed. The castle, the only structure remaining of those in use ten years ago, is now occupied by the superintendent as a residence. The cadets have their quarters in a large three story building divided into six divisions, each entirely separate from the others. The dining hall is a beautiful building, complete in all details, with culinary department and store rooms. The Academy Hall was pronounced by a committee from the university to be the pleasantest, best lighted and most nearly perfect recitation building they had ever seen. It contains a library and reading room, chemical and physical laboratory, the offices of the superintendent, principal, and commandant, a reception room, an assembly hall, and eight large recitation rooms. The laboratory is completely equipped with the latest appliances and apparatus for instruction and for individual work and experiments. The several halls are supplied with the leading periodicals and newspapers. A riding hall rivaling that of West Point has just been constructed. A new three story building for quartermaster's department, postoffice, tailor shop, et cetera, is well under way and will be completed by September. The next building to go up will be a commodious armory, drill hall and gymnasium. The academy is situated on the shore of Orchard Lake, in one of the most beautiful and healthful localities in Michigan. The grounds comprise one hundred and twenty acres, which are used for fruit and vegetable garden, for drill grounds and parks. The capital invested amounts to \$250,000. The faculty consists of eleven instructors. They are graduates of the best institutions in the country, representing Harvard, Yale, Cornell University, University of Michigan and West Point, and are experienced men in educational work. The academy has been under the direction of its able superintendent, Col. J. Sumner Rogers since its foundation, and to his wise management the institution owes in a large measure its remarkable success. The other members of the faculty are: William H. Butts, A. M., Principal, Mathematics and Law; Thomas Bertrand Bronson, A. M., Modern Languages; Irvah L. Winter, A. B., History and Literature; First Lieut. Frederick T. Van Liew, 11th U. S. Infantry, Military Science and Tactics; Erle H. Sargent, M. S., Sciences; Henry R. Loveland, A. B., Greek and Latin; Frank P. Gilman, B. L., Political Economy, Rhetoric and Elocution; Lieut. A. D. Niskern, 20th Infantry U. S. Army, Mathematics and Drawing; Walter C. Tousey, Tactics and Book-keeping; Walter C. Short, Arithmetic and Grammar. The military drill and discipline are made a help to the academic instruction and to scholarship. They give force to the regulations and assist in the school work. The cadets are from fourteen to twenty years of age. The enrollment of cadets is now nearly two hundred. They come from twenty States and territories, about thirty-eight per cent. being from Michigan. The charge for instruction, room, board, washing, mending, heating, lights and use of arms and equipments is \$450 per annum. The members of the Board of Trustees are, Hon. A. C. Baldwin, Pontiac; Hon. J. D. Norton, Pontiac; Gen. R. A. Alger, Detroit; Col. Sylvester Larned, Detroit; Col. Henry M. Duffield, Detroit; Col. J. Sumner Rogers, Orchard Lake.



· HENRY A. NEWLAND & CO.'S STORE—Interior Views.

The Legal History of Detroit.

BY ALFRED RUSSELL.

The control of the administration of justice is intrusted to the legal profession at the bar and on the bench. From it, also, are taken most of those engaged in making the laws in the Legislature, and many of those who exercise political office in the execution of the laws. Hence it is that the influence of the profession in establishing cities and States is widespread and fundamental. Moreover, its members, after receiving legal training, often step aside into the editorial chair, upon the platform, or into railway, manufacturing and other business projects requiring extensive knowledge of men and things.

Detroit, as much as any other city, illustrates the eminence and usefulness of the members of the profession in these various and conspicuous walks of life, and to their public spirit and enterprise in fostering all the interests of a new and growing community, undergoing rapid transformations, much of the prosperity of Detroit is to be attributed. It is also to be noted that Detroit constituted, as respects population and property, the larger part of the territory and State of Michigan up to a period not very remote; and was the seat of government and of most of the courts, as well as the financial and commercial metropolis. Even now, it contains about one-tenth of the population, and pays about one-seventh of the taxes of the State.

Litigation is the inseparable incident of population and commerce, which also give rise to an average percentage of crime; but up to a date not very long before the admission of the State into the Union, there was little population and small commerce, and the services of a French notary sufficed for most legal business. The Detroit of early history was a hamlet of a few hundred souls, on a rude and remote frontier, a great contrast to the American city of to-day with its 250,000 souls.

It would be neither interesting nor profitable to recall the legal annals of Detroit before the organization of the State of Michigan, by separation from that of Indiana, in 1805, and before the great fire, the memory of which is perpetuated by the device on the city seal. The legal history since that date divides itself into four periods; first, from 1805 to 1824, the time of the formation of the legislative council; second, from that date to the admission of the State into the Union, in 1837; third, from that time to the foundation of the new Appellate Supreme Court, in 1858, and fourth, the period since elapsing. The first period was distinguished by the appointment of territorial judges, residing and holding court in Detroit. Their court was both a court of law and a court of chancery. In addition to their judicial duties, the judges, together with the Governor, constituted the Legislature, which was empowered by Congress to adopt from the older States such statute law as was appropriate to the condition of things here. Other legislation came from Congress direct. Besides their judicial and legislative duties, the judges constituted a land board, to lay out the city and assign lots in the district burned over. The fact that these judges were appointed during good behavior, following the rule first established in England in 1701 (the year Detroit was founded), and of incalculable benefit to the public, induced several men, highly endowed and well trained, to sever the ties binding them to their homes in the older States, and to accept these official places here in the then far west. Augustus Breyvoort Woodward, of Virginia, whose name is perpetuated in our principal thoroughfare, Frederick Bates, of Massachusetts, and John Griffin, of Virginia, constituted the first Supreme Court in Detroit. In 1808 Judge Bates was transferred to the Territory of Louisiana, and James Witherell, a native of Massachusetts, but then a member of Congress from Vermont, was appointed in his place. Prior to 1810, the old French common law, called the Custom of Paris, prevailed here nominally, and, indeed, was never formally abolished by statute until that year. But when the United States Government took possession of Detroit, in 1794-'96, at the time of "Jay's Treaty," the common law of England silently entered this old French town, with the newly arriving population, and has been recognized ever since in the courts as governing the great mass of affairs—being but slightly modified by succeeding statutes and constitutions. Land titles were not affected by the transfer of sovereignty, but were confirmed by commissioners under the authority of the General Government. It is by virtue of the English common law that the soil under the waters of the river belongs to the owners of the adjacent shores.

Coming now to the second period: in 1824 the legislative power was separated from the judicial by Congress, and a legislative council was established, as a distinct body sitting in Detroit. The former judges were legislated out of office, and the judicial tenure was changed from good behavior to a term of years. Judge Witherell was reappointed, and Solomon Sibley and John Hunt, both of Massachusetts, were placed with him in the court. Judge Hunt dying in 1827, Henry Chipman, of Vermont (father of the present Congressman and late Judge of the Superior Court of the city, John Logan Chipman), was appointed to fill the vacancy. At the end of Judge Witherell's term, he was succeeded by Wm. Woodbridge of Connecticut, afterwards Governor and Senator. Subsequently, George Morell, of Massachusetts, afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court, and Ross Wilkins, later U. S. District Judge, replaced Judges Woodbridge and Chipman and continued in office until the admission of the State. These territorial judges were every one remarkable men; men of capacity and character, and, with one or two exceptions, of college education. They were men of foresight and patriotism, well fitted to mould the institutions of a city and State. What this commonwealth and its metropolis are to-day is largely due to these men who filled the early bench in Detroit. Charles Larned, an eloquent and accomplished lawyer from Connecticut, father of Colonel Sylvester Larned, so prominent at the later bar, George A. O'Keefe, and some others, are still remembered as leaders of the bar at that period.



J. W. DONOVAN.



WILLIAM LOOK.



MORGAN E. DOWLING.



FRANK ANDRUS.

The admission of the State into the Union brings us to the third period. Under the constitution of the State the Supreme Judges were appointed for seven years, and sat in Detroit, and there was a Chief Justice and three associates. The inferior judges were made elective. A separate court of chancery was created. Its first chancellor was Elon Farnsworth, of Detroit, a native of Vermont and a graduate of Middlebury. His decisions were reported by Mr. Harrington, of Detroit, in 1844, making our first volume of reports. Randolph Manning, from New Jersey, was the next and last chancellor. Mr. Henry N. Walker reported the cases in Chancellor Manning's time. He was an esteemed and valuable citizen of Detroit, of the law firm of "Douglass, Walker & Campbell." Mr. Walker was Attorney General and was connected with the Milwaukee Railway and the Detroit Savings Bank.

The administration of equity in our court of chancery during its brief existence compares favorably with the course of any court which has existed in England or America, according to the published estimate of Chancellor Kent, of New York, and Judge Campbell, of Detroit.

The city never had a more useful citizen or better man than Chancellor Farnsworth, who served the public in a variety of trusts. He was advisor of the Michigan Central Company and supporter of the Episcopal Church and attained a great age. William A. Fletcher, of New Hampshire, was the first Chief Justice and lived long in this city. Charles W. Whipple, of Indiana, a West Pointer by education, who received his legal tuition in the noted office of Alexander D. Fraser, and was associated in practice with James A. Van Dyke, subsequently filled the place. Mr. Fraser was from Inverness, Scotland, and arrived in Detroit about 1823, having been successively in Savannah, Georgia, and Huntsville, Alabama. He had the largest law library in the city and it served as a bar library for the judges and the rest of the profession. Mr. Van Dyke was from Hagerstown, Maryland, and for much of his life was associated with Halmer H. Emmons, from Glens Falls, N. Y., subsequently U. S. Circuit Judge. All these practitioners were men of learning, skill and extensive business. Edward Mundy, of New Jersey, and a graduate of Rutgers College, who had been attorney general, was appointed to the bench, and was succeeded by George Martin, from Vermont, a man of great natural capacity. Sanford M. Green, who compiled the revised statutes of 1846; Abner Pratt and Warner Wing, of New York, were his associates. Epaphroditus Ransom, from Vermont, and Alpheus Felch from Maine, were on the same bench. Judge Felch was also governor, U. S. Senator and land commissioner to California. A man of high attainments and cultivation, he still lives; and in his honored and revered old age fills the chair of professor in the law department of the University of Michigan. Samuel T. Douglass, from New York, of the same bench, held the Circuit Court in Detroit, following Supreme and Circuit Judge Warner Wing. Judge Wing was a popular and useful judge, rotund of person, rubicund of face, and with the attractive disposition accompanying those physical attributes. After leaving the bench he became counsel for the Michigan Southern Railroad. Judge Douglass was a judge of sound learning and the Lord Eldon of the bench as a doubter. Since leaving the bench he has enjoyed a valuable practice and is now on a voyage around the world.

In the days of the old court it was the custom of the bar of Detroit to give annual dinners to the judges at the end of the term, and the later bar can hardly imagine what delightful occasions these were. Merciless criticism of decisions was deprived of its sting by the merriest wit; and no better after-dinner speeches can be imagined than those frequently heard at these dinners. D. Bethune Duffield, secretary of the bar, was generally the poet of the occasion, and one of his productions entitled "A Post-Prandial Rhyme," which was printed, contained a running fire of satire, fun, grave sentiment and pathos quite unexcelled. The sharp animosities engendered by the war led to the disuse of the "bar dinner," and with it perished the most agreeable institution in the legal history of Detroit, and one not without valuable uses in promoting a spirit of professional fraternity and devotion, serving to uphold the dignity and honor of the profession.

The leading lawyers of the third period were Fraser & Romeyn, Joy & Porter, Van Dyke & Emmons, Lothrop & Duffield, George C. Bates, Daniel and Stephen Goodwin, Barstow & Lockwood, Howard, Bishop & Holbrook, Jacob M. Howard, William A. Howard, Alex. W. Buel, Robert P. Toms, C. I. & E. C. Walker, David Stewart, Prosecuting Attorney and M. C., Willcox & Gray, Robt. McClelland, Backus & Harbaugh, George E. Hand, Henry D. Terry and Hovey K. Clarke. They were all eminent men. References have already been made to some of them. Theodore Romeyn was from New Jersey, of Rutgers College, and a man of cultivation and attainment. James F. Joy (now in the railway world) was from New Hampshire, and of Dartmouth College, a skillful practitioner in chancery and successful before juries. George F. Porter, his partner, was from Vermont, and the firm represented large interests. George V. N. Lothrop was from Massachusetts and of Brown University, a man of persuasive eloquence, long counsel for the Michigan Central Company. He was recently Minister to Russia. His partner, D. Bethune Duffield, was an elegant scholar and poet. Daniel Goodwin was very prominent in his day as president of two constitutional conventions, U. S. District Attorney, Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Upper Peninsula. He was a man of sound learning. Samuel Barstow was also U. S. Attorney, Jacob M. Howard was a man of distinguished ability from Vermont, the first delegate in Congress from the Territory of Michigan, Attorney General and United States Senator, and draughtsman of the 13th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution. In the presentation of facts before a jury he was without a rival, and was well versed in the literature of the French language. William A. Howard was also from Vermont and of Middlebury College. He was of great power as a public speaker, was long in Congress, and was Minister to China and Governor of Dakota. William Gray was from Ireland, and of such wit and speech that on a larger theatre he would have had wide distinction. Robert McClelland was from Pennsylvania, was Congressman, Governor and Secretary of the Interior. Henry T. Backus was from Connecticut and was Judge of Arizona. David E. Harbaugh was from Ohio, Collector of Revenue and Police Judge. George E. Hand was from Connecticut and



HENRY A. NEWLAND & CO.'S STORE—Exterior View.

was U. S. District Attorney. Alex. W. Buel was from Vermont and was Mayor and Congressman. During this period the Circuit Court in Detroit was held by judges of the Supreme Court.

We have now arrived at the last period, beginning in 1858, when the judicial system was remodelled, and an independent Supreme Court was established, consisting of four judges, and independent Circuit Courts were formed, Detroit becoming the third judicial circuit. The Detroit Supreme Judge elected was James V. Campbell, who was continuously re-elected thence forward till 1890—probably the longest time for which any elective judge was ever elected. No man in Detroit was better known or more honored. He served also as professor of law in the university, and was a scholar and author, and supporter of the Episcopal Church. Judge Campbell was succeeded by John W. McGrath. The Circuit Judge elected under the new system was Benjamin Franklin Hamilton Witherell, son of the territorial judge of that name. He was succeeded by C. I. Walker, H. B. Brown, Jared Patchin, C. J. Reilly and F. H. Chambers. Subsequently the statute was so changed in consequence of the growth of the city, that the court was enlarged to four judges, and since then F. H. Chambers, John J. Speed, William Jennison, C. J. Reilly, George Gartner, William Look, George S. Hosmer and Henry Navarre Brevoort have occupied the bench.

The growth of the city also required the establishment of another tribunal, called the Superior Court. Lyman Cochran from New Hampshire was first judge and he was succeeded by Judge John Logan Chipman. The Recorder's Court was held for a great many years by Judge George S. Swift, of Vermont, whose duties as criminal judge were very onerous and well performed. He was followed by Judge Chambers. The Federal Judges at Detroit during this period were Ross Wilkins, John W. Longyear of New York, and a Congressman, H. B. Brown, afterwards raised to the Supreme Bench, and H. H. Swan. Mr. Emmons was made U. S. Circuit Judge, a man of remarkable personality and great learning. Judges McLean, Swayne, Brewer and Brown have successively presided as Circuit Judges.

To call the roll of men now and formerly distinguished at the Detroit bar; to enumerate their characteristics and recount the various fields of usefulness in which they labored for the good of the city, would extend this sketch beyond the assigned limits. Suffice it to say, that no bar in this United States, outside the great sea-board cities, has exhibited more examples of varied excellence.

It now consists of about five hundred members and contains many men eminent in the city, State and nation; but it would be invidious to eulogize living men. Strike out from the history of Detroit its legal history and what a void would be left.

The design of this article does not include any notice of changes, which were common to the whole State, showing the progress and improvement of the law; such, for example, as the "Married Woman's Property Act," of 1855.



SCENE ON STAR ISLAND.



JAS. W. SEELEY.



ARTHUR L. SEELEY, M.D.



SEELEY BRO.'S STORE—Interior and Exterior Views.

Medical History of Detroit From 1701-1864.

BY S. P. DUFFIELD, M. D., AND E. W. JENKS, M. D., LL. D.

"Sleep off their mortal night,
Sorrow can't break it,
Heaven's own morning light
Alone shall wake it."

In introducing this rapidly written history of the physicians, from the beginning of Detroit's history to 1864, I have no apology to make, except that this was forced upon me by the ill health of Dr. Morse Stewart, the gentleman expected to have taken charge of the material and written it up. He has, however, contributed to filling out the meagre histories of some professional men that would have otherwise been forgotten. Some men have had no written history; they live in the hearts of their fellow citizens, and gradually fade, as a sunset glow, in each succeeding generation, until their virtues, names and places are lost to their fellow citizens, the State and the world. It is to avoid such a fate to those who practiced here when this city was surrounded by the primeval forests, made picturesque in scenery with the Indian wigwams and ponies, that this task is undertaken. It will be best to take up the review in decades; I cannot see any better way of getting into a systematic shape the members of the profession of medicine who have long since slept over into a new life.

From 1701-1718. When Antoine de la Motte Cadillac came to the settlement of Detroit, in 1701, he brought with him Dr. Antoine Forrestier, who died in 1716, and was succeeded in 1718 by Dr. Jean Baptiste Chapaton, the ancestor of the Hon. Alexander Chapaton, and his son, Dr. Edmund Chapaton, now living in this city.

From 1718-1758 the records of death in the settlements bore his signature. Retiring from the arduous duties of the active practitioner, just before the English conquest—and the practitioner of the present day, as he drives over the paved streets of this city, can form no true idea of what "active practitioner" meant in those days—he turned his attention to improving the tract of land granted by the government. His kindness and sympathy as a physician, and his upright behavior, won the affection of the whites and the reverence of the Indians.

The third prominent surgeon and physician was Dr. Gabriel Christopher le Grand, who came direct from France, in 1755, but when the British lion, instead of the stars and stripes, floated over the city, he shook off the dust from his feet, and returned to France in 1760.

1760.—Dr. Jean Baptiste Chapaton and Jacques Godfrey were chosen to parley with the chief Pontiac. A new nationality shows itself from November, 1760, in the profession of the commander of the English troops. Major Rogers brought with him Dr. Anthon, a graduate of Eilsnach and Amsterdam (Holland) College of Surgeons, coming as a prisoner to New York, the vessel on which he was surgeon having been captured by a British privateer from New York and carried back to that port. He obtained a good position in the Military Hospital at Albany, New York. Afterwards being appointed First Assistant Surgeon of the 60th Regiment Royal Americans, he came with this regiment to Detroit. His professional history will be found in this volume under his name. 1760-1786 was his term of residence in Detroit.

1783.—Detroit was ceded to United States by a treaty of peace. At the time of the cession Dr. Will Brown was resident here and fought the ague and intermittent fever, then so prevalent in Michigan, with Peruvian bark, quinine then not being an article of commerce. He was a popular physician, full of sympathy for the French and Americans alike. His contemporary, Dr. McClosky, was precise alike in manner and prescriptions, a great believer in the free use of the lancet in brain fever (*tempora mutantur*).

1805.—A terrible conflagration swept very nearly the whole town away, and the plot was changed under an act of Congress in 1806. Dr. Henry was another physician later than Dr. McClosky. He was the ancestor of Dr. Farrand Henry, of this city, and a relative by marriage to Dr. Porter, mentioned further on.

1812-1832-1834.

We now come to a period in Detroit's medical history which is marked with a more definite progress. With a population of 800 souls in 1812, she had grown, until struck by the dreaded Asiatic cholera in 1832-1834, when she had a population of over 4,500. The medical men who fought the pestilence at that time were Dr. Marshall Chapin, father of Mrs. Theo. H. Hinchman and the late Mrs. Norton Strong. His son, also named Marshall, studied medicine when the writer was in the literary department of the University of Michigan, and died soon after entering upon the practice of medicine; Drs. R. S. Rice, Ebenezer Hurd, H. P. Cabb, Robt. McMillan, Dr. Hardin, Dr. F. B. Clark, Dr. Douglass Houghton, Dr. Zina Pitcher, Dr.



E. W. JENKS, M. D.



FREDERICK STEARNS.



SAMUEL P. DUFFIELD.

Arthur L. Porter, Dr. J. B. Seovil, Dr. N. D. Stebbins, Dr. Abram Sager (1835), George R. Russell (1837), Adrian R. Torry, at one time Torry & Russell, Lewis F. Starkey. Without making any invidious comparisons, Dr. Douglass Houghton was evidently the most liberally educated of the medical men of that time (1832), and was strongly supported by Dr. Zina Pitcher, and his partner at one time, Dr. Rice. He had no trouble in getting rapidly advanced in his professional honors until he finally became appointed State Geologist (1837) by Governor Mason. Dr. Pitcher's memory has not faded from the minds of many in Detroit. A gentleman of staid and polished manners, reserved and deliberate in conversation, he was consultant and surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, with the late Dr. Brodie as his assistant, and the writer took his first surgical lessons under these two gentlemen. During the cholera season, 1832-1834, Dr. Houghton was taxed in mind and body in striving with this fatal scourge. He it was who sat at the bedside of many Detroit citizens stricken down with the disease, General Sylvester Larned being one of those who died. At this time Hon. John Owen was clerk in Dr. Chapin's drug store and stated that he would lend a helping hand in preparing for his (Dr. Houghton's) chemical lectures before the Young Men's Literary Society, formed in 1832, the year the cholera broke out.

1853-1837.

Up to this time there had been no medical society, except somewhere about 1837 the old Sydenham Society was organized. Drs. George B. Russell, A. R. Terry, Zina Pitcher.

1840.—Dr. Donnelly came to Detroit; went to Canada 1847.

1845.—Dr. Chas. N. Ege, graduate of the Pennsylvania University medical department, resigned his position as assistant surgeon in the Philadelphia almshouse and came to Detroit, fought the cholera here in 1849, his wife, *nee* Lamson, dying of it; went to California, returned broken in health; sought to recuperate at Sault Ste. Marie, but died there. He rests in Elmwood. About this time there came a Dr. J. B. Brown, a pleasant and highly educated man. His history I have been unable to trace.

April 14, 1849.—Outbreak of the cholera of 1849, which the writer well remembers. A new society was formed with more potentiality than the old Sydenham. It was called the Wayne County Medical Society, and elected Dr. Chas. N. Ege its first president, and Chas. Tripler vice-president. The members subscribing to the constitution and by-laws were: R. S. Rice, Z. Pitcher, Chas. S. Tripler, H. P. Cobb, C. N. Ege, Adrian R. Terry, P. Klien, A. L. Leland, L. H. Cobb, Richard Inglis, Lucretius H. Cobb; Secretary, R. S. Rice; Treasurer, P. Klien; R. Inglis and A. L. Leland, Censors. "Section 6th, of constitution: The county medical societies heretofore incorporated, or which shall hereafter be incorporated, may, at their first meeting, to be holden under the provisions of this chapter, agree upon the times and places of holding their annual meetings, but such times and places may be changed by said societies respectively at any annual meeting, by a vote of a majority of all the members of the society, and the secretary of each of said societies shall lodge in the office of the clerk of the proper county a copy of all proceedings had at first meeting thereof, and said clerk shall file and preserve the same (which he did not do, as they cannot be found. S. P. D.), and may receive therefor twelve and a half cents. Section 7. The medical societies established as aforesaid may examine all students who shall present themselves for that purpose, and, if found qualified, may license them to practice as physicians and surgeons, and give diplomas therefor under the hand of the president and seal of the society before whom such students shall be examined, which diploma shall be sufficient to authorize the person obtaining the same to practice physic or surgery, or both, as shall be set forth in such diploma, in any part of this State. Section 9. When any student shall have been examined by the censors and rejected, he shall not at any time thereafter be examined or licensed by any county medical society, but shall in all such cases make application thereafter to the State Medical Society, etc., etc. Any license obtained contrary to the above was void." This society existed and did its work until 1851, issuing the following worded license:

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To all whom these presents shall come, or may in anywise concern:

The president, secretary, and censors of the Wayne County Medical Society send greeting:

WHEREAS: Edward Batwell hath exhibited unto us satisfactory testimony that he is entitled to a license to practice physic and surgery. Now Know Ye, that by virtue of the power and authority vested in us by law, we do grant unto said Edward Batwell, the privilege of practicing physic and surgery in this State, together with all rights and immunities which usually appertain to physicians.

[Signed.]

F. M. CLARK, M. D.	} Censors.
P. KLIEN, M. D.	
A. L. LELAND, M. D.	

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the society to be hereunto affixed.

GEO. B. RUSSELL, M. D., President.

LUCRETIUS H. COBB, M. D., Secretary.

Dated Detroit, November 5, 1850.



RESIDENCE OF C. M. BURTON.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE G. BOOTH.

The seal was a piece of white paper laid on the melted wax, and a small eagle, such as used to be used on coins, pressed upon it. The society, however, was to be shorn of its power soon after they issued the license of which I have given you a copy. It seems that petitions were sent the legislature, and had such an influence upon them that the power of examination was made of no value, and Michigan by her legislature took the position that she has held ever since, not to protect against quackery, but allow men without the requisite knowledge to practice. The petitions having accomplished their purpose, the society convened, and the committee appointed to inquire whether the statute regulating the practice of medicine had been repealed, respectfully reported that such was the case, and offered the following preamble and resolution, which was ordered published in the daily paper.

WHEREAS, The laws which from time to time have been enacted to regulate the practice of medicine by prescribing prerequisites to candidates for licenses and authorizing members of the profession themselves in standing to be the judges of the qualifications of such candidates, were designed to shield the community from imposition rather than confer exclusive privileges upon the members of the State or County Medical Societies. The body by refusal of all law on the subject of their profession, are led to the conclusion that the public, girded by the inspiration of the age in which we live, have to judge from the signatures to petitions addressed to the legislature on this subject, arrived at the belief that all wisdom (as well as all power) are centered in them, rather than in those who have made medicine a study.

THEREFORE, *Resolved*, That inasmuch as the primary object for which this society was organized has been withdrawn from our jurisdiction by legislative action, we will dissolve it and promote and provide in other ways the means of professional improvement. [Signed.]

GEORGE B. RUSSELL, M. D., President.

LUCRETIVUS COBB, Secretary.

May 13, 1851.

R. S. RICE.

Z. PITCHER.

L. H. COBB,

Committee.

Thus the Wayne County Medical Society went out of existence. The original members still alive are three, Dr. Peter Klien, the president, Dr. George B. Russell and Dr. Edward Batwell, now of Ypsilanti, Michigan, all men well advanced in years and held in respect by their fellow citizens. Following for some time after this, medical history becomes lost until another Wayne County Medical Society was organized somewhere about 1857-1858. A good many of the old members joined and new members came into the society; among them were Dr. Morse Stewart and Dr. Brodie, lately deceased, and who was a member at the time of his death of Wayne County Medical Society No. 3, for there have been three different societies bearing that title. The medical history of Dr. Morse Stewart and Dr. Brodie will be found in this volume. Intellectual excellence has been held in veneration in almost every age and country in the world. Individuals of genius, of science, have been honored when living and should be revered when dead. In the silence of hushed pain, beneath the beautiful trees of Elmwood and Woodmere, sleep those who fought disease in many of the families of this city. Their work is finished, but they are sacredly cherished in the hearts of many, and I am thankful that their histories are to be grouped in volume and not to be totally forgotten and their memories blended with the dust. The tombs of these good men should urge us to think of them, in veneration of their work and imitation of their lives. Thus will the honors of the dead, empty as some are wont to call them, reflect solid and lasting benefits upon the generations coming after them. Their example still lives; it is immortal.

BY EDWARD W. JENKS, M. D., LL. D.

1864-1891.

Among the more prominent, whose acquaintance the writer made in 1864, were Drs. Z. Pitcher, N. D. Stebbens, Jas. A. Brown, James F. Noyes, Morse Stewart, Moses Gunn, S. G. Armor, Herman Kiefer, Peter Klien, Richard Inglis, D. Henderson, Lucretius Cobb and E. M. Clark. Among those of the Homœopathic School prominent at this time were Drs. Drake, Lodge and Ellis. Drs. Pitcher and Farrand were, at the time, attendant physicians at St Mary's Hospital, and, under the direction of Dr. Tripler, Medical Director of the U. S. Army, they attended to many wounded soldiers. Dr. James F. Noyes, now retired from practice, was here, and had become prominent for his superior skill and discoveries, introduced in the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. Drs. Inglis, Pitcher and Stebbens also were exceedingly prominent as general practitioners. They were greatly beloved by their patients, and held in high esteem by the profession for their medical skill and scientific knowledge. St. Mary was then the only public hospital in the State, but owing to being overcrowded by the U. S. soldiers, there was little room for the sick poor of the city and State. About this time (1864) the General Government constructed buildings for a soldiers' hospital, upon lands donated by Nancy Martin Harper in 1859 for the founding of a general hospital, conveying to a board, to be known as the "Trustees of Harper Hospital." The government, as conditioned, turned over the buildings erected by it to said board, at the close of the war, when Drs.



CHARLES L. CLARK.



GEORGE M. ANDERSON.



CYRUS JOHNSON.



M. P. THATCHER.

McGraw, G. P. Andrews, Samuel P. Duffield, D. O. Farrand and Dr. Edward W. Jenks were constituted the first board of physicians and surgeons. Former State Medical Societies having become extinct, the present Michigan State Medical Society was initiated at a meeting in this city, called for that purpose, and held in the office of Dr. Jenks, May 15th, 1866, of which Dr. James F. Noyes was chairman, when formal preliminary action was had, and an invitation was extended to the profession of the State to meet in Detroit on the fifth of the following month, for the purpose of perfecting the organization. In response to the call, there assembled in the old Supreme Court room on Woodward Avenue (the present sight of Roy's book store) more members of the profession than came together for any purpose during several years that followed. But the organization was effected by making Moses Gunn temporary president. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and C. M. Stockwell, of Port Huron (then a regent of the university), was elected president. On June 5th of the following year (1867) the society met in the same place, and where it continued to meet annually for several successive years. From a small organization, with a somewhat stormy birth, and a feeble childhood, it has attained the age of maturity, and is today an honor to its founders and the State whose name it bears. At the same meeting of the profession, at Dr. Jenks' office (May 15th, 1866), initial steps were taken towards the organization of a local society, as none were then in existence in Detroit. May 30th, 1866, the first regular meeting of the Wayne County Medical Society was held at the Mayor's office, and the venerable Zina Pitcher was elected president. This society, after several years of successful life, in consequence of other local societies being formed, and the disaffection of some of its members, ceased to exist for a time, but was soon succeeded by the present incorporated body, an eminently successful organization, with a large membership, without the fear of similar failure.

Detroit had had, previous to this time, several medical journals, the *Peninsular* probably being the principal. *The Detroit Review of Medicine* was established by private enterprise in 1866, and edited mainly by Drs. Andrews, Duffield, McGraw and Jenks.

In 1868 the Detroit Medical College was preliminarily founded, and formally established in 1869. The faculty elected Edward W. Jenks president, Theodore A. McGraw, secretary and treasurer, and the following as professors: Edward W. Jenks, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; Theodore A. McGraw, M. D., Surgery; Geo. P. Andrews, M. D., Practice of Medicine; C. B. Gilbert, M. D., Materia Medica; James F. Noyes, M. D., Ophthalmology and Otology; N. W. Webber, M. D., Anatomy; Sam'l P. Duffield, M. D., Chemistry; W. H. Lathrop, M. D., Physiology; J. M. Bigelow, M. D., Medical Botany; Henry P. Brown, present Justice U. S. Supreme Court, on Medical Jurisprudence. There were but few changes in the faculty for the first ten years of its existence, the most notable being the withdrawal of Dr. Lathrop, and the addition of Drs. R. Inglis, A. B. Lyon and L. Connor. The subsequent history of this institution was subjected to various changes, which finally culminated in the permanent establishment, in 1883, of the present Detroit College of Medicine, by the consolidation with it of the Michigan Medical College, organized in 1879, of which the faculty consisted of Drs. Lyster, Book, Leonard, Lundy, Yeamens, Mulheron, and LaFerte. The present Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery is an entirely separate and distinct institution. It was organized in 1888, and is connected with Emergency Hospital, its Board of Trustees being Hal C. Wyman, M. D., president; Dayton Parker, M. D., vice-president; Webster C. Jipson, M. D., secretary and treasurer; R. B. Robbins, M. D., W. H. Long, M. D., F. Woolfenden and Henry C. Wisner. In 1874 the Detroit Homœopathic College was founded by Drs. E. I. Ellis, Younghusband and others of that school, but ceased when a like school was established in Ann Arbor.

The hospitals of Detroit are, St. Mary's, Harper, Grace, Women's and Foundlings', St. Luke's, House of Providence, Detroit Sanitarium, besides several private sanitariums and hospitals. The hospitals of this city are not the shabby structures of former years, but are large, commodious modern buildings.

St. Mary's Hospital was founded by the Sisters of Charity in 1849. Harper's, as previously stated, was organized in 1859, but was not used as a general hospital until after the close of the war. Grace Hospital was founded through the liberality of Hon. James McMillan, the late Hon. John S. Newberry and Amos Chaffee, and opened for patients in 1888. It was given its name in memory of a beloved daughter of the first named gentleman. St. Luke's and Church House founded by H. P. Baldwin. Protestant Orphan established in 1836. House of Providence organized in 1868. Thompson Home for Old Ladies, referred to in another part of this work, and Women's Hospital and Foundlings' Home speak well for the philanthropy and humanity of its citizens.

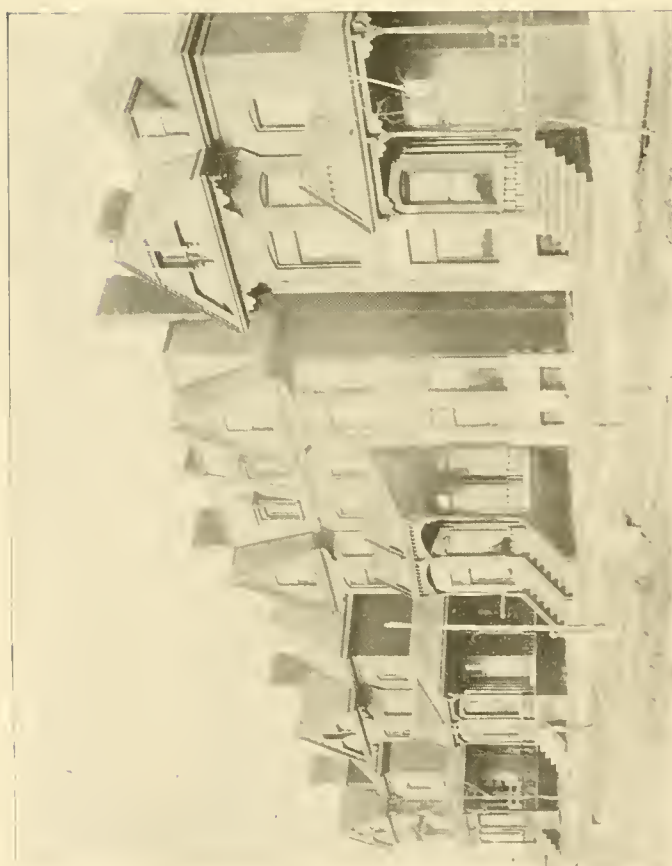
The oldest medical society which has passed successfully through all the revolutions and changes of the Detroit medical world since 1864, is the Detroit Academy of Medicine. Its first officers were, Richard Inglis, president; E. W. Jenks, vice president; W. H. Lathrop, secretary; Dr. Lyster, treasurer. The medical societies of Detroit are all prosperous, and are designated and officered as follows: The Detroit Academy of Medicine, Dr. Sprague, president; Wayne County Medical Society, Dr. Mulheron, president; Detroit Medical and Library Association, Dr. Carrier, president; Detroit Gynecological Society, Dr. Imirie, president; College of Medicine and Surgeons, an Homeopathic Society.



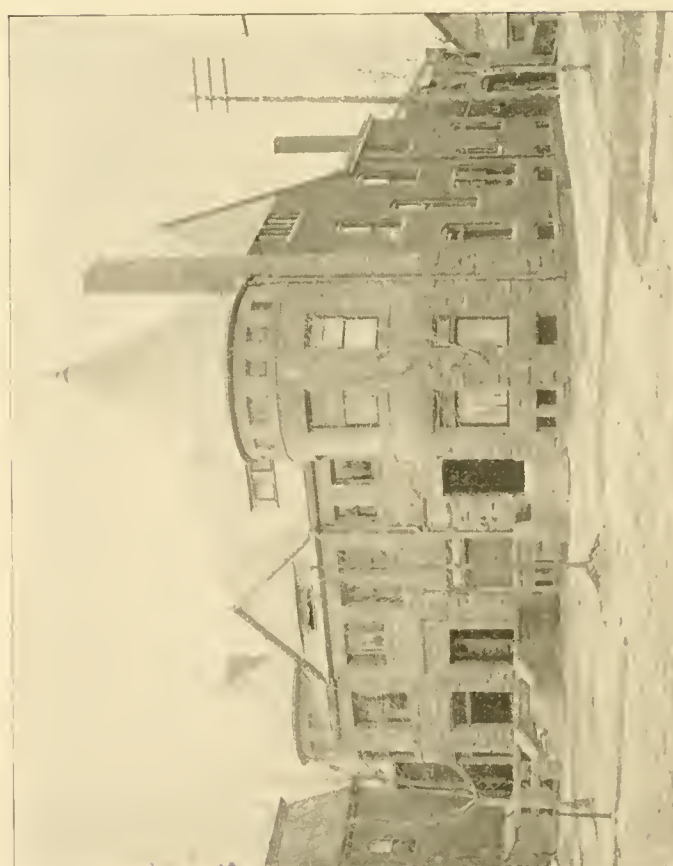
JOSEPH S. VISGER.



THOMAS S. SPRAGUE.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH S. VISGER.



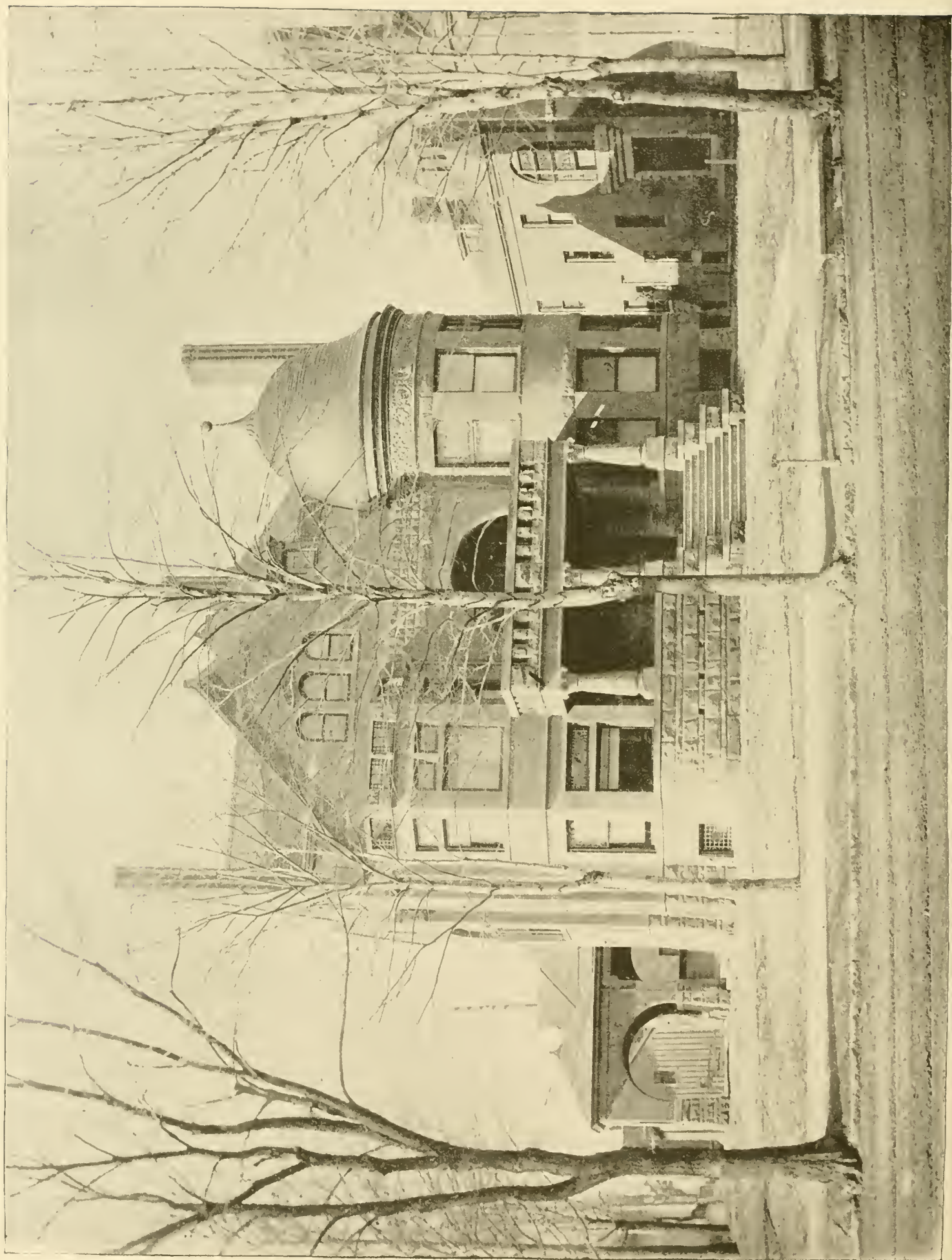
RESIDENCE OF THOMAS S. SPRAGUE.

The medical profession of Detroit takes rank with the best in the country. It numbers among its members medical authors, teachers and practitioners whose names are known and recognized not alone in every part of the United States, but in foreign countries. There exists an *esprit du corps* in the profession of to-day that is in quite marked contrast to the state of affairs a quarter of a century ago. It does not seem wise to particularize or write fulsomely in praise of those who are now actively engaged in professional work in Detroit, as the names of all who have attained distinction in any degree, are as household words in our midst. Detroit may well be proud of its cultured medical profession as it exists to-day. But it must not be forgotten that heretofore those who labored in the same fields and have ceased from their labors, have done much for the material prosperity of the city. We should bow our heads in reverence when we recall the names of those who have acted as pioneers in organizing and establishing the many medical institutions and hospitals of the city. As the writer recalls the profession of this city as it existed in 1864, and remembers the gradual elimination of its number, and the meetings from time to time of the profession for individual members to eulogize the dead, and appoint others to bear them to their last resting place; he feels grateful that such men have lived and labored in the city they and we love. He cannot remember that any have left large estates, nor are their exploits written on tablets of bronze or marble; but their memories are cherished by many citizens now living in consequence of their exercised skill, and by their contemporaries and successors in the profession, and with scarcely a single exception it may truthfully be written of them, "They feared God and loved their fellow men."

Biographical Sketches.

Russell A. Alger. The career of this first citizen of the city and State reads like a romance. Both his military and business careers have been remarkable, and in each he has shown the qualities that prove him to be one of those rare characters that earn success in whatever station of life he may be placed. Gen. Alger was born on a farm in the township of Lafayette, Medina county, Ohio, on February 27th, 1836, and at the early age of twelve years was by the death of both his parents left dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood as well as for the support of a younger brother and sister. For seven years he labored on a farm in Richfield, Ohio, and in the winter months obtained what education there was to be had at a neighboring academy. Securing a position as a teacher of a district school, he taught during the winters of his 18th, 19th and 20th years, and continued his labors on the farm during the spring and summer until March, 1857, when he entered upon the study of law with Wolcott & Upson, at Akron, Ohio. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1859, and removing to Cleveland, was engaged in the law office of Otis & Coffinberry. Ill health compelled him to relinquish the pursuit of his profession, and he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he engaged in the lumber trade. He responded to his country's call soon after the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, and his enlistment as a private recruit in the Second Michigan Cavalry followed in August, 1861. When mustered into service he was commissioned captain and assigned to Company C. His official army record is as follows: Captain Second Cavalry, September 2, 1861; Major, April 2, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Booneville, Mississippi, July 1, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Michigan Cavalry, October 16, 1862; Colonel Fifth Michigan Cavalry, February 28, 1863; wounded in action at Boonesboro, Maryland, July 8, 1863; resigned September 20, 1864, and honorably discharged; Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services, to rank from the battle of Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 11, 1864; Brevet Major-General, June 11, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war. The *Cyclopedia of Michigan* refers to General Alger's military career in the following terms:

"The advancement did not come through favoritism, but because each step was honestly and gallantly won. The qualities that had given him distinction in private life were brought into play in the field, and made him one to whom others naturally turned in hours of emergency or danger. A born commander of men, and with a natural military genius, it would have been a strange combination of adverse circumstances that could have deterred him from promotion during his years of army life. He enlisted at twenty-five and was a Colonel at twenty-seven. It would take space far beyond that available here to give a detailed history of General Alger's career while in the army, and to relate all the stirring incidents of danger and heroism that are interwoven therein. * * * In the earlier years of the Rebellion, General Alger was active in the Southwest, but the larger portion of his service was with the Army of the Potomac. He entered Gettysburg in command of the Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry as Colonel, on June 28, 1863, his being the first Union command to reach that village, and the ovation which he and his men received from the loyal citizens is still regarded by the General as one of the brightest incidents of his mili-



tary career. One of the most important engagements in which General Alger participated was the battle of Boonesville, Miss., July 1, 1862, at which time he was Captain of Company C, Second Michigan Cavalry. General Chalmers, with about seven thousand mounted Confederates (eleven regiments and portions of regiments), made an attack upon Boonesville, which was held by Colonel Sheridan, who, though in command of the Second Brigade of the Cavalry Division, Army of the Mississippi, had with him at the time of the attack but two small regiments, the Second Michigan Cavalry and the Second Iowa Cavalry, both regiments numbering less than nine hundred men, the former of which was armed with Colt's revolvers and revolving carbines. So great was the heroism displayed by these two regiments that General Chalmers was led to believe that he had been deceived as to the strength of the enemy, supposing the slaughter accomplished by the Michigan regiment with their carbines must certainly be the work of an infantry brigade. Each time he advanced he was met with six shots from the carbines, followed by six shots from each revolver, which had the effect of checking the advance. Sheridan, with his little body of men, was in danger of being surrounded and captured, so he decided upon the desperate measure of sending a 'forlorn hope' of ninety picked men, one-half each from the Second Michigan and Second Iowa, in command of Captain Alger, to make a circuit of the enemy and charge upon his rear with sabers. This was accomplished, Alger making a circuit of eight miles in one hour, and had the desired effect, for as soon as Alger charged upon the reserve of about three thousand men, they broke and fled, the attacking force following, leaving one hundred and twenty-five of their dead upon the field. Captain Alger lost near one half of his command in the charge in killed, wounded and missing, and was wounded himself. Colonel Alger is frequently mentioned in official reports of engagements for distinguished services, notably by Custer on the battle of Gettysburg. He was severely wounded in a hot fight on July 8th, near Boonesboro, Md., and did not resume service until September. He served with marked distinction during the campaign of 1864, taking part in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and with his brigade accompanied General Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. Of Colonel Alger's famous charge at Trevilian Station, while in command of the Fifth Cavalry, on July 11, 1864, General Sheridan makes the following statement in his official report: 'The cavalry engagement of the 11th and 12th was by far the most brilliant one of the present campaign. The enemy's loss was very heavy. My loss in captured will not exceed one hundred and sixty. They are principally from the Fifth Michigan. This regiment, Colonel Russell A. Alger commanding, gallantly charged down the Gordonsville road, capturing fifteen hundred horses and about eight hundred prisoners, but were finally surrounded and had to give them up.' General Alger participated in sixty-six battles and skirmishes in all, and by bravery and faithfulness merited the distinction which he acquired."

His business career has been no less remarkable than his success in the calling of arms. Returning to Michigan in 1866, he settled at Detroit, and with limited capital re-entered the pine land and timber business as a member of the firm of Moore, Alger & Co., which with various changes became the incorporated firm of Alger, Smith & Co., of which General Alger is the president and principal stockholder. He is also president or director, or more or less interested, in a large number of other important business and manufacturing enterprises in the city and State, notably, the president of the Manistique Lumbering Company and president of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railway. General Alger's natural taste for politics had no opportunity for exercise, owing to the necessary attention his vast and growing business required, and it was not until 1884 that he could be prevailed upon to give any of his active services to his party. In that year he was selected as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and later was nominated for Governor of Michigan and elected by 3,953 plurality. He could not be induced to become a candidate for re-election, but his friends and admirers presented his name for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and with the successive ballots in the convention his vote grew to 143 votes, when the break was made to General Harrison which resulted in the latter's nomination. He headed the list of electors chosen in Michigan that year. General Alger is the most prominent living member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Fairbanks Post, No. 17, G. A. R., of Detroit, and is a Past National Commander-in-Chief. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and several other social and beneficiary orders. In his private life Gen. Alger is probably the best and most favorably known person in the city. He is a member of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church and a general and liberal contributor to many religious and every charitable institution in the city. His charities are broad and go into most every relation of life, the source of many of them being unknown even to the donee. His personal manners and private life are of the most simple character: he is most easily approached and is most kind and considerate in his business or personal relations with others. He was married at Grand Rapids, April 2, 1861, to Miss Annette H. Henry, daughter of W. G. Henry, a highly respected citizen of that city. His family consists of his wife, three daughters and two sons. His eldest daughter is Mrs. H. D. Sheldon, of this city. He lives in a beautiful and palatial residence on West Fort street, where he is happily surrounded by his family.

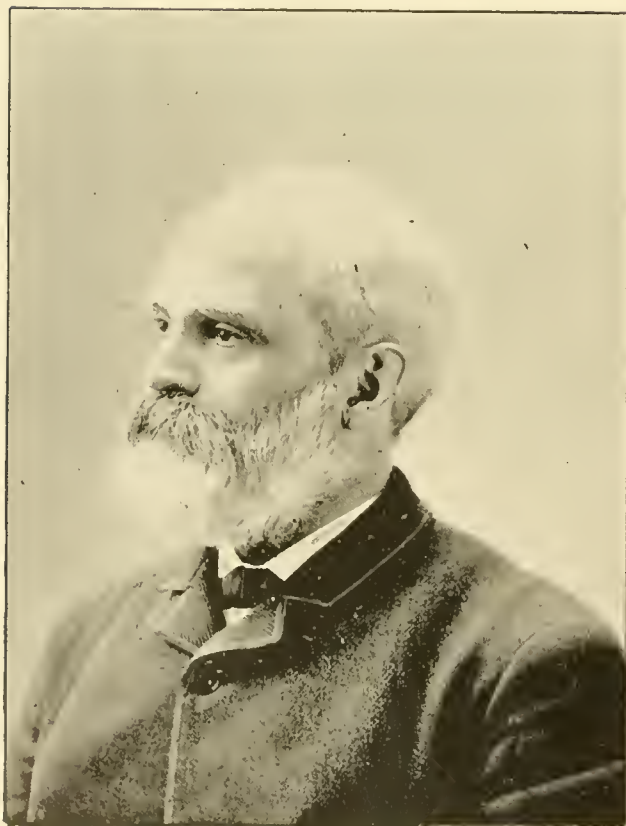
James F. Joy, a native of New Hampshire, was born at Durham, December 2, 1810, took his literary degree at Dartmouth College and his law course at Cambridge Law School, having as his preceptors Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. Immediately after his graduation from the latter he came to Detroit, September, 1836, and entered the law office of the Hon. Augustus S. Porter, and was admitted to the bar the



GEORGE JEROME.



ALLAN H. FRAZER.



FRANCIS G. RUSSELL.



THEODORE C. SHERWOOD.

following year, when, associating with himself George F. Porter, he established the law firm of Joy & Porter, and engaged in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Joy arrived in Detroit at a period when Michigan was in a transition state. Although the act of admission had passed Congress June 15, 1836, conditions were attached, requiring the assent of the people through a representative convention, in respect to the boundaries defined in the act. This convention assenting, December, 1836, the formal act of admission was passed by Congress January 26, 1837.

Mr. Joy thus became a contemporary with Michigan, as a State. He came here without capital, without powerful connections and without established pecuniary credit. He had, however, the powers and qualities formed by habit and education, which made him independent of either capital, connections or pecuniary credit—a clear head, a sound judgment, quick perceptions, and a mind the most comprehensive and masterly in grasping legal and business propositions. To these high intellectual powers were joined a great moral force of character, a resolute will, self-reliant and firm, combined with strict integrity, inspiring confidence, and patient perseverance, insuring success. The practice of economy, self-denial and industry, a proper pride in his professional business obligations, and punctuality in all engagements, which laid the foundation and guaranteed that prosperity and usefulness which his subsequent life has developed. To these properties must we look for the elements which conceived and successfully consummated those great enterprises which have secured for Michigan, and the States west of it, that material prosperity which they to-day enjoy. Not to any accident of birth or fortune, or any external circumstances or condition, can we trace the extraordinary results achieved through his influence. In addition to the qualities named, the only advantages of that kind which he inherited, and which he still retains, are his fine personal appearance and commanding and impressive address.

It has ever been the practice of Mr. Joy to carefully consider and digest, *pro* and *con*, all plans conceived by him, and hence when his decisions are reached, he is firm in seeing them executed.

Soon after the firm of Joy & Porter was formed it became the attorneys for the old Bank of Michigan, this at the time being the only bank in the Northwest of recognized credit with Eastern banks and capitalists, hence their relation to it gave the firm an extended and lucrative practice. Mr. Joy, as the legal head of the firm, was the leading and confidential counsel of Messrs. Dwight, who were the principal owners of this bank, and of others in New York, Boston, Cleveland, and Springfield, Mass. From 1837 to 1847, and when, owing to a combination of circumstances, the old Bank of Michigan became insolvent, Mr. Joy, in the complications incident, had occasion to meet in the courts and elsewhere the most gifted and distinguished minds in the nation.

As a practitioner before the the Federal and State Courts, Mr. Joy is recognized as the peer of any. Among the important cases is that of Bates vs. the Illinois Central Railway Company, involving the present site of its own and that of the Michigan Central Railroad depot grounds at Chicago. Against him in this case were John A. Mills and Mathew McLean. The issue was favorable to Mr. Joy.

In 1846 Mr. Joy first became connected with the Michigan Central Railroad, and was instrumental in inducing Boston capitalists to purchase it from the State. From that period to the present he has been identified with the railway interests of Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Canada. He was the projector of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system, which, crossing the States of Illinois and Iowa, and spanning the Mississippi River at Quincy and the Missouri at Kansas City, made its connection with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, thence extending a branch to Ft. Kearney, Nebraska, and Ft. Scott, Indian Territory, established a continuous line from Detroit to those points. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was extended by him to Kansas City, and the first iron bridge was built at that place; he built also the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad from Kansas City to the Indian Territory, and the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs from Kansas City to Council Bluffs.

The following are among the Michigan roads built by him or under his management: "Detroit, Lansing & Northern," "Detroit & Bay City," "Air Line," "Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw," "Chicago & West Michigan," "Kalamazoo & South Haven," and "Wabash." He is at present president of the Detroit Union Depot Company, and is the author of and planned the new Union Depot building, costing over two million dollars, now in process of construction.

From 1846 to the present time Mr. Joy has been the chief factor in the construction of 2,210 miles of railway in Michigan, and the chief promoter in over 6,000 miles of railway directly connecting with and entering Detroit from other States.

Kind Providence has permitted Mr. Joy to live and contemplate the changes which have taken place through his instrumentality; to view the forests disappear, the cities built, the great highways constructed, the mountains leveled, the progress of art, the advance of learning, and the increase of an intelligent population. In all of these great changes, both physical and moral, present and future generations must recognize him as the prominent factor.



BYRON GREEN.



WM. W. HANNAN.



JOHN M. BREWER.



THOMAS B. GOODWILLIE.

The Hon. Chas. I. Walker, editor of *Early Detroit*, is a native of the State of New York, and was born at Butternut, Otsego county, April 25, 1814.

The public schools afforded the facilities for acquiring the knowledge fitting him for the occupation, and at the age of sixteen he became a teacher. Subsequently he engaged in the mercantile business. He came to Michigan first in 1836, as the agent of parties owning Western lands, and in the fall of that year was elected member of the convention, held at Ann Arbor, pursuant to the Act of Congress, providing for fixing the boundaries, pending the admission of the Territory of Michigan as a State.

In 1837 he became owner and editor of the *Grand River Times*. In 1838 he was elected a Justice of the Peace and also began reading law in the office of the late Chief Justice Martin. After serving as a member of the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1840, he removed to Brattleboro, Vt., in 1841, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He followed the practice of his profession in Vermont until 1851, when he removed to Detroit, where he has since resided. On the death of Judge B. F. H. Witherell, Governor Crapo appointed him Circuit Judge of Wayne county, which position he resigned in 1868 and resumed his practice, which he has since continued with marked success. Meanwhile he has held several important public positions in the State: Member of the Board of Education, and Professor in the law department of the State University; as one of the Commissioners appointed by Governor Baldwin "to visit the penal and reformatory institutions of other States, and examine the laws by which they were governed," his report thereon furnished the basis for the enactment of the laws which have proven so salutary and beneficent in their application to the charitable, penal and reformatory institutions of Michigan. Twice has he represented the State Board of Charities in the National Prison Reform Conventions, at Baltimore in 1872 and St. Louis in 1874. As a student of the early history of the Northwest, his papers read and published thereon have constituted him as standard authority on all questions relating to its settlement.

Among the papers prepared by him are "The Northwest during the Revolutionary War," "The Civil Administration of General Hull," "Early Jesuits of Michigan, and De La Motte Cadillac," are evidences of close and careful research.

The publishers of "*Illustrated Detroit*" may well congratulate their good fortune in being able to secure Judge Walker as editor of "*Early Detroit*."

Judge Walker's reputation as a lawyer is not confined to Michigan. He is justly recognized by the bar of other States, as well as that of his own, as the peer of any, for his profound knowledge and application of the laws of jurisprudence, relating to moral obligation.

In his public and private life we find the impress of Quaker ancestry practically demonstrated by the conscientious discharge of all moral and religious obligations.

F. C.

Theodore H. Hinchman, now the oldest living wholesale druggist in Detroit, and the author of the article on banking in Detroit, is of Welch ancestry and was born in Morris county, New Jersey, March 6, 1818. At the age of seven he removed with his parents to the city of New York, where he attended the public schools until reaching the age of thirteen, when he was placed in a retail drug store, where he remained a year, and then obtained a situation in the wholesale grocery house of Johnson & Sons. He continued with this firm four years, meanwhile improving his leisure in acquiring a knowledge of books from the Mercantile Library Association, of which he was a member. While a salesman in the grocery house referred to, he made the acquaintance of the Hon. John Owen, which led to a proposition from the latter to come West and take a situation in the house of Chapin & Owen. This proposition he accepted in the spring of 1836, and from that time until the present has been a citizen of Detroit. He continued with this firm as a clerk until March, 1842, when, on the death of the senior member, he became a partner, and from that period until 1853 the house of John Owen & Co. was well and favorably known throughout the East and West. In the latter year, Mr. Owen retiring, the firm became T. H. Hinchman & Co. until 1868, when it succeeded to its present name of T. H. Hinchman & Sons. Mr. Hinchman is president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, which position he has held since its organization (in 1869). At different periods Mr. Hinchman has served the public as follows: From 1839 to 1862 as member of the Fire Department; from 1855 to 1860, Sewer Commissioner; from 1867 to 1879, member of the Board of Fire Commissioners; State Senator, 1876; president of the Merchants' Exchange from 1878 to 1886; member of the Board of Control of the State Industrial School, and appointed by Governor Alger a member of the Senior Centennial Commission. Mr. Hinchman is the author of the work entitled, "*Banks and Banking in Michigan*," with historical sketches of the bankers and copious extracts from the banking laws of the State and Nation. This work should be upon the desk of every business man in the State, if they would understand the obligations of the bankers to the public, and *vice versa*, of the people to the banks.

Alfred Russel, author of the *Legal History of Detroit*, distinguished for literary ability and legal learning, is a lineal descendent of Captain John Russel, killed at the siege of Fort William Henry in 1757, and



STAR ISLAND—SHOWING HOTEL AND SURROUNDINGS.
James Slocum, proprietor.

of Moore Russel, prominent as a member of the Governor's Council of New Hampshire for many years, and on the maternal side his ancestors were kinsmen to the family of Daniel Webster. Mr. Russel is a native of New Hampshire. After a preparatory course in the schools of his native town, he entered Dartmouth College and received therefrom his literary degrees in 1850, and then spent two years at the Harvard Law School. In 1852 he located in Detroit, where he has since resided and continuously pursued the practice of his profession. Mr. Russel is recognized by the members of the bar of Detroit, by the legal profession of Michigan, and in other States East and West, as the peer of any practitioner before the State Courts, the United States Supreme and District Courts. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed him United States District Attorney. He held this position eight years, during which he acquired a national reputation for legal acumen in the construction and application of the principles of Federal law, as between the general government, the States, and the general public, and a recognition for his interpretation of the principles of international law by the English, French and German Courts. It was during the late Civil war that Secretary Seward gave him special power and duties to perform which called for the exercise of and demonstrated his ability to cope with and successfully establish the principles which should govern questions between nations, when another is involved in domestic difficulties, and the responsibility of the foreign government which permitted the formation within its territory of warlike bands, to raid and destroy property of a nation with which it professed friendly relations. Among some of the results achieved by Mr. Russel during the discussion of these questions was the expulsion from Canada of the agents of the Confederate government, the extradition of the Southern refugees who sought the capture of the United States steamer Michigan, and the theory upon which the Alabama claims were subsequently adjusted by the General Commissioners. In the numerous cases brought by Mr. Russel before it, the Supreme Court of the United States has ever treated his arguments with marked deference. On one occasion the writer was present when, at the close of a long argument, the Chief Justice adjourned court and, shaking the hand of Mr. Russel, complimented him for his "masterly effort." Whether in or out of court, Mr. Russel is the dignified, polite and courteous gentleman, and is regarded as one of the most scholarly and learned lawyers in the State. Socially and intellectually, Mr. Russel is held in high esteem, not only by the citizens of Detroit and Michigan, but by the cultured and refined of the States, East and West. His efforts outside of his profession have received the most flattering comments. His oration at the dedication of the City Hall, July 4, 1871, and prior, his address at the commencement exercises of the University of Michigan, during the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Tappan, together with that delivered in 1878 at the commencement of Dartmouth College, his subject being, "Some effects of the growth of cities upon our political system," were favorably criticised by the press, and largely quoted by the literary magazines of this and foreign countries.

Professor Edward W. Jenks, M. D., LL. D., of Detroit, one of the editors of the Medical History of Detroit, has demonstrated, and his life thus far illustrates, that "Wealth cannot insure success; genius cannot command it; it is to be attained, and comes not as a natural gift." Dr. Jenks was born in Victoria, Ontario county, New York, in 1833. His parents were New England born, and his father, Nathan Jenks, who was of Quaker descent, was for many years a leading merchant in that town. When the doctor was about ten years old his father made large purchases of land in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, and in 1843 removed his family to Indiana, locating in La Grange county, where he immediately proceeded to lay out a village, which he named Ontario, where he founded and endowed the La Grange Collegiate Institute, which subsequently attained an enviable reputation in Indiana and adjoining States. The Doctor was one of the early students of the school, and there acquired the rudiments of practical education. Later he came under the tutelage of private instructors. After some serious thought and investigation he decided that a medical life was his avocation. Accordingly, returning to his native State, he entered the medical department of the University, where he pursued the study of the different branches of medical science under the instruction of such eminent men as Drs. James R. Wood and William Darling. Before completing his course, failing health compelled him to withdraw from the university. Subsequently he attended Castleton Medical College, of Vermont, where he came under the excellent tutelage of Dr. Corydon L. Ford, now of Michigan University. After graduating, he returned to Indiana and began the practice of his profession. Later he removed to Warsaw, New York. In the fall of 1863 he again went to New York. The distinguished surgeon, Dr. Wood, his former preceptor, was then connected with Bellevue Hospital College. He therefore preferred to attend there instead of re-entering the University, and in 1864 received the *ad eundem* degree. He at once removed to Detroit, where he has attained prominence as a skilled practitioner in all the lines of his profession, but more particularly in the diseases of women. His reputation is not alone confined to the narrow limits of one city, or even one State, and soon after locating in Detroit he was elected to the chair of surgical diseases of women in Bowdoin College, Maine, which work he carried on in connection with his practice in Detroit. He soon found it to be too great an under-



JAMES H. DONOVAN



H. S. PINGREE, MAYOR OF DETROIT.



GEORGE M. LANE.



taking, owing to the distance of the college from Detroit, and in 1875 he resigned the chair. He was one of the founders and for four years a member of the editorial staff of the *Detroit Review of Medicine*, which was the predecessor of the *American Lancet*, and first president of the Detroit Medical College, founded in 1868. In addition to his numerous other duties, he served the Michigan Central Railroad Company as surgeon-in-chief for many years. In 1879 Dr. Jenks resigned the various positions he occupied in Detroit, and removed to Chicago to fill the chair of surgical and medical diseases of women in the Chicago Medical College, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Byford. The selection of Dr. Jenks for this vacancy from among the gynecological surgeons of America conferred an honor upon him to which he is justly entitled. The climate of Chicago proving injurious to himself and his family, compelled a resignation of his official positions and a return to Detroit, where the atmosphere was more congenial. Upon returning to Detroit he soon resumed his place in the front rank of the medical practitioners of the city. His contributions to professional literature have won for him an exalted position in the estimation and confidence of his professional brethren throughout the civilized world, and have been extensively copied by the medical journals of Europe and America. He is an honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Maine Medical Association, the Toledo Medical Society, the Cincinnati Obstetrical Society, the Northwestern Medical Society of Ohio, and the Northwestern Medical Society of Indiana; active member of the Detroit Academy of Medicine, the Detroit Gynecological Society; of the Gynecological Society of Boston; a fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, England; one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society, and has been honored most where best known, the Albion College conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. The success he has won, and the high repute in which he is held in the medical world, are the best possible proofs of the wisdom of his early choice, and that he has followed the path nature had designed for him.

Henry P. Baldwin, a Governor of and subsequently representing Michigan in the Senate of the United States, both on the paternal and maternal side is descended from the Puritans of the seventeenth century, his paternal ancestor being Nathaniel Baldwin, who emigrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1640, and on the maternal side from Robert Williams, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1638. With such antecedents, representing all that make and embody the principles which the Creator designed man should demonstrate, it is not strange that Henry P. Baldwin for fifty-four years should exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of the City of Detroit, as well as the State of Michigan; that he should so shape them that both should be recognized in the moral, educational and financial world as the peer of any on the continent. Henry P. Baldwin was born February 22, 1814, at Coventry, Rhode Island, where he received the preliminary education fitting him for the practical work which he has so successfully performed, and in which he has so distinguished himself later in life. The city of Detroit is greatly indebted to him for its financial and commercial standing, and the State for the moral, educational and industrial enterprises which he has originated, established and fostered. He first came to Detroit in the year 1837, and the year following established the house of H. P. Baldwin & Co., and from that time to the present his name has been intimately associated with every enterprise of a public nature, for promoting the growth of the State and its metropolis. His business transactions have been large and extended and so conducted as to cause few complaints from the thousands with whom they have been had. He was a director in the Michigan State Bank until its charter expired, and the president of the Second National Bank during the term of its charter, and on its reorganization as the present "Detroit National," he served in the same capacity until very recently ill-health compelled him to retire. As a public man Governor Baldwin served in the State Senate in 1861-2; was chairman of Finance Committee, and on the joint committee to investigate the office and acts of the State Treasurer; also a member of the Senate Committee on banks and corporations. He was elected Governor in 1868, and re-elected in 1870, serving two terms. Among the important measures initiated by him as Governor was the establishment of the State public school for dependent children, the Eastern Insane Asylum, the State House of Correction and the organization of the State Board of Health. During his administration occurred the devastating fires of Chicago and the Northwest. His prompt, energetic and efficient action in inaugurating means and measures toward relieving the sufferers, excited the praise and commendation of the charitable throughout the United States and the lasting gratitude of the recipients of his benevolent efforts. He succeeded Z. Chandler as United States Senator, and during his term as such he introduced a bill making an appropriation for the erection of the Federal building now in course of construction. He was also the author of several important bills for the better regulation of National Banks. Since his retirement from the United States Senate he has held no public office, but he never failed to respond to the call of party obligations.

Divie Bethune Duffield was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1821, and died at Detroit, Michigan, April 13, 1891.

The lineage on both sides was of the best, as we estimate the value of lineage in America. His great-grandfather, the Reverend George Duffield, D. D., of Philadelphia, held high rank in the Presbyterian



RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. SNOVER.



RESIDENCE OF C. F. BIELMAN.



RESIDENCE OF H. W. LAKE.



RESIDENCE OF G. L. WALKER.

church of his time, both as a literary man and as a theologian. He was also a leader in the patriotic thought of the Revolutionary period, and served as one of the chaplains of the first Continental Congress. His grandfather, Hon. Thomas Duffield, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and held the responsible post of State Comptroller General under the administration of Governor McKean. His father, the Reverend George Duffield, D. D., was a very distinguished divine in the Presbyterian Church, and exerted great influence in the councils of that important body. He was the pastor of the church at Carlisle at the time of the birth of the subject of this memoir, and continued in that charge until about 1835, when he accepted a call to Philadelphia, and a year or two later one to New York City. In 1838 he became the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Detroit, then the most influential religious society in Michigan. He was a comprehensive scholar, a learned theologian, and a devoted pastor. In this he continued until stricken down, while in the actual services of the pulpit, in 1867.

On his mother's side, Mr. Duffield's ancestry was hardly less distinguished. His grandmother, Isabella Graham, was eminent alike in Scotland and in the United States for piety and intellectual gifts. She became the wife of Divie Bethune, of New York City, a leading merchant of his time; one of their children was the late Reverend Doctor George W. Bethune, widely known and everywhere admired for his eloquence and his brilliant social qualities. Another child was a daughter, Isabella Graham Bethune, the sainted mother of the subject of this sketch. As a young lady, Miss Bethune is said to have had unusual personal charms, as could well be believed by those who knew her later in life. In addition to this, she was witty and lively in conversation, of attractive manners, of a sweet and sympathetic disposition, and, as might be expected with such gifts, was the bright center of every company she entered. This young lady became the wife of the Reverend Doctor George Duffield. A large and distinguished family blessed this union.

With such blood in his veins, an ignoble or unfruitful life was hardly possible to Divie Bethune Duffield. From his earliest years he gave high promises. He showed great aptitude for languages and polite literature. It is said that at the early age of twelve years he might have entered Dickinson College, then a flourishing institution at Carlisle, had he not been excluded by his immature years. That he was thus debarred from entering college cannot be regretted, for it enabled him to enlarge and confirm his studies at Philadelphia. In 1836 he entered Yale College, where, however, he did not complete the full course, by reason of impaired health, but afterwards received, unsolicited, from Yale, his diploma, together with the degree of A. B. In 1839 he came to Detroit, where, as we have seen, his eminent father was already settled. He now seems to have made up his mind for the profession of law. He entered the office of Bates & Talbot, then a very prominent law firm. Later he pursued his law studies by taking the two years law course at Yale, and finally he supplemented his other studies by a six months' course in Union Theological Seminary at New York. In every place he had shown the same fondness for study, and the same facility in the acquisition of knowledge which had marked his earlier years.

Thus he became thoroughly equipped for practical work. He returned to Detroit in 1843, and was admitted to the bar. In the spring following he formed a partnership with George V. N. Lothrop and entered into active practice. For the next twelve years the firm of Lothrop & Duffield was a well known one at the Detroit bar, and had a reasonable share of success.

Few men became better or more favorably known in Detroit than Mr. Duffield. His manners were simple and agreeable, his conversation was natural and amusing and enlivened by a happy faculty of recounting whatever he saw or heard. His society was therefore always sought, and was always welcome. He was easy of approach, and the poor, needy and unfortunate always found in him a sympathizing friend and counsellor. His purity of character and his love for what was just and true was universally recognized. Therefore his hand and influence were soon felt in matters of public welfare. His methods were usually temperate, conciliatory and persuasive. But this was sometimes changed. When he thought great dangers were in peril, when the right as he saw it, became wickedly assailed, the old fighting Covenant blood would flame up, as it did in his ancestors, and then it was battle to the death.

A striking instance of his indomitable courage was shown in the fight on the prohibition question. Mr. Duffield was an inflexible temperance man. He was a total abstainer. But there sprang up a difference among temperance men, as to the manner to be pursued for the suppression of the evil. Some men were for absolute prohibition; others were for high taxation and strict regulation. The extremists were uncompromising and disposed to make the question a religious one. Probably a majority of Mr. Duffield's co-religionists were of this opinion. But Mr. Duffield had more wisely studied the question. He had studied it in the light of legal principles and of his legal experience. He knew that prohibition over shot the mark. His mind was made up, he plunged with his whole soul into the fight, and his blows backed by his weight of character, were among the most effective delivered in the struggle. He was successful and he was right. Experience both before and since sustains him. In 1853 he married a most excellent and amiable lady, Miss Mary S. Buell, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Duffield's tastes were strongly domestic and this union greatly promoted his happiness. Three children were born to them, two of whom Dr.



FRANK C. ANDREWS.



W. Q. HUNT.



JOHN W. LEGGETT.



C. W. O'BRIEN.



T. H. WELCH.



CHAS. T. MILLER.



PHILLIP SANDERSON.



HOMER WARREN.



RUFUS N. CROSSMAN.

George Duffield and Bethune Duffield are well known citizens of Detroit. In religious belief, Mr. Duffield was a steadfast and earnest Presbyterian, as were all his ancestors, but he was tolerant in matters of faith and conscience, and among his warmest friends he numbered many who did not share his speculative views. It would take too much space to enumerate all his public work, but it will suffice to mention that he was the almost perpetual secretary of the old bar, an active worker in organizing Harper Hospital, long a member of the school board, one of its buildings bearing his name, and a member of the State board of railroad control. He held a ready pen and was often heard through the public press. His poetical genius fairly entitled him to the name of poet. His mind did not tempt him to ambitious themes, but it was always pure, refined, winning and helpful. He used verse to consecrate his friendships, his joys, his convictions and his hopes. He was often called upon at local celebrations, and some of his post-prandial verse was especially bright with refined humor and delightful sentiment. Late in life he felt that his work was nearly done, he gathered many of his poems into a pleasant volume entitled, "Stray Songs of Life," which his many friends and admirers cherish as a valuable legacy. Perhaps there is no personal gift to men in society so charming as the power of conversation. Mr. Duffield was richly endowed with this gift. His talk was singularly attractive and interesting. There ran through it a vein of refined humor, and it always seemed without effort or ostentation. It seemed as if he saw events by a light all his own, which transformed the commonest affairs into things rich and rare. His mother had this gift also in a high degree. Mr. Duffield's death was sudden and unexpected. His health during the winter had seemed better than usual. Nor, when he became ill, was any serious apprehension felt. He was ill but a few days. Happily he suffered but little pain. His disease seemed greatly to lull his senses and faculties to rest, so that he passed away as if to sleep. His life was fragrant with good deeds and the inspiration of a good example ennoble his memory.

Among the members of the Detroit bar who by force of character have established a reputation for legal ability and political sagacity, Don M. Dickinson exerts an influence felt and recognized not only by the people of his own city and State, but by those of all the States of the Union. He belongs to an ancestry closely identified and prominent in the history of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, as patriots, educators, statesmen, judges and lawyers. With such antecedents it is not strange that inheriting many of the qualities which have made the family name historic, he should in his own person perpetuate them, and thus acquire that distinction for which they were so justly entitled to. Don M. Dickinson was born at Port Ontario, Oswego County, New York, January 17th, 1846, and brought to Michigan by his parents in 1848. His father, Colonel Asa Dickinson, had previously (in 1820) explored the shores of Lake Erie, Huron and Michigan in a canoe, and was so impressed with the future of the Peninsular State that he determined to make it his future home, and although twenty-eight years elapsed before being able to gratify his desire, he at the period referred to removed from New York and settled at St. Clair, where the subject of this sketch received his primary education and early impressions, which, as they were practiced and developed by him in subsequent life, have endeared him to the people of Michigan, and made him warm friends among the eminent men of other States. From the schools of St. Clair he came to Detroit, passing through its public and high school, and after one year's private instruction in the classics he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom before he was twenty-one years of age. Not being eligible on account of his age for admission to the bar, he spent the intervening time studying the philosophy and logic of law as practically applied in the management of cases, and on reaching his majority (in 1867) was admitted and at once entered upon a large and lucrative practice, embracing a clientele in various States, involving interests within the jurisdiction of foreign as well as the higher courts of our own country. The following are among the most notable before the United States Supreme Court: "The great telephone case, in which he had Senator Edmunds for his associate for Drawbaugh." "The Schott & Forbish case, involving a conflict between the jurisdiction of the Federal and State courts; State jurisdiction sustained, after a conflict of seven years." "Pewabic Mining Company," involving the validity of the "Corporation Reorganization Act," of Michigan, and reversing Justice Mathews' decision on the liability of directors after dissolution. "Hammond & Co. vs. Hastings, reversing the decision of Judge Gresham." Among those in the Federal and State Courts are: "The Lake Superior Ship Canal Company," "Ward will case," "Campau will case," and "the Johnson will case." In 1872 Mr. Dickinson first took an active part in politics, as secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. The efficient service rendered by him in this capacity led to his choice as the leader of the young Democracy, and gave him a national reputation. Subsequently chosen as a member of the National Democratic Committee, the zeal, activity and re-organizing ability displayed by him so impressed President Cleveland that immediately upon his inauguration he appointed Mr. Dickinson to the office of Postmaster General. This appointment was hailed by all citizens of Michigan, irrespective of party affiliations, as a compliment to the State, and was made the occasion of a public demonstration in which all classes took part in doing honor to Mr. Dickinson, and commending the President for his choice. Mr.



I. B. CORLISS



ELLWOOD T. HANCE



WM. B. KIRTLAND

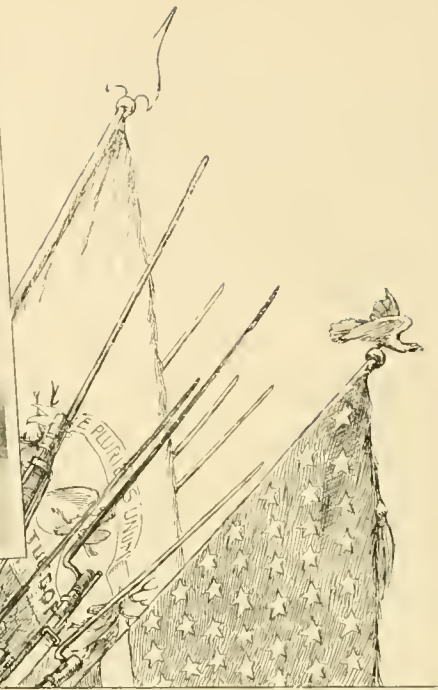


Dickinson, as a man, represents the true American, a man of nerve, will power, moulding rather than being moulded, originating thoughts, creating circumstances by which to propel men, impressing them with his own ideas of successful progress in any undertaking he might engage in. As a lawyer, he is true to his clients, making their cause his own, never abating in effort or interest whether they be wealthy or poor, high or low, and with his brethren at the bar he is recognized, whether as associate or opponent, as a courteous gentleman and an able and honorable advocate. As a citizen, he is interested in every enterprise to promote the comfort of the people, the adornment of the city, and the welfare of the State and nation. Patriotism is a part of his religion; he knows the worth of human liberty, and believes the United States are a peculiar heritage of freedom.

William C. Maybury, attorney and counselor at law, furnishes an example of what a proper use of the natural gifts cultivated by habits of industry and close application will accomplish, and is worthy of imitation by all young men who will improve the talents and powers with which God has endowed them, in making for themselves positions of honor and trust in their own community, and a reputation standing recognized in larger circles as the peer of the distinguished and eminent men of the nation. Mr. Maybury was born in Detroit, November 21st, 1849, where his early education was acquired at the public schools. He prepared for college at Detroit High School. After graduating from it he entered the University of Michigan in 1886, and taking his degree in the literary department entered the law branch of the university. In 1872 received his degrees of A. B. and M. A. He was admitted to the bar, however, in 1871, prior to receiving the degrees named. Immediately after his admission he formed a partnership with E. F. Conley. In 1875 he was elected city attorney and served as such for four years, when in 1880 he was nominated for Congress, but defeated. In 1882 he was renominated and elected and re-elected in 1884, serving during the 48th session of Congress on the Judiciary Committee, and in the 49th, on the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1881, he became a member of the firm of Conley, Maybury & Lacking. His relations with them still continue. As a citizen, Mr. Maybury is alive to all movements tending to advance educational interests, the adornment of the city of his birth, and in promoting all industrial enterprises. He is professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Detroit Medical College, which is greatly indebted to him for its present substantial reputation. His efforts in securing appropriations for the new Federal building and its location between Fort street and Lafayette should be recognized, and are appreciated by his fellow citizens. He is president of the Detroit Motor Company, vice-president of the Home Savings Bank, and director of a number of other manufacturing corporations. Personally Mr. Maybury is kind and courteous, full of sympathy for the unfortunate. He is a prominent and active member of the Episcopal Church; past commander of the Knights Templar, and a 33 degree member of the Masonic order. As a lawyer he enjoys the respect of the courts, as well as that of his fellow members of the bar.

Edward W. Pendleton, secretary of the Detroit Bar Association, is a native of the State of Maine, where he was born in the year 1849, and where he received his early education, including a classical course at Gorham Academy in that State; was a student at Bowdoin College for two years, entered the State University of Michigan, and graduated therefrom, in 1872. He served as superintendent of the public schools at Owosso, and pursued his legal studies at the university law school and in the office of Hon. C. I. Walker; was admitted to the bar in 1876, and immediately established himself in the practice of his profession. Mr. Pendleton has made a specialty of that branch of law relating to the management of estates and cases in chancery, in which he has gained much eminence as an equity lawyer. Personally, Mr. Pendleton is genial, frank, and cordial in manner, impressing one as possessing a high sense of honor, public spirited, a cultivated taste for literature, a logical, legal mind, which combined with a peculiar business sagacity, enables him to practically utilize his knowledge of law.

George Van Ness Lothrop, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Easton, Bristol County, August 8th, 1817. His early boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, receiving his preparatory education at Day's Academy. He was admitted to the Freshman Class of Amherst College, where he pursued his literary studies for a year, and in 1835 entered the Sophomore Class in Brown's University, from which he graduated in 1838, and immediately thereafter prosecuted his law studies under the instruction of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, at Harvard University. Impaired health, however, intervened to prevent his taking the full course at that institution, and in the autumn of 1839 he came to Michigan, making his home with his brother, the Hon. Edwin H. Lothrop, at Kalamazoo, pursuing farming as a means for restoring his physical powers. Recovering, he pursued his law studies with Messrs. Joy & Porter at Detroit, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar, and at once entered into active practice with the late D. Bethune Duffield, after which period the law firm of "Lothrop & Duffield" became a synonym for legal acumen by its professional contemporaries, by the courts, as entitled to respectful consideration upon any principle of law or equity presented by either of its members, and by its clientele as a safe repository for any interest submitted by them for its



MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY, ORCHARD LAKE, MICHIGAN.

adjustment. In 1848, the Attorney General, Edward Mundy, having resigned, Mr. Lothrop accepted the appointment as his successor, and continued to serve as such until his resignation, in 1851, to accept the nomination for the office of Recorder, to which position he was subsequently elected. This was the first public position held by him under the city government. Mr. Lothrop has several times received the votes of his party, in the Legislature, for United States Senator, and also the expression of his political friends—nominating him for Congress. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and was also appointed by Governor Bagley a member of the Legislative Convention of 1873, which he declined. For nearly thirty years Mr. Lothrop was the general solicitor for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. It will thus be seen that his professional life has been an active one. The Michigan reports from the organization of the present Supreme Court (from 1844 to 1884) are full of cases represented by him as counsel, or by the firm of Lothrop & Duffield. As a political leader, Mr. Lothrop has served his party honorably and wisely. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention of 1860, and served upon the committee on resolutions, which sat for over a week, and considered the questions which involved a separation between the North and South. Mr. Lothrop stood with the Douglas wing, or constitutional representation of the Democratic party. In May, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. After a service of three years, finding the climate of St. Petersburg preying upon his physical health, he resigned his post and returned to Detroit in the autumn of 1888. He has not resumed the active practice of his profession since his return.

Hon. Edward Carey Walker, one of the most eminent and leading attorneys of the Detroit bar, is a native of the State of New York, born July 4, 1820, received his academic education under the private instruction of Professor Zinas Morse and Nathan Bishop and studied civil engineering with Wm. J. McAlpine, resident engineer of Chenango Canal, until a serious accident prevented him from continuing in the field work, causing him to abandon his original intention of "making civil engineering his avocation," inducing him to adopt that of the law. He therefore preliminarily commenced his course of study under C. W. Fitch, D. D., then principal of Branch University, who prepared him to enter the Junior Class in Yale College, from which he graduated in 1842 in the same class with Professor James Hadley and J. A. Porter, and at once entered the law office of Messrs. Joy & Porter, of Detroit. He remained with this firm three years, with the exception of about one year spent under the tutorship of Judge Story at Cambridge. Among his classmates at Cambridge were the Hons. Anson Burlingame and Rutherford B. Hayes. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and from that period to the present he has been in the active practice of his profession and has had from time to time as his associates the Hon. Chas. I. Walker (his brother), Hon. Alfred Russel and Hon. Chas. I. Kent. At the present time he has a partner in his son, Bryant C. Walker, constituting the firm of Walker & Walker. Although Mr. Walker in religious matters was born of Quaker parents, he in early manhood united with the Presbyterian Church and has been an active member of the Fort Street Church during his residence in Detroit. As a citizen he is ardent in promoting educational and charitable enterprises and has been largely interested in several manufacturing industries. As a public man he was for years secretary of the Board of Education and was elected Regent of the State University, first in 1863 and again in 1881. He also served as a member of the State Legislature during the years 1867-8, and was chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and in 1854 was a member of the committee appointed in Detroit for the preliminary inception of the Massachusetts convention at Jackson which gave birth to the Republican party. As a lawyer Mr. Walker is recognized as leading authority on questions of titles to lands and has long been the confidential attorney of Eastern capitalists in the investments made by them in the West.

Hon. George Jerome, late General Attorney of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway, is a native of Tompkins County, New York, and was born in 1824, came with his parents to Michigan in 1827, since which time, except the four years spent East in pursuing his education, he has been a continuous resident of Michigan and of Detroit since 1844. After a preliminary preparation and study of law he was admitted to the bar in Detroit in 1848. He represented Detroit in the State Senate of 1855-7-8, serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee during that period. Was collector of customs at Detroit from 1869 to 1875, which position he resigned at his own volition. He was attorney and general solicitor of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad from 1859 until within the past year, when he retired on account of ill health. Mr. Jerome was one of the commissioners on the plan of the city from 1857 to 1869, and has held other public positions of honor and merit.

Martin S. Smith, of the firm of Alger, Smith & Co., and the founder of the well-known house of M. S. Smith & Co., importers and jobbers of fine watches, diamonds and jewelry, is a native of the State of New York, and born at Lima, Livingston County, in 1834, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1844, they locating in Oakland County. Up to the age of fourteen, Mr. Smith assisted in farm duties, and then obtained a situation as clerk in a clothing house at Pontiac, subsequently leaving it to accept a position



E. I. STIMSON



M. SHEELEY.



ORRY A. HARRINGTON.



JOHN. G. DOWNIE.



WM. H. MAYBURY.



ROBERT H. VISGER.



J. BLAIR SIMPSON.



FRANK REAUME.



JAMES A. VISGER.

with William M. Thomson, publisher of the *Pontiac Gazette*. In 1851 he came to Detroit, where he has since resided, and which has been the theatre for those operations, which through his industry, enterprise and integrity have secured for him wealth, the confidence and respect of an extended acquaintance among business men and philanthropists, at home and abroad. Mr. Smith is treasurer of the Smith, Alger & Company, and Manistique Lumber Company, of the Woodmere Cemetery Association, president of the American National Bank, vice-president of the State Savings Bank, of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and of the Detroit, Bay City & Alpena Railroad. He is also prominently identified with other manufacturing and leading industries of the city and State. Mr. Smith is generous with his money and time in promoting benevolent and educational interests of both city and State. Mr. Smith has never sought political preferment, although often tendered it. He was, however, member of the Board of Police Commissioners from 1872 until very recently, when ill-health compelled his resignation. The success of Mr. Smith in business is a product of close attention to details and a just regard for the rights of others. Personally, Mr. Smith is courteous and unassuming in manner, somewhat inclined to reticence, preferring to act rather than talk; is extremely fond of good horses, and devotes much of his leisure time and hours of relaxation in exercising them.

Samuel A. Plummer is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Meredith, March 30th, 1831. His father, in addition to carrying on a farm, was largely engaged in buying and selling live stock for the Boston market. Early in life, following the example and instructions of his father, Samuel exhibited traits of character peculiar to New Englanders, of thinking and acting on his own judgment, and being governed in all his business transactions by a proper sense of his own rights, as well as those belonging to others. He, at the age of sixteen, had established a reputation for sagacity and integrity, which gained for him the confidence of capitalists to the extent that secured for him the necessary means for the large operations he subsequently conducted on his own account. He continued in the wholesale live stock trade, confining his operations to the New England States, until 1865, when he came to Detroit, since which period he has made it the center of his business interests, both in live stock and real estate transactions, in both of which he has been an extensive and successful operator. Personally, Mr. Plummer is plain and frank in manner and address, means what he says, and avoids a multiplicity of words. He is cautious, somewhat reticent, careful to make no promises unless confident of being able to fulfill them. He has one son, who is interested with him in his business enterprises.

Hon. Wm. Livingstone, Jr., was born in Dundas, Ontario, January 21st, 1842, and came with his parents to Detroit, of which he has since been a continuous resident. He received an academical education and learned the trade of a machinist. In 1861 he became connected with the shipping interest, and from year to year increased his business, and also made large investments in real estate, in lumber, street railroads, and other manufacturing enterprises and industries, thereby contributing greatly to the material growth of the city and State. As a public man, Mr. Livingstone has been prominent for a number of years. In 1875 he was elected to represent Detroit in the State Legislature, and has been from time to time chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He was appointed by President Arthur collector of customs at Detroit, which he held until the election of President Cleveland. He also published the *Detroit Journal*. Mr. Livingstone is at present secretary and manager of the Percheron Transportation Company, which owns the large steamers T. Palmer and Wm. Livingstone, besides a number of smaller steamers and sailing vessels. Among vessel men, Mr. Livingstone is held in high estimation for his earnest and effective advocacy of all measures, means, and influences tending to advance and protect their interests. He is the president of the park and boulevard commissioners of the city, and is also connected with other educational and charitable institutions, and benevolent organizations, devoting much time and money in aiding the successful accomplishment of their respective aims and objects.

Alexander A. Boutell, secretary and manager of the Globe Tobacco Works, was born in Stenben County, New York, January 13th, 1840. His grandsire, a revolutionary patriot, his father serving as a soldier in the war of 1812, and he himself, together with four brothers, serving in the war which gave permanency to the United States Government, entitles him to prominent consideration among the representative men of Detroit. He is a member of Fairbanks Post, G. A. R. Unobtrusive in deportment, courteous in business, independent in the expression of sentiments or opinions in personal intercourse, he impresses the thoughtful man as the representative of pure American character, accompanied and controlled by a business sagacity dependent in its exercise upon the principle that all representative and intelligent humanity is entitled to the rights which their Creator has endowed them with.

Mr. Boutell is the son of a farmer; received the education of a farmer's son; became at the end one of the professors in the Eastman Commercial College of Poughkeepsie, New York, from whence he came to Detroit, in 1867, and engaged with Israel Morey & Co., tobaccoists. He continued with the company until the decease of Mr. Morey, becoming executor of his estate. Subsequently, he became the manager of



HUBER & METZGER, BICYCLES.



INSELRUITE.



LALLEMENT, TAILOR SHOP.

the Canadian branch of the Globe Tobacco Works, and is now the secretary and chief manager of its works at Detroit.

Mr. Bontell is the president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, the treasurer of the Baraga Graphic Mining Company, and is prominently associated in numerous organizations having for their object the elevation of men and women, thereby fitting them for a proper discharge of the duties of American citizenship, and in this direction he has the hearty and active co-operation of his wife, whose maiden name was Carpenter, a daughter of an early pioneer of Ypsilanti. They have one daughter, aged 16, who is now at the Home Day School.

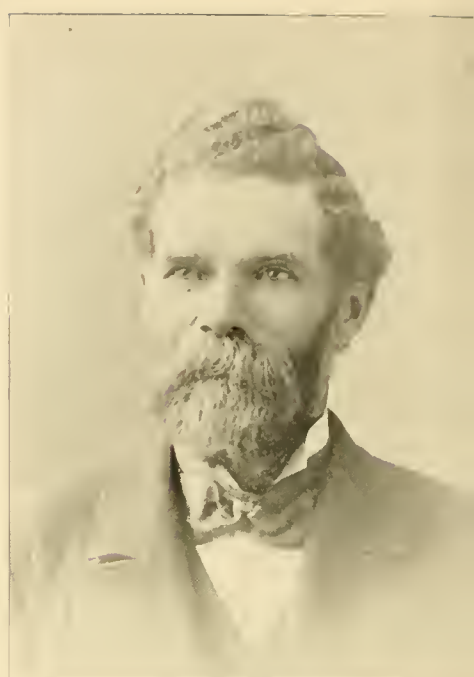
Col. Joseph Sumner Rogers, the founder, superintendent and proprietor of the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, was born at Orrington, Maine, July 5th, 1844. He had just passed through the public schools of his native town, when President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for volunteers to defend the constitutional government of the Union, when in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Second Regiment of Maine volunteers. With it he participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and in all those of the Peninsular campaign under General McClellan, and was severely wounded in the head at the second battle of Bull Run. His term of service expiring June 9th, 1863, he returned to Maine, and in 1864 again entered the army as second lieutenant in the 31st regiment of Maine, and the month following was commissioned captain, serving as such until the close of the war, receiving the brevet of major, July 15, 1865. On the first of October, 1867, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the First Infantry. Was breveted first lieutenant and captain for distinguished services at the second battle of Bull Run and Gaine's Mills. Served with his regiment in Louisiana until 1869, when he came to Michigan and was stationed at Fort Wayne. In December, 1872, he was elected major of the "Pelouze Corps." This corps was organized by General L. H. Pelouze, U. S. Army, by selection from the lads of the leading citizens of Detroit, and at the time when Col. Rogers succeeded to the command of the corps it was composed of two companies, numbering about fifty each, with a full complement of subordinate officers. Through the enthusiasm, industry, skill and patience of Col. Rogers the corps made great proficiency in drill and soldierly bearing, and on the occasion of its first public parade, February 22, 1873, was hospitably entertained by Governor Bagley. In April following, the corps was divided into four companies of fifty each. Its first annual encampment was held June 25, 1872, at "Camp Elwood," Fort Wayne, and at its first annual parade eight companies marched through the streets under the command of Col. Rogers. The adjutant general in his annual report for 1875 thus refers to this corps: "I take great pleasure in stating that the battalion of Pelouze cadets, under the instruction of Major J. S. Rogers, U. S. Army, still continues to manifest that superior discipline and excellent drill for which the corps has been justly accredited since its formation. Their annual encampment, under command of Major Rogers, took place in June last, at Orchard Lake, in Oakland County, one of the most beautiful spots in the West, combining lovely scenery both of lake, island and forest. In 1874, President Grant detailed Colonel Rogers as professor of military science and tactics in the Detroit High School. In the report of General Robertson, above referred to, he says: "The Cadet Corps, made up of the scholars of the high school, under the direction of the Board of Education of Detroit, is now composed of three companies, numbering 150, with the usual complement of officers. This battalion is also under the able instruction of Major Rogers. All interested in the education of the youth are invited to examine the admirable course of instruction afforded; these organizations being valuable in a military point of view, and also imparting a degree of physical strength and manly deportment which cannot be obtained in any other way, as is impressively apparent among the Pelouze cadets during the three years of their excellent training." In July, 1876, the Pelouze Corps of Cadets, under the command of Colonel Rogers, visited the Centennial Exposition and took part in the grand military parade on the Fourth of July; as the corps passed down Broad and Chestnut streets it was greeted with rounds of applause till the end of the march, the soldierly bearing of the cadets eliciting the highest encomiums from the spectators wherever they appeared. After the parade, the crack company of Pennsylvania, the "Invincibles," received them with the most rapturous applause as they passed their armory, the ladies clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs. As they halted at Independence Hall they passed in review before General Sherman, Prince Oscar, of Sweden, Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, Vice President Ferry, the Secretary of War, and other notables. General Sherman remarked, "I never saw better order in any regiment in my life." Along the route they were often taken for West Point Cadets; at other points cries of "them's the fellows to keep a straight line;" "they drill like Detroit Knights Templar," etc. In thus giving the history of the Pelouze and High School Cadets, we furnish the basis or nucleus which led to the establishment of the Michigan Military Academy, hence the history of the Pelouze and High School Cadets, and that of the Michigan Military Academy, comprises that of Col. Rogers since he became a resident of Michigan. The writer is perfectly familiar with the obstacles and discouragements encountered by Col. Rogers in the establishment of his Military School. Few men would have undertaken to accomplish what he has done, and many would have



F. P. BYRNE.



ERVIN PALMER.



WM. LIVINGSTONE.



J. W. ROBBINS.



F. T. LODGE.



WM. C. SPRAGUE.



FRANK A. RASCH.



G. A. FOSTER.



F. W. FLOYD.

abandoned the enterprise at the outset. It is, therefore, a just tribute to Col. Rogers that both the State and national governments should recognize him and the institution which he has founded. As the commander of the famous Pelouze Cadet Corps, the military instructor for three years of the High School battalion of cadets, and the founder of the Michigan Military Academy, which is conceded to have no rival outside of West Point, Col. Rogers' services have resulted in specially interesting the people of Detroit and Michigan, and, in fact, the entire Northwest and West, in military matters and education. A number of schools have been organized in other States after the model of the Military Academy at Orchard Lake. Col. Rogers is a member of the Congregational Church, of the Knights Templar, of the Institute of Civics, of the G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Dominique Riopelle, whose portrait appears elsewhere, presents, both in physique and personal characteristics, the type of the early French of Detroit, and is descended from Pierre and Marguerite Dubois, of St. Pierre, Isle d'Oléron, France, whose son, Pierre 2nd, was the founder of the Riopelle family in America. Isle d'Oléron of France is in the Bay of Biscay. It belongs to the department of Charente Inférieure, and possesses four forts and the towns of Chateau and Pierre d'Oléron, the former of which is fortified. The inhabitants were engaged in ship-building, salt making and trade in wine, brandy and grain. It has been successively the property of the Counts Anjou, the Dukes Aquitaine, the English and the French crowns. It takes its name from Queen Eleanor, who established the maritime law, known as the "Oléron Code," which was adopted by England, and is a part of the American law. He married Marie Julian Guerin in 1687, and Pierre, third son of this marriage, was born in 1693, and married Marie Ann Mayhew Merchant in 1718. Ambroise, the son from this union, came to Detroit about 1760 and in 1766 married Therese Campau, daughter of Antoine and Angelique Pelletier. Dominique 1st, a son of this marriage, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1787 and married in 1818 to Colette (Clotilde) Goum-Boyer, who was the widow of Antoine St. Bernard. Dominique 2nd, the subject above represented, was born in Detroit on the 8th day of December, 1818, and married Elizabeth Gouin. His four sisters were "Adesse" who married Michael G. Payment, "Nancy" who became a nun, "Angelique," who married Fabian Peltier, and "Domitelle," who married Pontiff Gouin. Dominique Riopelle, was of a genial, hospitable and kind disposition, but independent and firm in his religious and political views. He was adverse to holding political positions, although frequently requested to accept many high offices. Owing to his popularity and the force of political circumstances he accepted the nomination, and was elected Alderman of the old 6th ward in 1852, but never afterward could he be persuaded to accept political favors. In business affairs he never sought to accumulate by speculation, relying upon regular and legitimate influences to provide for addition to his financial resources. These proving sufficient, he led an honest, cheerful and charitable life, giving his children a good education, and left each a reasonable inheritance. He died October 28th, 1883. His eldest son, Hon. Claude N. Riopelle, is now a member of the Detroit bar, and has a lucrative practice. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1869, leaving an honorable record, and like his father has never sought, or held up to date, any political office.

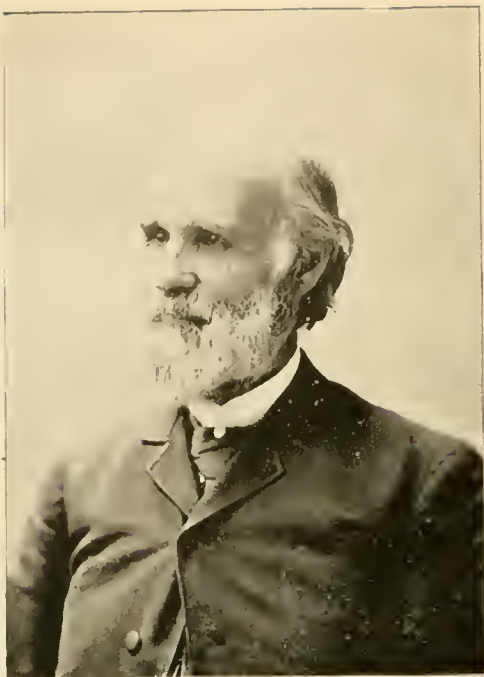
Samuel Pearce Duffield, M. D., secretary of the Board of Health of the city of Detroit, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1833. Entered the University of Michigan in 1850, graduating from the literary department in 1854; remained one year afterward as resident graduate to perfect himself in chemistry and anatomy. From thence he entered the University of Pennsylvania, taking the regular medical course in the medical department. Being afflicted with failing eyesight, he went to Berlin, in 1856, for treatment by Dr. Albrecht Von Graefe, who relieved him. While there he attended Graefe's clinics for three months, also lectures from Prof. Mitcherlich, in the university, after which he visited Munich, where he studied physics and chemistry in Maximilian's University under Baron Von Liebig, and in accordance with Liebig's recommendations he graduated from Ludwig III University at Giessen Hesse, a doctor of philosophy. In 1858 he returned to Detroit and entered upon the practice of his profession, still continuing his chemical investigations, and devoting special attention to toxicology and medical jurisprudence. He soon became known as an analyst, and was frequently called to testify in the courts as an expert. In 1886 he spent the winter in Russia, studying the analysis of poisons and their separation from poisoned animals under Prof. George Dragendorff, in the laboratory of the Imperial University of Russia, at Dorpat. May 1st, 1887, he was called to fill the position of health officer of the city of Detroit, which position he still holds. Dr. Duffield arranged the chemical laboratory for the Detroit Medical College, and delivered the opening address there in 1868; was professor of chemistry for several years, also professor of medical jurisprudence and toxicology, receiving a diploma from the institution for his labors there. He read a paper on "Relation of Hypodermic Medication to Toxicology" before the meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1866, also another paper before the State Association, at its meeting in Detroit in 1888, on "The Refractometer in Detecting Adulterations in Volatile and Fixed Oils." He has written various papers on medical subjects, including "Ventilation of Sewers," "Contamination of



DEARBORN VIEWS, J. B. MOLONY'S ADDITION.

Drinking Water," "The Relation of Typhoid Fever to Water Currents in Sandy Soil," "Analysis of Malt by Polarization," "A Case of Aconite Poisoning, Fatal," "Was the Babe Born Dead or Alive," "Investigations of Medical Jurisprudence Method in Infanticide, etc.," "Diphtheria in Schools," "The Use and Abuse of the Uterine Probe," "The Rights of Medical Experts." Personally, the Doctor is pleasant and courteous in manner, but bold, manly and energetic. His professional brethren recognize him as authority on any question relating to that branch of the science which he has made a specialty. The position now held by him requires much executive ability, as well as scientific knowledge. It being a public one, the ignorant and the learned exercise the privilege and claim the right to criticise the manner of its conduct, hence it often tries the forbearance of those filling it. The Doctor, however, is governed by what his experience and study enables him to determine is right, and is but little disturbed by censure or commendation, but treats all with respect, and their opinions with proper deference. Coming from an ancestry long distinguished for philanthropy, learning and reverence for their Creator, he has inherited many of these qualities, and in his daily intercourse with the social and professional world seeks to practice them.

Christian H. Buhl, founder of the old hardware jobbing house of Buhl & Ducharme, and senior member of the present firm of Buhl, Son & Co., one of the largest wholesale hardware houses west of New York, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Butler County, May 9th, 1810. After completing his education at the schools of his native town, he learned the hatter's trade, and at the age of twenty-one started West to seek his fortune, and in 1833 finally located at Detroit, where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival he engaged with his brother in the hat, cap, and fur trade. Their transactions in raw furs extended over the whole Northwest, being mainly conducted by C. H., while his brother had the supervision of the hat and cap department. To digress for the purpose of illustrating the magnitude of the fur trade of the Northwest, the combinations which sought to control it, and which of necessity Mr. Buhl had to meet and compete with, it may be well to state that prior to 1842 there were two rival companies seeking to monopolize, "The Hudson Bay" and the "American" Fur Companies. For a long time the success of each was evenly divided, until through incapacity and bad management of one of its principal partners, the American Fur Company became embarrassed and all its trading posts fell into the hands of Messrs. P. Chouteau & Co., of New York and St. Louis. It was at this period and under these circumstances that Mr. Buhl engaged in what he conceives to have been the greatest achievement of his life, viz.: "By making such favorable arrangements with Messrs. Chouteau as gave him entire control of the fur trade for all that portion of the West, North and Southeast as is embraced in the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, and a portion of Upper Canada. He continued to manage and control this traffic in the interests of himself and brother until 1853, when they divided their interests, the former taking the hat and cap department and the latter conducting the fur business on his own account for two years, when he turned it over to his brother, and with Charles Ducharme purchased the wholesale hardware business of Alex. H. Newbould and Ducharme & Bartholamew, and established the house of Buhl & Ducharme, of which (as before mentioned) the present firm of Buhl, Sons & Co. are successors. In 1863 he became a large owner in the Westerman Iron Company, of Sharon, Pa., and about the same time bought a controlling interest in the Detroit Locomotive Works. He was also one of the incorporators of the Second National Bank of Detroit, and for eight years prior to the expiration of its charter, he was its vice-president, and was also an incorporator and vice-president of the present Detroit National (its successor) until the resignation of Hon. H. P. Baldwin as president, when he was chosen to succeed him. This latter position he held up to January last, when he refused a re-election. Mr. Buhl was largely interested in the construction of the Hillsdale & Indiana, the Detroit & Butler, and the Eel River Railroads, the first named now being operated by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the latter by the Wabash & Western. He was the founder and is now president of the Detroit Copper and Brass Rolling Mills. He is also vice-president of the Detroit Union Depot Company, and has within the past year interested himself in and is president of the Iron and Huron Range Railroad Company, of Lake Superior, it being constructed for the transportation of the products of the iron mines of that region. During the fifty-eight years in Detroit the business career of Mr. Buhl has been characterized by integrity, energy and industry, controlled and governed by an exhibition of sagacity seldom equaled and rarely excelled. All movements and enterprises calculated to advance the financial and commercial interests of the city, State or nation, are carefully examined, and if worthy, receive his material aid and hearty support. Being an intelligent citizen of this republic, he is only a politician in the sense that he deems it his duty to keep himself informed as to the manner in which the affairs of the public are administered by the official representatives of the several political parties, favoring only such as base their action or policy upon principles of honesty, the promotion of the general business interests of the country, and the protection of the people against wrong and oppression. He is kind, easily approached, and fully in sympathy with all objects of a benevolent and educational character. There is no disguise about him; he



BRADFORD SMITH.



GEO. W. PATTISON.



COL. J. W. KNAGGS.



J. F. SMALLEY.



ALFRED TERRY.



GEORGE D. MASON.



C. BAUMANN.



ALFRED GRANGER.



GEO. E. HUTTON.

is frank and outspoken, and if inquired of directly, his reply will be freely and honestly given. He has no qualification for meeting every-day men with those little courtesies, simply to secure their good will. And in this respect it may be said of him, as has been said of another—"Jerusalem might have been burned a thousand times, before he would have sat at the gates to steal away the hearts of the people."

Hon. William Look, lawyer and ex-Circuit Judge, is a native of Detroit, where he was born March 16, 1857. His father was Arnold Nickolas Look, a mechanic in humble circumstances, but withal a man of intelligence. He was a native of Cleve (Rheinish Prussia), in the District of Dusseldorf, Germany. His grandfather, Jean Look, was a veteran of Napoleon's and accompanied the great military leader on his Peninsular Campaign and participated in many of the memorable battles that convulsed Continental Europe in the early part of the century. In 1850 he came to the United States. He had served under Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, Massena and Soult, and participated in all the engagements in the campaign that terminated with Austerlitz. Afterward he was at the battle of Lobau, and still later took part in the defeat of Archduke Charles at Wagram. After Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, Jean Look was mustered out of service at Hamburg, Germany. This was in 1814. He bore several severe wounds; the marks which he carried to the grave testified to the character of his services. When in 1869 the 100th anniversary of the birth of Napoleon was celebrated in Detroit, Jean Look as the oldest living veteran of Napoleon, was chosen president of the day. He died October 5, 1876, aged 90 years and 3 months, respected and honored.

Cares and business perplexities came to Judge Look very early in life. He was the eldest of eight children and at an early age the responsibility of maintaining the family in large part devolved upon his shoulders. When 12 years of age he entered the office of his uncle Judge Joseph Kuhn in the capacity of office boy. He evinced such marked aptitude in mastering the details of an extensive and intricate business that two years later his uncle made an extended tour of Europe, leaving the boy in sole charge. Judge Kuhn besides doing the largest private banking business in Detroit, dealt largely in real estate and possessed a large clientele of people whose business affairs he managed. There were mortgages to be drawn up, deeds, leases, etc., to be executed, and appraisals of land to be made; and the cosmopolitan character of the people doing business with the institution made it necessary for him to have a thorough knowledge of the German language. During this time the boy had the helpful advice of Hon. William B. Wesson, a man of large affairs, yet who was never so busy that he could not find time to give valuable assistance to the conscientious, prudent, overworked lad, and Judge Look in referring to the circumstances that shaped his life, quickened his perceptions and inculcated sound habits of business, never fails to award the proper meed of praise to this early preceptor, now dead. With the exception of a short time spent at St. Mary's Academy in Detroit, Judge Look acquired his education in the office and in the solitude of his home by attention, observation and diligent reading and study. He took up the study of law when a mere lad and, having no regular preceptor, often had occasion to seek the assistance of such men as Hon. Don. M. Dickinson, Hon. Edwin F. Conely, Hon. Otto Kirchner, Hon. Wm. C. Maybury and Hon. James A. Randall, who treated him with kindness and consideration and straightened out many a knotty problem for him. His law readings were necessarily desultory and irregular, because his duties were yearly becoming more harassing and exacting. He was finally admitted to the bar in 1880, and with his semi-business training in the office of Judge Kuhn, he came to the bar far better equipped as a lawyer than three-fourths of the young lawyers seeking practice.

In 1885 Mr. Look was elected a member of the Board of Councilmen, a municipal board now defunct, to fill an unexpired term. He at once took rank as the most earnest opponent to the loose relations between corporation contractors and the city government, and often had to stand alone in the adverse of some principle affecting these relations. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Look accepted a renomination and was elected by an overwhelming majority, leading his ticket by over 1500 votes. While a member of the Board of Councilmen Mr. Look resisted the act of 1885 governing the appointment of Boards of Registration and Election, alleging that it was unconstitutional. After considerable difficulty his party colleagues were induced to support him in his position, with the result that the Supreme Court at the October term in 1885 declared the act to be unconstitutional. His other acts while a member of this important body were characterized by the same clear perception, and while he often lacked the necessary support to carry his point, subsequent developments almost invariably indicated his judgment.

The Legislature had passed a bill in 1887 for the abolition of the Board of Councilmen, when Mr. Look was nominated as one of the judges of the Wayne County Circuit Court, and was subsequently elected by a handsome majority. Judge Look's mind was essentially judicial. From his early youth he had been in positions where his powers of analysis were brought into constant play. He took his place on the bench, one of the youngest men who had filled that important position, and disposed of the cases assigned him with such rapidity, and yet with such thoroughness, as to excite the surprise and gratification of both public and bar. Some of his decisions brought him into general notice throughout the country.



RESIDENCE OF PHILIP SANDERSON.



ALEXANDER A. BOUTILL.



HUGH A. HOLMES.



RESIDENCE OF MORTIMER L. SMITH.



RESIDENCE OF F. P. BOLTON.



N. S. WRIGHT.

Mr. Look was married July 22, 1879, to Miss Christina Audretsch, a daughter of Martin Audretsch, who established the first pottery in Michigan, and was one of the oldest pioneers thereof.

Four children have been born to them, three girls and one boy, ranging in ages from eleven years to eighteen months.

Mr. Look has one of the largest law practices in the city. He is a Democrat in politics, and prominently identified with all the German societies of Detroit, of which a number count him among their most prominent members. He is highly esteemed, not only by the people of German extraction, but by the citizens at large who know his integrity and appreciate his ability in his calling. He is unquestionably one of the most prominent German-American citizens of Detroit, and very seldom a festival or a meeting of importance is held without Judge Look being invited to address his fellow citizens of German descent, a sure sign of his popularity.

Byron Green, member of the firm of Hannan & Co., real estate dealers, well known to the writer for the past thirty-six years as being one of the most indefatigable, energetic, enterprising pushers in all undertakings of a general business nature, was born in Rushville, Ontario County, New York, in 1827. After passing through the experience incident to farm, village, and the schools of his native town, he embarked in the business of trade, and for a time prosecuted it successfully at Elmhira and other towns in the State of New York. He, in 1854, came to Detroit, and from thence migrated to Ann Arbor, where he married, and for a series of years conducted a large business, and was largely interested in numerous enterprises calculated to improve Ann Arbor and its material prosperity. Being measurably successful pecuniarily, he decided to remove to Detroit, as presenting a larger field for the operations he had decided to enter upon, and, associating himself with his son-in-law, William Hamman, established the well known real estate exchange of William Hannan & Company, whose transactions have latterly embraced transfers and sales of real estate reaching millions of dollars.

Henry M. Utley, superintendent of the Detroit Public Library, is a native of Michigan. His father migrated from Vermont at an early day, and located in Plymouth in 1825. Here he took up land from the government and spent the remainder of his life, and here the subject of this sketch was born in 1836. He worked on his father's farm summers and taught school winters, in the meantime preparing himself for college. He entered the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1861, and a few years later he was given the degree of Master of Arts by that institution. After graduating, Mr. Utley gave his attention to journalism, and joined the staff of the *Detroit Free Press*. On this paper and the *Post* and *Tribune* he was employed until 1881, when he was appointed secretary of the Board of Education, a position which he held until, in 1885, he was called to the charge of the Public Library as librarian and superintendent. Under his management the library has grown and increased in popular favor more rapidly than ever before. The number of volumes has been doubled, the building has been enlarged, the public facilities have been improved, and the use of the library has increased four-fold. An admirable catalogue has been prepared and printed, and in every respect the library has been established on a basis as a good, practical, useful library, and is not excelled by any in this country. Mr. Utley has worked hard to accomplish this result, and his labors have been duly seconded by a corps of intelligent and earnest assistants.

Marshall P. Thatcher, was born in 1840, upon a farm in Orleans County, New York, where the breaking of the surf from the unceasing waves of old "Ontario" formed the first music that lulled him in his cradle. In 1851 the perils of the Erie Canal, and the old side wheel steamer "Atlantic" from Buffalo to Detroit were safely braved, and a farm in Oakland County was his home until he had outgrown the "Deestriet Schule," and became a teacher and student by turns until that eventful year 1861 came; when he threw his books aside at Ann Arbor for the spurs and saber in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was early advanced to the rank of second lieutenant, and "Michigan in the War" gives his record as an honorable one, advancing rapidly to the rank of first lieutenant, then captain, serving meanwhile on the staff of Generals Sheridan, Smith, and Campbell, and being with that well known regiment in nearly every engagement from St. Louis to the Atlantic.

During that period he developed into a newspaper correspondent, and some of the most graphic descriptions of sanguinary scenes, published in the *Free Press* and *Tribune* of that day, were voluntary sketches from his pen. At the close of the war he was immediately taken upon the editorial staff of the *Free Press*, his work alternating between newspaper writing and mercantile pursuits for ten years.

In the meantime failing health drove him to Florida, where he remained until 1880, since which time, with varied success, he has been interested in numerous enterprises, always with the same energy heretofore exhibited in the face of discouragements, finally emerging in 1890 and '91 from almost overwhelming loads of trouble and business cares, as a successful manager of manufacturing, lumbering, and other enterprises. He is now the president of a company in Western New York known as "The Vandalia Handle Manufacturing Company," and also president of a "Walnut Lumber, Coal and Mineral Land Company,"



F. STEPHEN TROST KRATZET.



CHAS. SCHULENBURG.



ROBERT SCHULENBURG.



THOMAS McCULLOUGH.



GEO. L. WALDBAUER.



AUGUST F. SEYFFARTH.



ISAAC N. WOODS.



C. H. LAND.



JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

in West Virginia, each of which are rapidly developing and said to be on the threshold of bright financial successes. During the residence of Captain Thatcher in Detroit he has made many friends, who sympathized with him in his misfortunes and now rejoice in that success which, owing to his industry, energy and perseverance, he has finally achieved, and now that he is about to leave Detroit, their good wishes for his future success will accompany him.

Theodore C. Sherwood, Bank Commissioner of the State of Michigan, is of English ancestry, his father, William Sherwood, having been born in the city of York, England; emigrated to the United States in 1827, and settled at Geneva, New York, where the subject of this sketch was born, January 29, 1839. In 1854, Theodore, with his father, came to Michigan, where the latter purchased a farm in Wayne county, and it was upon it that he acquired that love for farming which he retains and indulges in up to the present time. Mr. Sherwood received his primary education at the district school, completing it by a three years' course at the higher schools of Ypsilanti. After teaching for four years, he purchased a farm with the intention of devoting his time to its cultivation, but in 1863 he was induced by C. H. Hurd, then Assistant Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, to accept the position of cashier at Kalamazoo, resigning, however, in 1864, to accept a position in the First National Bank at Battle Creek. He subsequently gave this up and engaged in the wholesale grocery business under the firm name of Leon & Sherwood. Severing his relation, he in 1872 became cashier of the First National Bank of Plymouth, which position he resigned to accept the cashiership of the newly-organized Grand Rapids National Bank in 1881. In 1884 ill health compelled his resignation and he returned to his farm.

On the organization of the Plymouth National in 1885, he was elected its president, serving in that capacity until appointed Commissioner of Banking under the act of the State Legislature creating a banking department. The organization of this bureau involved much thought and labor, and called for a thorough knowledge of the principles of finance. That Mr. Sherwood has met the requirements of the law and secured the confidence of the financiers of Michigan is evidenced in the universal approval of his management by every banking institution in the State.

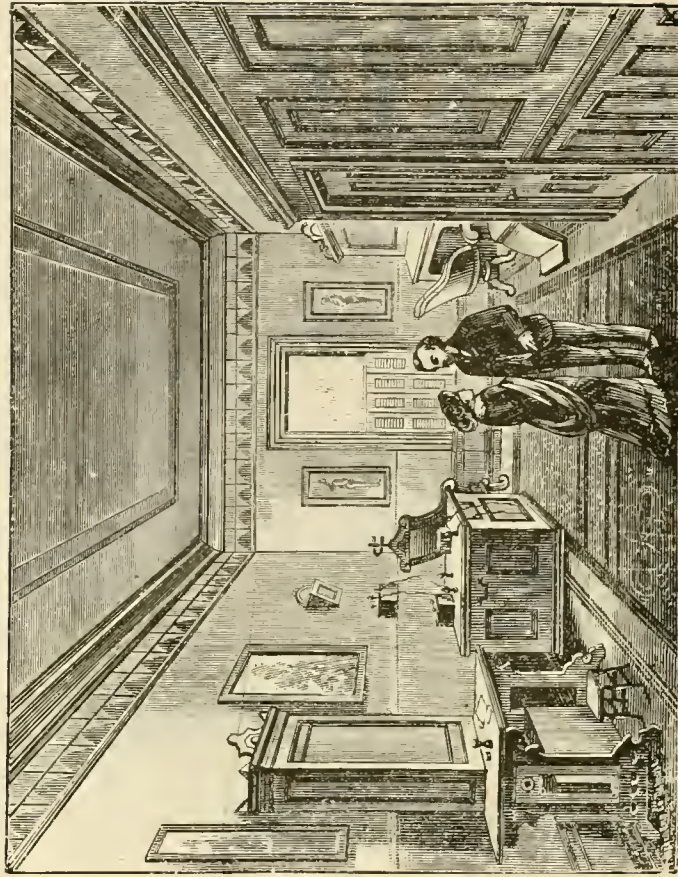
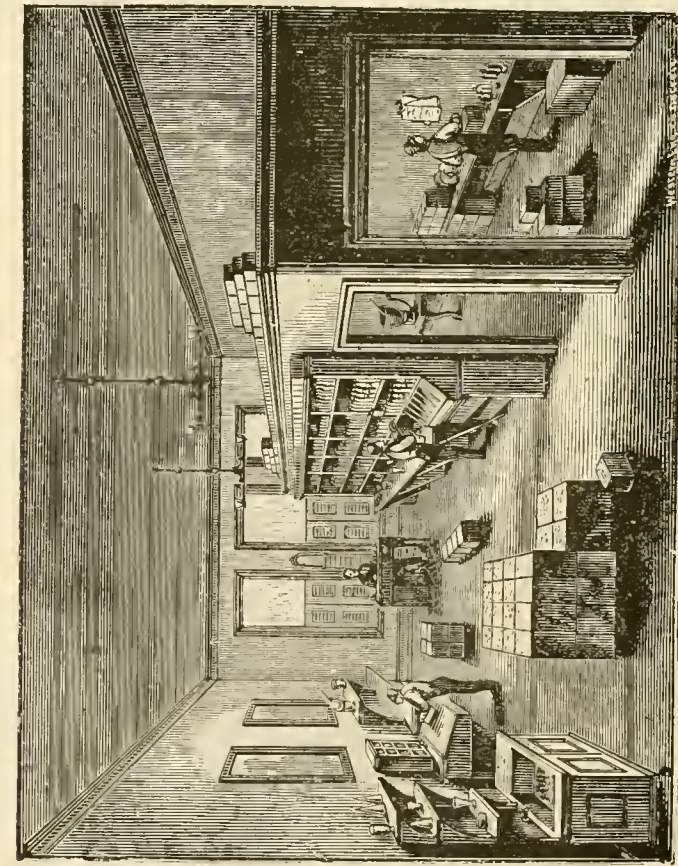
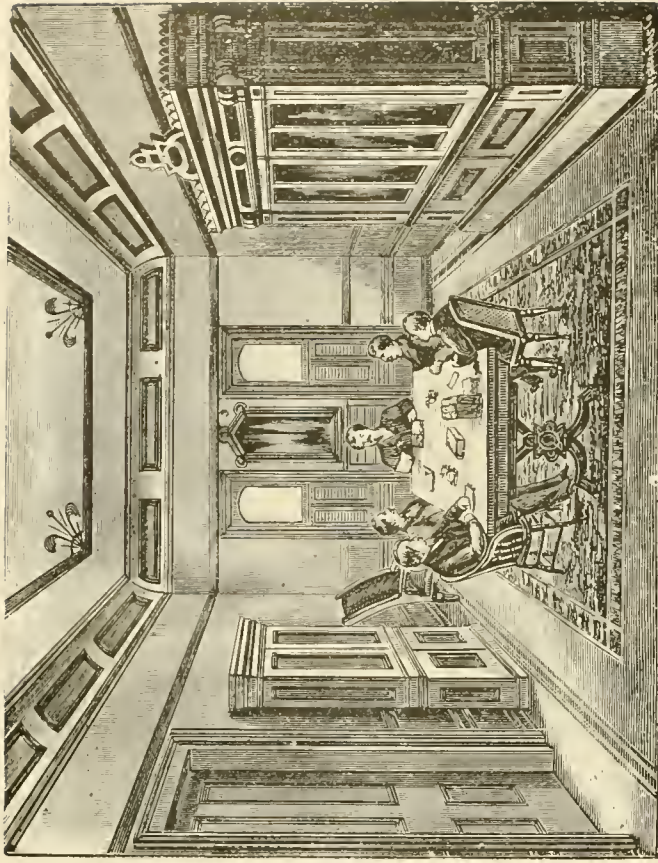
Mr. Sherwood is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Republican. He still interests himself in agricultural pursuits, and is the owner of one of the finest farms in the county, located one mile from Plymouth, and takes great pride in his stock and its improvement in breeding. He is president of the Plymouth Fair Association, which under his administration has attained great success. Personally courteous in manner, considerate in demands of business and social obligations, evincing a cultivated intellect in his intercourse with his fellows, has secured for him many devoted friends, and by business men he is recognized as authority on all questions of finance.

George H. Hopkins, Collector of Customs. A native of Michigan, having been born in Oakland county, November 7th, 1842, and a descendant of an old English family which was one of the first to settle in America. Young Hopkins was in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti during the year 1862, when the Union forces were meeting with reverses in the war of the rebellion, and throwing aside his books he enlisted and served in the most active campaigns until mustered out at the close of the war. He renewed his studies and subsequently taking up the reading of law, was admitted to practice in 1871. He was soon made assistant attorney for the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway, and was selected by John J. Bagley, upon the latter's election as governor, as his private secretary. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1878 from this city, and re-elected in 1880 and 1882, and during his last term was speaker *pro tem* of the House. As executor and one of the trustees of the estate of the late Governor Bagley, the business ability of Mr. Hopkins has been shown in a marked degree. He is largely interested in various business and manufacturing enterprises, and is beside an active and a prominent Republican politician. He was appointed Collector of Customs by President Harrison, January 14th, 1890, and on confirmation by the Senate, assumed the duties of the office February 1st, 1890.

Allan Howard Frazer, attorney and counsellor-at-law, is the son of Thomas Frazer, a civil engineer, who came to Michigan in 1837, and was connected with the surveying and construction of the Michigan Central and Southern railways. As the name indicates, he was of Scottish descent, and retains to this day many characteristics peculiar to that nationality, enterprise, independence and firmness. Allan, the subject of this sketch, was born at Detroit, January 26th, 1859; received his education at the public schools of the city, and on his graduating from the High School, entered the University of Michigan, taking his degree from the literary department in 1881; studied law with Messrs. Beakes and Cateheon, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. The writer cannot pass this without paying tribute to Judge Beakes, an intimate friend from the time he began the practice of law at Ann Arbor until his decease, which occurred soon after the firm of Beakes & Cateheon was established in Detroit. Judge Beakes was a pure man, faithful to all trusts, to his friends especially, to his clients as their legal adviser, to the church, of which he was an active and efficient member, and to benevolent and educational enterprises he devoted much time and



DR. KERGAN



thought. S. M. Cateheon, the other member of the firm, is well known in Detroit, and stands as one of the leading members of the bar. Allan H. Frazer, since his admission, has acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, making corporation and insurance law a specialty. He has served one term as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, and among his compeers is recognized as an honorable and sagacious practitioner.

Alexander D. Fowler, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lockport, New York, June 12th, 1843, of Scottish ancestry, and removed with his parents to Detroit in the following year. His father, George Fowler, was a well known business man in Detroit, and his mother's maiden name was Catherine McNaughton. Mr. Fowler was educated in the public schools of Detroit, and received a thorough business education in a commercial college in this city.

He commenced the study of law in 1865, with the firm of Lockwood & Clarke, a well known firm at that time in Detroit, and finished his course of studies with Hovey K. Clarke, and in 1868 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan, after having passed a highly creditable examination. In 1870 he commenced practice, which he has continued successfully since. As a practitioner at the bar he has won a flattering success, and his plain, straightforward, truthful, as well as astute manner in dealing with cases that come under his charge, have not only enabled him to retain clients he once gained, but has won for him the respect and admiration of bench and bar.

Frank Davis Andrus is of New England ancestry, and was born at Washington, Macomb County, Michigan, August 21, 1850. Primarily educated at the district school, he prepared for college at the Detroit High School, entered the Michigan University, graduating from the Literary Department in 1872. After leaving college for four years he worked summers and taught school winters to defray the expenses incurred through his college course, and to provide for his contemplated legal course. In 1876 he entered the law office of Maybury & Conley and after two years study was admitted to the bar in 1878. When after spending one year in the Law Department of the University he took the degree of LL. D. and settled into the active practice of his profession at Detroit. In January he formed a partnership with Mr. John B. Corliss, subsequently taking in Mr. Thomas T. Leete, Jr., thus constituting the present firm of Corliss, Andrus & Leete. From his first entry into active practice in Detroit to the present time he has made real estate and titles thereto a specialty, although the firm have a large general practice. Mr. Andrus is the attorney of the City Savings Bank; he has also made several real estate investments which have proved fortunate, reaching nearly \$100,000 in value. Personally, in manner Mr. Andrus is genial and frank, winning many personal friends, and enjoys the respect of the bar and general public.

George House Prentis for thirty-two years has been a member of the Detroit bar, during which time he has been alternately associated with and opposed by the most distinguished lawyers in Michigan, by whom he is recognized as a sagacious and learned practitioner. Mr. Prentis was born at Monroe, Michigan, April 28, 1838, and with his parents removed to Detroit in 1843, where he received his primary education and preparation for college, which he entered, graduating from the University of Michigan in ———. After spending some years reading law he was admitted to the bar in 1859 and began the active practice of his profession, which he has successfully prosecuted since. Among the most notable cases in which he appeared as counsel are the "Flattery Will Case," "The Hollywood Hardie Will Case," "Falvey Murder Case," and "Burton Ejection Case" and "The Ward Will Case." In the latter case he was associated with Theodore Romeyne and Judge Chipman and opposed by the late Wirt Dexter, D. Darwin Hughs, Ashley Pond and E. W. Meddaugh, and was directly pitted against D. Darwin Hughs. His argument on the occasion gained him much reputation as a close, logical and aggressive advocate.

John B. Corliss was born at Richford, Vermont, on the 7th day of June, 1851. His ancestors were among those who first located and settled the town of Richford, being direct descendants of the original George Corliss, who came to this country before the Revolution and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and took an active part in the Revolutionary War, the inventor of the celebrated Corliss engines being a branch of the same family. Mr. Corliss was educated at the Vermont Methodist University, graduating in 1871. He then entered the law office of Noble & Smith, attorneys for the Vermont Central Railway, at St. Albans, Vermont, and afterwards entered the Columbian Law College, Washington, D. C., graduating with honors in 1875. In September, 1875, he located in the city of Detroit for the practice of his profession, where he has since been most actively engaged, having won, by his untiring energy, a creditable position among the leading members of the bar. In 1881 he was elected, upon the Republican ticket, to the office of City Attorney of Detroit, which he successfully held for four years, and during that time prepared the first complete charter of the city of Detroit, which was passed by the Legislature in 1884, and fully revised the ordinances of the city. In 1876 he married Miss Elizabeth N. Danforth, the only child of Judge William C. Danforth, of Windsor County, Vermont. He has become largely interested in many corporations and business enterprises, and has met with universal success in all his undertakings. He has also devoted much of his time and talent to the interests of Free Masonry, and now holds the position of Commander-in-chief



E. W. VOIGT.



DOMINIQUE RIOPELLE.



ODONTUNDER DENTAL PARLOR.

of the Michigan Sovereign Consistory, the largest and strongest Masonic organization in the State. As a legal practitioner, Mr. Cordiss is noted for thoroughness in the preparation of his cases, and for his incisive and earnest manner in their presentation, succeeding at times when the general sentiment of the court and bar are apparently against him.

Francis Granger Russell, a lineal descendent, on the maternal side, of General Knox, first Secretary of War, was born in Livingston county, Michigan, April 16, 1837. His parents were natives of New England, but came to Michigan from Monroe county and settled in Livingston county in 1834. His boyhood was spent on the farm and in attending the district schools. To his mother, however, he was indebted for the inspiration which induced him to employ his leisure time in the preparation for the profession which he subsequently chose, and which at present he is successfully practicing. At the age of seventeen years he entered the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, from which he graduated in 1858, and immediately accepted the position of principal of the public schools of Lansing, which in 1861 he resigned to accept a prominent position in the Interior Department at Washington. He held this office three years, except the three months' service in the army. In 1865 he became Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners; meanwhile having applied himself to the study of law, he in 1868, after a rigid examination before the Supreme Court, was admitted to the bar. Soon after Governor Baldwin appointed him his private secretary. He served three years in this capacity, when he was elected City Attorney over a very popular competitor; at the close of his first term he was re-elected, thus serving as City Attorney four years. In 1855 he was elected Alderman of the old Fifth ward, and during his incumbency was conspicuous in advocating the purchase of Belle Isle for a city park. In the practice of his profession he became distinguished as a manager of cases in bankruptcy and in the adjustment of insolvent estates, making that branch of law a specialty. In private, professional and public life Mr. Russell is recognized as a benevolent, enterprising citizen, an honorable practitioner and an independent, fearless and honest public official.

Andrew Howell, born December 18, 1827, in Seneca County, New York, has been a resident of Michigan since 1831, in which year his father, Dr. Joseph Howell, one of the pioneers of Southern Michigan, settled in Mason, Lenawee County.

Mr. Howell graduated at the law school of the Cincinnati College in 1853, was admitted to the bar at Adrian in 1854, and commenced the practice of the law that year in partnership with Hon. F. C. Beamen, his former law preceptor. At that time the leading members of the bar at Seneca County were: Hon. Alexander Tiffany, F. C. Beamen, Governor William L. Greenly, Judge S. C. Stacy, Thomas M. Cooley, R. R. Beecher, A. L. Millard and Hon. Peter Morey, the first attorney general of the State, who with Hon. Warner Wing, then the presiding Circuit Judge, made a court and bar of marked ability, learning and vigor. In 1855, Mr. Howell formed a law partnership with Hon. R. R. Beecher, which continued in successful practice for many years, and during that time and while he remained at the bar, he was engaged in nearly all the important litigations in the county.

In 1865 and 1867 he was a member of the State Senate. In 1871 he was appointed by Governor Baldwin to draft and present bills to the Legislature for general laws for the incorporation of cities and villages. These were enacted in 1873, and are now a part of the statutes of the State. In 1879 he was elected by the Legislature to re-compile the laws of the State, but the bill providing for the work was subsequently vetoed by the Governor. His former friend, Judge Tiffany, the senior of the Lenawee bar, had, while in practice, published a couple of small works, "Tiffany's Justice's Guide" and "Tiffany's Criminal Law." After his decease, Judge Howell revised and greatly enlarged both of these works, and has since carried each of them through several editions, and they are now in general use throughout the State.

In 1882-3 he completed and published a compilation of the general statutes of the State, with extensive annotations from the Michigan reports. The work was immediately authenticated and adopted by the Legislature; and in 1889 the State authorized the preparation of a supplemental volume to these statutes, for its use, which has since been compiled, annotated and published. These volumes, known as "Howell's Annotated Statutes," are now the authorized compilation of the general laws of Michigan.

In 1881, Mr. Howell was elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of the State, and filled that office until his resignation in September, 1887, at which time he removed to the city of Detroit, where, in connection with legal authorship, he has since been engaged in the practice of the law.

Among the self-reliant, self-educated and prominent legal practitioners of Detroit who have acquired eminence in literature and in the practice of his profession, as well as for personal independence and integrity, Morgan E. Dowling ranks with any member of the Detroit bar.

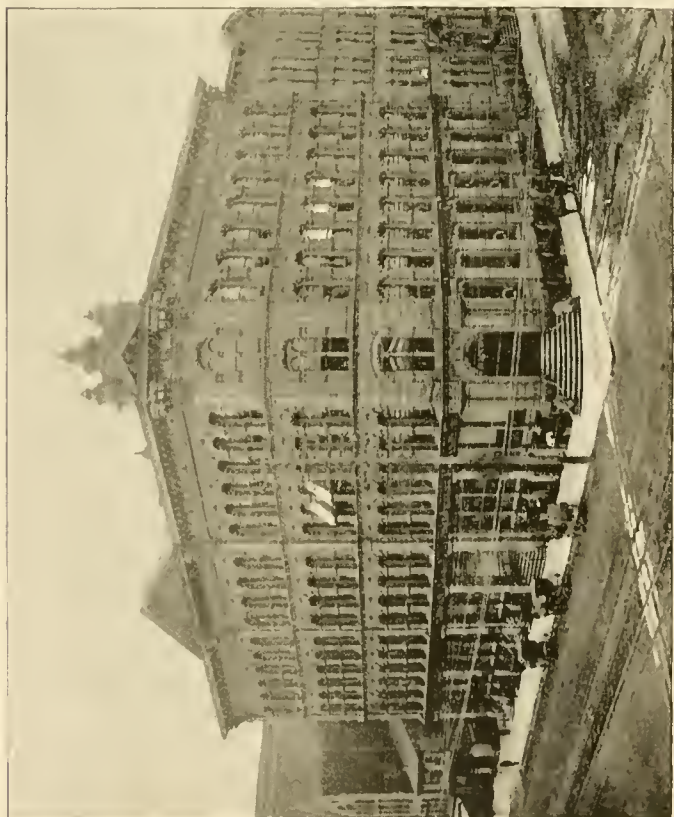
For one whose boyhood and early manhood was a struggle against adverse circumstances, incident to lack of wealth or influential friends, his present enviable position furnishes an example and illustrates what industry and self denial, based upon an inherent discrimination between right and wrong, combined with an ambition to excel in the former, will accomplish, and believing that a short sketch of his life will prove



ROOS' RESTAURANT.



F. STEARNS' LABORATORY.



McGRAW BUILDING.



P. E. SLICK—Interior Store.

of interest and benefit to the young man born under similar auspices, we venture to briefly relate the story of his career. Mr. Dowling is the son of an English mother and an Irish father, and was born at Hull, England, December 13th, 1845. In 1846 his parents emigrated to the United States, first settling in Rochester, N. Y., and the year subsequent came to Detroit, where his father died, leaving him, at the age of six years, dependent upon his mother. Four years later he began the battle of life for himself. For several years he engaged in light employments suited to his age, then as a clerk in a produce store; following this, he entered the foundry of Tatro & Van Sickle, and at the age of thirteen he was competent to run a steam engine. He then apprenticed himself to John Bloom, a sail maker; after serving his time as such he next engaged in the grocery and boot and shoe trades, subsequently becoming a salesman of Geo. Peck, in dry goods. Soon after the firing upon Sumpter, he enlisted in the First Michigan Infantry, and served the term of his enlistment. He then embarked in the produce business for himself. On the call for more men, he enlisted in the 17th Michigan Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

As a soldier, Gen. F. W. Swift speaks of his conspicuous gallantry in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and his behavior in the Vicksburg and Jackson campaigns. At Campbell's Station, Tenn., he was taken prisoner, Nov., 1863, while acting with the rear guard in covering the retreat of Gen. Burnside's army to Knoxville, and for fourteen months was confined in Richmond, Belle Isle, Andersonville, Florence and Charleston, exposed to all the hardships, privations and sufferings which hunger, thirst, cold and warmth, and a confined, fetid atmosphere can suggest.

At the close of the war Mr. Dowling entered the commercial college of Goldsmith, Bryant & Stratton, and after graduation engaged as bookkeeper for the Croul Brothers, with whom he remained six years, during which period he devoted his evenings and leisure time to the study of English literature and the law. In 1870 he published his "Southern Prisons," a work of 500 pages, liberally illustrated, and which is said to be the most accurate history of the policy and system adopted by the Confederates in their treatment of Union prisoners ever given to the public. The edition had a large sale, and afforded a fair revenue to the publisher.

In 1871 Mr. Dowling entered the law department of the Michigan University, graduating therefrom in 1873, when he engaged in the active practice of law. In 1875 he formed a co-partnership with Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, which continued until 1878, when it was dissolved, since which he has been alone. The most notable cases in which Mr. Dowling has distinguished himself are the "People vs. Brienbach," and that of "Wolff vs. Insurance Company." The latter was a long and sharply contested case, in which the Lower Court had decided against the plaintiff, and which was abandoned by two eminent lawyers who had preceded him in its conduct, but was taken up by Mr. Dowling, and after a brilliant legal combat, continuing for five years, and several trials, the company was forced to pay the amount of his client's claim. In 1879 he established a paper, known as the "People's Advocate." It was ably conducted, but, owing to a press of professional business, he was compelled to retire from its editorship. In 1882 he published a work entitled "Reason and Ingersollism." This had a large circulation, and has been considered one of the best replies ever made to the brilliant atheist. Mr. Dowling has a revised edition of this work now in hand.

Mr. Dowling has written numerous articles for the press on economic and other topics, which, if collected, would make a volume.

In 1884 he was defeated as a candidate for the Legislature by 89 votes, by a combination of the Labor and Republican parties. In 1889 he was pressed to accept the nomination for Probate Judge, but declined. In 1890 he was proposed for the nomination of State Senator, but was defeated in the convention. Had he been nominated, there is no doubt he would have been elected.

These experiences of Mr. Dowling, thus briefly narrated, indicates what must be his characteristics—courage, independence, aggressiveness, and a due regard for the rights of others. He is a good judge of men, a close student, familiar with the leading issues of the day, and a man of honor. Since the war, for six years he was a member of the Detroit Light Guard, and is at present a member of Fairbanks Post of the G. A. R. He is proud of the fact that he is a resident of Detroit, and a citizen of Michigan.

Jos. W. Donovan, one of the best known lawyers of the Michigan bar, is in every sense a self-made and self-educated man; a native of Ohio, a little over 48, tall, erect and vigorous in action, full of earnest work and friendly sympathy, with a genial manner and kindly nature.

He has resided in Detroit since 1867 and played quite an important part in the courts, as well as in extensive business settlements—at which he has a rare knack of bringing men together to their mutual satisfaction. In this branch of practice he has travelled over the greater portion of our country, but has made a special study of jury trial practice, and has written three successful legal works, "Modern Jury Trials," "Trial Practice," "Tact in Court," all of which have had a wide circulation, and produced a handsome profit to the writer and publishers. Besides this book work, which he does evenings, he is a writer for different periodicals.



GLOBE TOBACCO COMPANY.



BURNHAM, STOEPELE & COMPANY.



C. H. LAND'S DENTAL LABORATORY.

Mr. Donovan has been twice defeated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney in a county of strong Democratic majorities—he being a pronounced Republican.

He has been for years a popular speaker throughout the State, and a lecturer on legal topics. He has taken part in quite a large variety of litigation here and elsewhere, with very satisfactory results; indeed he has fully met his ambition, and attained a degree of happiness rarely enjoyed by lawyers, who often “live well, work hard, and die poor.”

In his twenty-one years of practice he has never forgotten that he paid his own way through the academy by work at the joiner’s bench, and never lost sympathy with men who work with their hands. He is married, and a great lover of books and his home. Unlike many lawyers, he never prolongs his law suits, but settles all the hard ones, and generally wins the balance.

As a writer and speaker, his words are full of heart thoughts and directness, and many of his shorter sketches have found their way into school speakers, and will be declaimed long after his life work is ended. Probably no writer in Michigan has received a better reward for his productions, or come nearer to his ambition.

George X. M. Collier was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, September 27th, 1838. At the age of fifteen he removed to Michigan with his parents. He received his education at the public schools of the East, completing it at the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in 1866, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continuously pursued with eminent success.

Mr. Collier has made criminal law a specialty, in the practice of which he has acquired an enviable reputation for the honorable manner in the conduct of his cases, both in respect to the interests of his clients and the good of the public. He is said never to have undertaken a case until satisfied that there were sufficient mitigating circumstances connected with it to justify favorable results before the courts. In connection with his professional duties, he devotes his leisure time in looking after his farm and stock. In 1876 he was Secretary of the Constitutional Convention, which is the only public office ever held by him. In politics, Mr. Collier is an active and earnest Republican. His domestic surroundings are extremely pleasant, having a real helpmate in his wife, and a loving companion in his only daughter. Mr. Collier is respected by his brethren at the bar for his ability, and by his clients for his faithfulness to their interests. His beautiful residence, as shown herein, situated on the corner of Woodward and Warren avenues, both as to interior and exterior, exhibits evidence of a cultivated and artistic taste, combined with comfort and convenience. Some years since, Mr. Collier made an extended tour through Europe, spending a large portion of his time at Rome and Naples, the occasion being to obtain the confirmation by the Italian courts of a decree of divorce procured before the courts of Michigan. His client (an Italian lady) had owned, prior to marriage, estates in Italy, which she could not control without the decree obtained in Michigan, being affirmed by the courts of Italy. His client, should she return to Italy, would be deprived of her personal liberty should she marry again, as in all Catholic countries neither the church or State had ever recognized the law of divorce. Mr. Collier was successful, and the proceedings in the United States being affirmed by the courts of Italy, all the rights of his fair client to property, real and personal, were recognized and restored, thus establishing for the first time in the history of the past, the supremacy of the civil over the ecclesiastical law in Catholic countries. While Mr. Collier has applied himself to his professional work, he has not neglected his literary pursuits, and is thoroughly up with the times in this direction.

Elisha A. Fraser, senior member of the law firm of Fraser & Gates, was born at Bowmanville, Ontario, March 13, A. D. 1837. He graduated from the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, A. D. 1863, taking the degree of A. B., and in 1866 he received that of A. M. from the same institution. From 1864 to 1873 he was superintendent of the public schools at Kalamazoo, Michigan. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar at that place, and practiced his profession at the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, from 1874 to 1876, where during the last year of his residence he was City Attorney. In 1876 he came to Detroit and was soon engaged in that somewhat celebrated case “Newcomer vs. Van Deusen,” reported in the 40th Michigan Report, which was influential in several States of the Union in modifying regulations for admission of patients to insane asylums. During the past seventeen years his name appears frequently in the Michigan Supreme Court Reports connected with cases of importance, and involving questions of legal interest. He is at present engaged in a cause suggesting nice and interesting questions somewhat new in this State, growing out of an ante-nuptial agreement. Mr. Fraser is a fine and impressive speaker, irreproachable in character, possesses a logical mind, is fearless and firm in the maintenance of what he conceives to be just and faithful to the interests of his clients. One of the most impressive and eloquent of Mr. Fraser’s public efforts, was on the occasion of the memorial services held in Detroit after the death of President Garfield. His effort at that time was eloquent and effective, and ranks with the most finished specimen of eulogy of the day. Mr. Fraser is a member and elder of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church. His political affiliations are Republican.



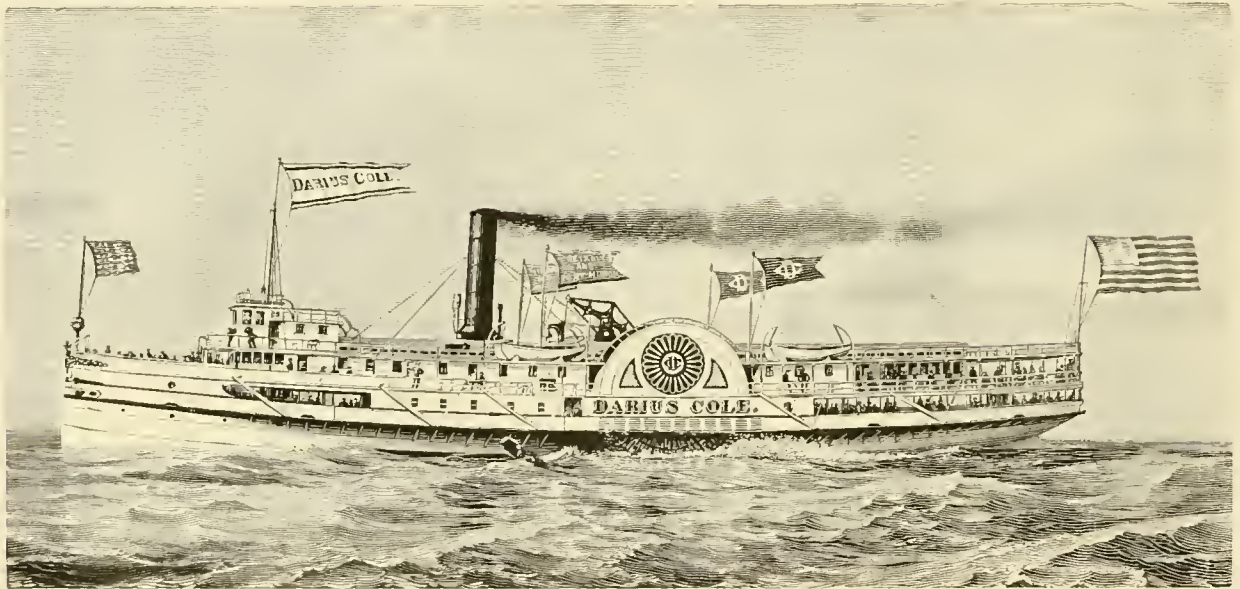
BEN FLETCHER.



T. B. TRACY.



GEO. E. GILMAN.



STAR LINE STEAMER.



A. W. ABRAHAM.



ED J. METZGER.



WILLIAM GAVETT.

Samuel Whiteside Burroughs, Prosecuting Attorney and youngest enlisted campaign soldier living, and the first to stand upon the historic Kennesaw Mountain and wave the Stars and Stripes, is a native of the Peninsular State and of Wayne County. He was born at Belleville, in this county, in 1848, and hence was but fifteen years of age when he enlisted in the Fifteenth Michigan Infantry at Monroe. He participated in the battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Altoona Pass, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahooche River, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort McAllister, Savannah, Camden, Columbia, Averysboro and Bentonville. And from the time he enlisted until the close of the war, he served with and under General Sherman. He was with Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign and march to the sea, and the campaign of the Carolinas back to Washington, taking part in all the privations experienced and the glories achieved by the soldiers commanded by this departed veteran. After his discharge from the army, in the eighteenth year of his age, Mr. Burroughs, taking advantage of the meager opportunities offered him, prepared himself for entrance into the legal profession, and after overcoming many obstacles, among them lack of wealth and influential friends, he was admitted to the bar in 1878, and immediately entered into active practice, making the profession of a trial lawyer his specialty. This was the commencement of a struggle with him. Opposed to him were influences, the product of fortunate birth, embracing all its accompaniments of money, party and social antecedents. His present position of Prosecuting Attorney of the great county of Wayne, including in its territory the metropolis of the State, is an evidence of his courage, energy, ability and industry, and worthy of the commendation of all true and independent men, and affords an example worthy of imitation by the young men of America.

Oscar M. Springer, the subject of this sketch, was born November 7th, 1859, at the home of his maternal grandparents in Canada. His parents, Edward R. and Nancy A. Springer, at that time were citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Michigan. At the close of the war his father sold his interests in Michigan and moved to Oil Springs, Ontario, and speculated in oil lands there and in Petrolia; but not meeting with success he returned to Michigan. Oscar attended the public schools in Oil Springs, Petrolia, and Forest, and prepared himself for the study of law. After matriculating for the study of law he came to Detroit in June, 1880, and at once began the study of his chosen profession in the law office of Edmund Hall and George R. Wilcox. After being admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Michigan, in 1882, he still pursued his studies in the office of Fred. A. Baker, and in 1885 formed a law partnership with Edmund A. Haug. Mr. Haug was elected Justice of the Police Court, and Mr. Springer continued the practice of law until 1890, when he was appointed to fill the office of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Wayne County, by Hon. Samuel W. Burroughs. In politics, Mr. Springer is a Democrat, ardent and enthusiastic in his work for that cause. Since assuming his duties as prosecutor he has received considerable praise from the public press, as the following from the *Detroit Evening Sun* of July 17th, 1891, shows: "Wayne County can well congratulate itself that it has so efficient a Prosecuting Attorney to represent it in the Recorder's Court, as Oscar Springer. Since that gentleman has taken hold of the criminal business that is transacted for the people in that tribunal some rapid work has been done." Mr. Springer has the credit of convicting the notorious Dr. Cox. In this case the *Detroit Evening News* spoke of his closing argument as "a praiseworthy effort," and the public generally applauded his good work.

Cornelius William Britt, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Wayne county, was born in the city of Detroit, October 29th, 1863. Availing himself of the excellent opportunities afforded by the public schools of Detroit, he obtained a thorough training in the English and higher educational branches, fitting him for entering into the profession which he had chosen, and in which he proposed to make for himself a position which should receive recognition from the older members of the bar as a younger peer. He commenced his study of the law in 1883 with Messrs. Russell & Campbell, and a year later entered the law offices of Messrs. Douglass & Bowen, and after pursuing his legal studies for five years, he was admitted to practice in the Wayne Circuit Court, July 5th, 1888, after a rigid examination, and being highly complimented for his knowledge of the law. On December 31st, 1888, he was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the United States, and on January 10th, 1889, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Michigan. After his admission to the bar, he continued in the office of Douglass & Bowen until January 1st, 1891, at which time he was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Britt has a special liking for criminal practice, and the great amount of time and thought which he has devoted to the study of this branch of the law eminently fits him for the position which he now occupies. While he was engaged in the study of the law he was a very diligent and earnest student, and he now devotes his entire time and energies to the study and practice of his profession. That he has the love of an enthusiast for his profession is evident from the devotion and industry manifested by him in the pursuit of all information and knowledge which pertains to it and its successful prosecution.



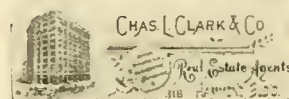
D. N. & L. BRIDGE.



FARRAND & VOTEY ORGAN COMPANY.



OTTAWA BEACH, D. N. & L. R. R.



CHARLES L. CLARK & COMPANY.



ST. JOSEPH AND P. J. K. TAVERN

Frank T. Lodge was born in Madison, Ind., on the Ohio River. He is a nephew of General C. M. Terrell, U. S. Army, and Hon. Edwin Terrell, present U. S. Minister to Belgium. He was educated and graduated from the high school at Indianapolis, being awarded the only honor ever conferred there on an oration in the German language. He studied law in the office of Porter, Harrison & Hines; the first named member of the firm (Hon. Albert J. Porter) was afterwards Governor of Indiana, the second being now President of the United States. At the age of seventeen he went to Washington as the private secretary of Mr. Porter, then Comptroller of the Treasury. Having made himself familiar with the duties, he was made chief assistant of the division of public lands. Meanwhile he continued his law studies at Columbia College law school under Judge Cox, before whom Guiteau was tried. In 1888 he assisted in the canvass for Mr. Porter for governor, and stumped Indiana. After the latter's election he became the law clerk of Mr. Lawrence, who had succeeded Mr. Porter as Comptroller of the Treasury. In 1881 he was sent to Kansas as the representative of the comptroller in the Osage land case, and also adjudicated several other difficult matters arising out of troubles in Kansas and Indian Territory. In 1882, resigning his position in the Treasury, he entered De Pauw University, at Greencastle (an institution of which his grandfather, Rev. Williamson, D. D., was one of the founders, and a trustee during his life), graduating therefrom 1884, thus completing the four years college course in two years, and in his last senior year filling the chair of modern languages, during the absence in Europe of the stated professor. In 1884 he came to Detroit, and was admitted to the Detroit bar in 1884, and to practice before the United States Supreme Court in 1885. Mr. Lodge makes a specialty of corporation and real estate law. In 1887 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and the Alumni Chief, of the district composed of Indiana and Michigan. In politics Mr. Lodge is a Republican, in 1888 stumping the States of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan for Blaine, speaking both in German and English. Since that time he has taken no active part in politics, devoting his entire time to his profession. He is president of the Snow-Church Company, vice-president of the Detroit Fruit Tablet Co., and director and general counsel of the Equitable Loan & Investment Co. and the Home Building and Loan Association.

William C. Sprague is a Buckeye by birth, son of Hon. Wm. P. Sprague, long and favorably known in public life in Ohio; graduated with the degree of A. B. at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, in the class of '81, and two years afterwards received the degree of LL. B. at the Cincinnati law school. On graduating he was admitted to the Ohio bar, but at once went to St. Paul, Minn., and opened an office with Wm. Foulke, his former preceptor, under the firm name of Foulke & Sprague. In 1885 he removed to Detroit, married, was admitted to practice at the bar of Michigan, and opened an office. Two years later formed a partnership with Chas. H. Carey, Esq., under the firm name of Sprague & Carey. In 1889 Mr. Carey removed to Portland, Oregon, Mr. Sprague continuing alone until the formation of the firm of Lodge, Sprague & Ashley. Mr. Sprague is the editor of the *Collector*, a popular business law monthly published at Detroit, and conducts the "Sprague correspondence school of law," a system of instruction in law for the young men who cannot attend college, based upon the system of instruction permanently used by Dr. Harper, of Yale. In other lines he is secretary and treasurer of the Snow-Church Co., of Detroit, a Mason, and a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity, having been for some time one of the editors of its national magazine.

Ellwood T. Hance, attorney, and the present postmaster of Detroit, was born August 28th, 1850, at Concord, Delaware county, Penn. When three years of age his parents removed to Wilmington, Delaware, taking him with them. Here he remained, attending the public schools of that city and at the academy of Clarkson Taylor, a celebrated Quaker teacher. After graduating from this academy he came to Detroit, in 1876, and entered the law office of Mr. Charles Flowers as a student. In January, 1879, he was admitted to the Detroit bar, and immediately engaged in the practice of his profession. He was appointed postmaster of Detroit to succeed Mr. A. B. Copeland, deceased. Since his assumption of his official duties he has instituted many reforms and changes in the service, which have proven very acceptable to the general public and grateful to the employees.

Frank A. Rasch, secretary and treasurer of the United States Optical Company, an American-German, was born in the first ward of the city of Detroit on the 20th day of June, 1864, and has been a resident of this city ever since. He is the son of August Rasch, retired merchant, president of the United States Optical Company, vice president of the Union National Bank, and treasurer of the Sulphite Fibre Company, of Port Huron, Michigan.

Mr. Frank A. Rasch in his youth attended our public schools, and later the German-American Seminary in this city, to perfect himself in the study of languages. In the spring of 1885 he entered the literary department of the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department June 25th, 1887. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of this State on the 14th day of April, 1887, passing a satisfac-



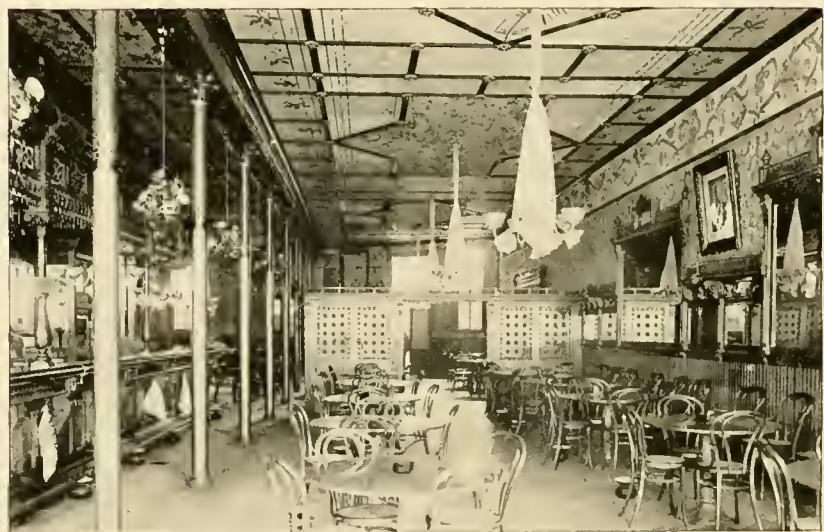
UNION MILL



COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY.



GIES' RESTAURANT—Exterior.



GIES' RESTAURANT—Interior.

tory examination before the judges in open session. In the fall of 1888 he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Circuit Court Commissioner, and made a commendable canvass. In the last municipal election he was his party's choice for city attorney, and lacked but two hundred and seventy-six votes of being elected. In the summer of 1890 he was married to the eldest daughter of Ex-Park Commissioner Frederick L. Seitz. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Rasch was elected to represent the first ward as a member of the Board of Education, receiving more votes in that ward than the successful candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. He is a practicing attorney, with a steadily increasing clientage, an enterprising citizen, with firm faith in the great future of his native city.

Mr. N. S. Wright, No. 82 Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich., has been in the practice of patent soliciting and patent law here since 1881, having been for several years with W. W. Leggett, up to July, 1887, since which time his offices have been located at the above place. He is a member of the State and United States Courts. He is thoroughly equipped for success in patent law practice, maintaining a position in the front rank of the profession in the West, and enjoys a deservedly large and influential clientage. He gives his close personal attention to the prosecution of patent business of every nature in the patent office and in the courts, and obtains both American and foreign patents, label, trade-mark and copyright registration. His facilities for securing the same are unsurpassed by any practitioner in the country. He has complete sets of Illustrated Patent Office Records for examination. All business is transacted with promptness and fidelity.

Mr. Peter Klien was born September 12, 1813, in Oerminger Canton of Saar Union, Alsace, and removed with his parents to the United States in 1828, settling in Erie County, near Buffalo, N. Y. He began the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one and afterwards began practicing in Rochester, New York. After continuing for over four years Dr. Klien removed to St. Catharines, Canada West, where he resided for two years and became a student in the medical department of the University of Toronto (King's College). He graduated from Geneva College, New York, in 1846. Shortly after he came to Detroit, where he still resides, being now a member and president of the Board of Health, having been appointed under Mayor Chamberlain and re-appointed under Mayor Pridgeon. Has twice been president of the Board of Health. His term of service will expire July 1st, 1892. Dr. Klien was elected to the State Legislature, representing Wayne County in the House of Representatives 1869-1870 as a democrat. He received 6,769 votes, Watson, republican, 6,260, the Doctor's majority being 539 votes. The Doctor is still a familiar figure upon the streets, and he is called one of the heartiest men for his age, 77 years.

George M. Lane, secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trade, born at Romeo, Michigan, May 28th, 1833, graduated at the University of Michigan in 1853. For several years was employed as a civil engineer upon the railroads in Michigan. Shortly after the commencement of the War of the Rebellion he was appointed Captain Co. B, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and served in the Army of the Cumberland in its operations in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. On account of serious disability contracted by service in the field, he resigned in May, 1863. In June he was re-commissioned as Captain, and assigned to special staff duty in the Provost Marshal General's Bureau at Louisville, Kentucky. At the close of the war he resigned his second commission, and for nearly twenty years was employed upon the editorial staff of the *Detroit Tribune* and the *Detroit Post and Tribune*. For over six years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Board of Trade of the city of Detroit. The father of Secretary Lane was for a long time Police Judge. He was a most exemplary citizen and Christian gentleman. Never was his integrity and moral administration as Police Judge questioned. Minot T. Lane, as a citizen and public official, was revered and respected by his fellow citizens, as well as by those who suffered the penalty of the law as administered by him. Secretary Lane has long been connected with the First Congregational Church as a member, trustee, and as one of its deacons. In all the responsibilities imposed or assumed by him, whether of a public or private character, he has discharged them with a due sense of Christian and moral obligation, and in a cultivated and intellectual manner.

Jerome W. Robbins, attorney and counselor-at-law, 53 McGraw Building, was born on a farm in Waterford township, Oakland county, Michigan, about four miles from the city of Pontiac, where he resided with his parents until the age of twenty. He was educated at the district schools of his native town, the public schools at Pontiac, and the State Normal school at Ypsilanti. Teaching for a time, he in 1870 engaged in the study of law with Judge Ten Eyck, of the city of Pontiac, and was admitted to practice in the State courts January 11, 1873, and in the United States courts and district courts December 17, 1877. From the time of his admission to the bar, up to July 1, 1876, he was employed as counsel for mining companies in the Lake Superior region, and at the latter date he opened an office in Pontiac, where he remained until June, 1890, when he removed with his wife and three children to the city of Detroit, where he now resides at the corner of Cass and Baldwin avenues. During the time he resided in the city of Pontiac, he was retained in many of the most important cases in Oakland circuit, and also practiced quite



TROUTDALE STOCK FARM.
Near Ypsilanti, Mich., owned by Geo. H. Hammond.

extensively in other counties of Michigan, and also in the Federal courts. Since coming to Detroit, Mr. Robbins has gained an extended reputation through the successful management of the Woodward avenue toll-gate case, in which, as attorney for the North Woodward Improvement Association, he caused the "toll road company" to remove its gate outside the city limits, thus ridding one of the most beautiful streets in the city of a nuisance; at the time supposed by many prominent lawyers to have the right to remain within the limits for eighteen years longer. Civil law, and the law of private corporations are his specialties.

Geo. M. Anderson, of Scottish ancestry, possessing all the characteristics for which that race is noted, was born at Maitland, Ontario, February 15th, 1840. Receiving from his parents a fair education and a moral training fitting him to become a "man" in the proper sense and meaning of the term, he entered active life, without capital other than a strong physical form and a fertile brain, controlled in its action by the principles imbibed and fixed in early youth. After encountering and surmounting many obstacles, incident to lack of money and influential friends, he, in 1866, came to Michigan and aided the Lake Shore in the construction of its road from Jonesville to Lansing. Subsequently he secured right of way and local aid for numerous other roads then being projected to perfect the railway system of Michigan and the West, among them the Grand Trunk R. R. Since that period he has been engaged in the same capacity by the Michigan Central, Port Huron & North Western and various other railroad companies, also in building a hotel at Eaton Rapids, and latterly the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern, the Wheeling & Lake Erie in Ohio and West Virginia. He also organized the Kalamazoo & Saginaw. There is scarcely a town in Michigan having railway connections but will recognize Col. Anderson as the prominent factor in securing these railway advantages. The colonel not only enjoys the confidence of the railroad companies, but also that of the farmer and the business man in every community where he has met them. While much prejudice exists toward railroad corporations (although employed by them), Col. Anderson has always in his transactions had a just regard for the individual rights of the public, and in his capacity as aid solicitor has often acted as the mediator or referee in the adjustment of differences between them. The colonel stands over six feet four, stature erect and well proportioned, with a frank, open countenance and a genial manner, at once inspiring confidence in his integrity.

Hugh A. Holmes, Esq., Detroit, Michigan. Hugh A. Holmes took his survey of the beauties of life in Palermo, Oswego County, New York, in 1857, and five years thereafter came with the family to Ovid, Michigan, where he received his education, graduating from the Ovid Union School. He at once began fighting his own battles and has thus far scored a long line of consecutive successes. His first efforts were as a telegraph agent for the D. G. H. & R. R., at Ovid, which position he held for three years, when he went to Ferrysburg as agent and operator. At the time he was dealing in lumber and he found it more profitable to drop the "operating" and devote more attention and time to lumber. From 1877 to 1888 he handled lumber annually to the amount of \$325,000, being president of the Owosso Lumber and Coal Co., of Owosso, Mich.; was the founder of the Detroit Loan and Building Association, its first vice-president and still one of its most active directors. He is a member of the Rushmere Club, the Michigan Athletic Association, but it is in life insurance that Mr. Holmes has made and is adding continually to a particularly strong and brilliant record. He first began the study of life insurance in 1873 and has made it a specialty since. He is a relative by direct descent to the great English historian and writer, Macaulay; is, as his portrait shows, a fine looking man, just in the zenith of vigorous manhood. He is married and one of the most sociable and affable of gentlemen, his strong weakness being base ball, upon which he is quite an enthusiast. He also dabbles a little in newspaper work, contributing to several commercial journals, and particularly to the *Timberman*, of Chicago. He was made a master mason in Palestine Lodge, No. 357, of Detroit; in 1885 received the Royal Arch degrees in Peninsular Chapter No. 17, in 1886, and the several grades of the A. & A. Rite through Michigan Sovereign Consistory in 1889, and is Junior Warden in Mount Olivet Chapter, Rose Croix, D. E. H. R. D. M. He is also a member of Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Knights Templar, 32 degree Mason, Grand Secretary of the Council of Deliberation for Michigan, representing the Supreme Council of the 33 degree, and counts friends by the thousands.

Bradford Smith, of Detroit, born at Moira, Franklin county, New York, is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, who came from England in the Mayflower and was governor of Plymouth Colony for thirty years. His grandfather was with General Wolf in the battle of Quebec; his grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, was in the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. His maternal grandfather, a Baptist clergyman of New Hampshire, received a commission from General Washington to serve in the war for independence. Mr. Smith graduated from St. Lawrence Academy, was a tutor for four years in St. Lawrence county, attended Oberlin College, became a successful teacher, and in 1870 received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater. In 1853 he removed to Detroit, became principal of Houghton Union School and superintendent of the schools in connection with it. This position he held for eight years, when he

retired and entered the real estate and insurance business. He is well known as a prompt and honorable business man. He was treasurer and president of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is a charter member, and was for a long time a member of its board of managers, and chairman of its employment committee. Hundreds of young men in Detroit are indebted to him for their start in life. He was superintendent of the Fort Street Sabbath School and teacher of its adult Bible class for many years, and heartily engaged in various missionary schools. He has long been identified with the temperance cause, acted with the Prohibition party non-politically, but always a Republican in all matters of national interest. In 1876 the State Prohibition convention appointed Mr. Smith, in connection with two other gentlemen, to bring the question of prohibition again before the State Legislature. His efforts were crowned with partial success, looking towards the protection of children, securing a prohibitory law in their behalf. In 1875 Mr. Smith was appointed by Governor Bagley to look after children under sixteen years of age who were apprehended for misdemeanors or criminal offences, and to have supervision of their general deportment, to which he added the responsibility of looking after their attendance at school. He made a careful study of the street boy, and was called guardian-at-large on account of the provision which he caused to be made for the up-lifting of the bootblack and the newsboy. It was through his efforts that the law was passed by our legislature for the establishment of an ungraded school in which children who could not be kept in the graded schools might get a practical business education. This school has proved to be of great importance, not only to the children who are inclined to be truants, but to all the public schools of Detroit. Mr. Smith has been highly complimented upon his manner of dealing with the troublesome children of the city.

Henry M. Cheever, who has acquired distinction for his versatile talents in literature, as well as at the bar, is the son of the Rev. Ebenezer Cheever, D. D. (who, during his life, was recognized as one of the ablest ministers in the Presbyterian Church), and of Abbey Mitchell Cheever. Her ancestors were prominent in both Church and State in colonial days, her great-grandmother, Abigail Wolcott, being a sister to Gov. Wolcott of Connecticut, one of those who signed the Declaration of Independence. Henry M. Cheever, the subject of this sketch, now one of the oldest lawyers at the Detroit bar (having been in active practice for about thirty-seven years), was born June 20th, 1832, at Stillwater, Saratoga County, New York, removed with his parents to Michigan in 1846, was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1853, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1856 received the degree of Master of Arts, studied law in the office of Wilcox & Gray, and having previously studied law during two years of his college course, he was admitted to practice in the fall of 1854, when just past his twenty-first year, and at once entered upon what has become a large and lucrative practice. He has kept out of politics entirely, and devoted himself strictly to his profession and to literary pursuits. He was a member of the old Board of Education in the city of Detroit from 1857 to 1861, when the board numbered among its members Judge Douglass, D. Bethune Duffield, H. E. Baker, William B. Wilkins, William A. Moore, Edmund Hall and Dr. Cobb. He was a member of the State Board of Visitors to the University of Michigan in 1857 and 1858. Mr. Cheever is a staunch Presbyterian, a man of deep religious convictions, though very liberal in his sentiments, and on the occasion of the banquet given by the Presbyterian Alliance in Detroit, in 1886, he was selected to deliver an address upon the subject of "Presbyterianism and Catholicity." He was one of the organizers of the Westminster Church, has been a member of its Board of Trustees for fourteen years, and was for four years its president. As a general lawyer, Mr. Cheever has no superior. His cross examinations excel, and, while he is gentlemanly, he rarely fails to obtain the truth and expose the false. His arguments are uniformly good and his wit brilliant, but always kind. He does not use a multiplicity of adjectives to give emphasis. He now enjoys a large and lucrative practice, and is much esteemed by all, and especially by the younger members of the bar, for his kind and considerate treatment when applied to for council or advice.

Sarah Gertrude Banks, M. D., 17 Sproat Street, one of the first women to be recognized as entitled to the degree of M. D., by the University of Michigan, is a lineal descendent, through her mother, of Miles Standish, the renowned soldier, the shield and defense of the Pilgrims, landing with him from the ship Mayflower on Plymouth Rock in 1620, and also of Captain William Bassett, who came over in ship "Fortune" in 1621. Through her father she can claim as ancestor Sir Joseph Banks. She was born at Walled Lake, Oakland County, in 1839. Her parents were among the early pioneers of Michigan and are still living, although over four score years of age. The Doctor's childhood days were spent upon the farm, and in attending the district school, until the age of fifteen, when she spent some years at the Seminary and State Normal School at Ypsilanti. At the age of seventeen she taught her first school at Pleasant Lake, and for eight years thereafter taught in the public schools of Michigan and Ohio. With that independence and self-reliance which characterized her ancestors, she had early determined to make her own way in life. She was not influenced in this decision from pecuniary necessity or desire for money.



MRS. DOCTOR BANKS.



MRS. MARTHA STRICKLAND.

(as her parents were able to provide for her gratification in that direction), but was imbued with an earnest desire to elevate her sex, and secure for them and herself a recognized equality with man in the business and intellectual world. After much thought and careful consideration, she made choice of the medical profession, and, much against the wishes of her immediate friends, commenced her preliminary studies at her home under the instruction of a neighboring physician, and in 1871 entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where, after attending three courses of lectures and passing a most severe examination she took her degree of M. D., in March, 1873. It must not be forgotten that at this time the act of the Legislature admitting women to the University had been a law only two years, and she had to encounter, both at the time of entrance and graduation, the prejudices of a great majority of educators, hence, as Professor A. B. Palmer remarked, "greater perfection in the requirements are demanded of women than of men, as a compensation for this unreasonable and unjust prejudice." Those professional men who thus suffered themselves to be influenced in their action toward women failed to remember that to "woman" Europe was first indebted for the introduction of inoculation for the small-pox; that it was Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the wife of the English ambassador at Constantinople, who, in 1717, after first testing its efficacy by inoculating her own son, induced Mr. Maitland, the medical attendant of the embassy, to experiment on criminals, which he did successfully, so that in 1721-2 on her return to England, she, through her efforts, overcame the prejudices of medical men, and the children of the royal family and the nobility submitted to inoculation.

Dr. Banks practiced the first seven months after graduating at Ypsilanti, from whence she was appointed resident physician at the Women's Hospital and Foundling's Home in Detroit. She remained there one year, resigning to accept another field of professional labor which took her to New Mexico, where she, in the performance of her duties, exposed herself to the disabilities and dangers incident to a fifteen hundred mile journey by stage coach from Las Animas through an unsettled, uncivilized and mountainous region, and fulfilled these duties to the entire satisfaction of those who imposed them. In regard to her services while resident physician of the Woman's Hospital, the president, Mrs. Richard Hawley, says in her report referring to Dr. Banks, "Her professional services have been characterized by thorough medical knowledge, united with a clear judgment and great prudence in the management of the varied and difficult cases that have come under her care. Of the 103 adult patients and the 129 infants cared for by her, only one adult and twenty-four infants died. When it is considered that at the period referred to, the hospital conveniences and facilities were exceedingly limited as compared with the present, this record of the doctor has rarely been equaled. Returning from her mission to New Mexico she engaged in the general practice of her profession, which she continues at the present writing, having won the respect and confidence of her professional contemporaries by her skill as a practitioner, and the love and esteem of her patients by her womanly sympathy for their sufferings, and the relief afforded by her professional ministrations. Dr. Banks was one of the first woman physicians to practice in Detroit, and she has learned in her own experience, the truth of the lines:

"The world is a nettle, disturb it, it stings;
Grasp it firmly, it stings not."

Mrs. Martha Strickland, attorney-at-law, is the daughter of the late Hon. Randolph Strickland, a prominent lawyer and member of Congress from the old 6th Congressional district from 1869 to 1871, and during his lifetime closely identified with the interests of Michigan and the republic. Mrs. Strickland was born at DeWitt, Clinton County, Michigan, March 25th, 1853. Her father removing to St. Johns, she there received her education at the public schools. On the election of her father to Congress she accompanied him to Washington as his private secretary. The year following she visited Salt Lake City, where she remained until a year later with her uncle, Hon. O. F. Strickland, then United States Judge for Utah. Upon her return home she taught in the public schools at St. Johns, and in the fall of 1873 entered the law department of the Michigan University. Failing eyesight, however, prevented her from completing the law course at that time, and at the solicitation of friends she took the platform and did a great work for the cause of equal suffrage, and the advancement of women. A very eminent judge of Michigan says of Mrs. Strickland: "She is a highly accomplished and educated woman, and deeply learned in the law. She has for years occupied a prominent place among the most cultivated and refined women of our country." Mrs. Strickland continued some years on the platform as lecturer and speaker, when she resumed her legal studies and graduated from the law department of the Michigan University and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Meantime, in 1875, she married Mr. Leo Miller and has one son. Believing in the distinct personality of women she has always retained her maiden name, and is known by it. Soon after her admission to the bar she entered the office of the prosecuting attorney for Clinton County, Michigan, and as assistant prosecuting attorney took part in the trial of all the criminal cases of that county for three years, besides participating in the conduct of a good civil business. It was largely owing to her skill in the trial of the case that the first murderer ever convicted in that county was found guilty of murdering his three months' old twin boys, for which crime he is now serving a life sentence in State's prison.

In 1887 she removed to Detroit and entered the law office of Hon. Edwin F. Conely, subsequently opening an office of her own. She has argued a number of cases before the Michigan Supreme Court, and has each time won her case. One of them entitled *Wm. S. Wilson vs. Genesee Circuit Judge*, in which the right of women to hold the office of deputy county clerk was involved, won for her much commendation from the members of the court and from many eminent jurists in Michigan, as well as those of other States.

She has in addition to her law practice devoted much time to the instruction of women in the knowledge of parliamentary law, which she has made highly entertaining to a large number of ladies.

Alfred W. Abraham, the viewer for "Illustrated Detroit," was born in the Isle of Wight in 1836. From thence he came to the United States, and located in this city in 1864, where he has since resided, in the business of photographer, and has taken for manufacturers and others most of the principal views heretofore and since published, and of those appearing in this work. They furnish evidence of his skill as well as good taste in the mechanical execution, and the selection of points from which the views are taken, to give them artistic effect, and to convey a correct impression of the subject or object taken.

Captain Wm. A. Gavett, general agent of the D., L. & N. R. R., whose magnificent suite of offices on the ground floor of the Hammond building, give him the finest official housing of any railroader in the city, is a native of Michigan, having been born near Adrian, in Lenawee County, February 19th, 1844. By mere subtraction it will be seen that Captain Gavett is not so young as he looks. He is the head of a grown up and partly growing family. His parents came originally from Ontario County, New York, removing to Michigan by wagon in 1834. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, young Gavett enlisted in Co. E, 8th Michigan Infantry, at Lansing, August 4th, 1861, and on October, 30th, 1861, was transferred by Gov. Blair to Co. H, 1st Michigan Engineers. There was no masterful inactivity in the operations this regiment was called upon to take part in, and the youthful soldier saw plenty of active service. Following the capture of Murfreesboro, at the close of the winter campaign of 1862-3, after serving with his company and regiment on every march and action, being with them at the capture of Nashville, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Huntsville, Bridgeport, Perryville, Laverne (Stone River), and the capture of Murfreesboro, having marched as a private in the ranks three times across Kentucky and Tennessee, and once across Mississippi and Alabama, he was stricken down with typhoid fever, and after becoming unconscious, was carried back to the hospital at Nashville, where he lay many weeks with typhoid fever and rheumatism, unable to lift a hand or turn over in bed. Upon partial recovery Gavett reported at General Rosecrans' headquarters and sought to be sent back to the front; but being unfit for field duty he was placed on detached service by General Rosecrans, and assigned to duty with the Medical Purveyor, Department of the Cumberland. No doubt Captain Gavett is the most popular passenger and general agent in Michigan, but limited space forbids our desire to say more.

Erwin Palmer, attorney and counsellor-at-law, one of the oldest practitioners of the Detroit bar, who, through a series of storms and disabilities, has been able to preserve a recognition by the members of the bar for his legal acumen, and by the public for his integrity, was born in the town of Exter, Otsego county, New York, October 10, 1832. He is a direct descendant on the paternal side of the Palmers who emigrated from England in 1629 and settled at Stonington, Conn., and on the maternal side from Gen. Herkimer, who is so well known in Revolutionary history as associated with Mohawk Valley, New York. In 1833 Mr. Palmer's parents removed to Michigan and located in the township of Exter, Monroe county, where the early days of Mr. Palmer were spent, and where he acquired his primary education. At the age of seventeen he determined to take a collegiate course, and adopt one of the professions. To provide the means he taught school the first year, meanwhile applying himself to the studies preliminary to his collegiate entrance. His first year he spent at Kalamazoo Baptist College, and entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor the following year, graduating therefrom in 1857. He came to Detroit and entered the law office of Bishop & Holbrook, subsequently completing his law studies with Lothrop & Duffield. He was admitted by the Supreme Court to practice in 1858. Soon after he engaged in practice, he associated himself with John Ward, and for twenty years thereafter the firm of Ward & Palmer was prominently known in Michigan as authority upon all questions relating to real estate titles. Upon the expiration of the co-partnership of Ward & Palmer, the latter associated his son, Harry G. Palmer, with the firm name of Palmer & Palmer. This firm continued until one year ago, when Harry formed a co-partnership with a well-known attorney of Cleveland, leaving Mr. Palmer alone. Mr. Palmer is well known in church circles, and has long been an active member of the Woodward Avenue Congregational Church.

Daniel Scotten, who has persistently refused to be personated in any of the publications heretofore presented, simply because he does not favor fulsomeness in the expression of adulation by the public, was born December 11, 1819, in the city of Norfolk, England. Although of English birth, his ancestors were Scotch. To that race, therefore, may we ascribe that incision and force which has characterized his business operations in the city of his adoption, which induced him first to emigrate to the United States, and afterwards, finding that Palmyra, New York, was not the field for him and his life's work, to establish himself in Detroit, where he has since resided, and in which he has established a manufacturing industry whose name is recognized and known anywhere within the limits of the United States. Daniel Scotten came to Detroit in 1853 and entered the employ of Isaac Miller, his contemporaries at that time being Ex-Governor John J. Bagley and Hiram Granger, both of whom subsequently engaged in the manufacture of tobaccos—the first on his own account and the latter with Mr. Scotten, constituting the firm of Scotten, Granger & Lovett. The firm, in 1862, changed to that of Scotten & Lovett (Mr. Granger retiring), which continued the business until within a few years, when, on the retirement of Mr. Lovett, it assumed the name of Daniel Scotten & Company (Mr. Oren Scotten, a nephew, being the junior member), manufacturers of the well known Hiawatha fine-cut and plug chewing tobacco. The works of the company are located on the corner of Fort street, West, and Campan avenue, and cover an area of about 200 by 1,000 feet. The first building erected by Mr. Scotten, fronting immediately on Fort street, recently destroyed by fire, has been replaced by a handsome brick, five stories in height, supplied with all the modern conveniences and appliances necessary for the manufacture of Hiawatha chewing. The city of Detroit is greatly indebted to Mr. Scotten for many elegant structures erected by him within the past ten years, among them Hotel Cadillac, occupying nearly an entire block, the massive brick block occupied by Freund Bros., the fine block on the corner of Fort and Twelfth streets, the spacious block of residences on Lafayette avenue, as well as numerous other private dwellings and business blocks in different parts of the city. His addition to the city, by the purchase of one hundred or more acres, which has been sub-divided and now covered by fine residences, manufactories and business blocks, is another evidence of his enterprise, activity and public spirit. In properly estimating the character of Mr. Scotten, the difficulties encountered at the early period of his business career should not be lost sight of. His means were extremely limited, and his influential friends few in number, yet, by the force of his character, he has wrought out for himself a business success which has few parallels. In manner, though somewhat abrupt, he, at the same time, is kind and courteous. By habit, he is peculiarly rapid in his disposition of business, and yet this rapidity is never allowed to degenerate into hastiness, but is the result of observation, memory and a faculty for cutting the mental Gordian knots without injuring the rope with which they are tied. Amid the multitude of his business cares, Mr. Scotten has found time to do much reading, and keeps himself thoroughly informed in the current literature of the day.

Jacob Shaw Farrand, among the records of prominent citizens of Detroit, the subject of this sketch, is entitled to a conspicuous place. Jacob Shaw Farrand was a native of the State of New York, born May 7th, 1815, and came to Michigan with his parents in 1825, who after tarrying for the summer in Detroit purchased a farm near Ann Arbor. For two years or more Mr. Farrand worked upon his father's farm

and a portion of the time carried the mail between Ann Arbor and Detroit. After spending one year in the drug store of Lord & Denton at Ann Arbor, he entered the drug store of Rice & Bingham. This house was established in 1819 by C. Penniman, changes in which occurred as follows: Penniman & Rice, then to Rice & Bingham, in 1830 to Edward Bingham & Company, Mr. Farrand becoming the junior partner; in 1842 fire destroyed the establishment. On its restoration by Mr. Farrand he continued the business alone until 1855, when it became Farrand & Wheaton. In 1858 it changed to Farrand & Shelly, subsequently to Farrand, Williams & Company, and at the present writing to Farrand, Williams & Clark, the style of the firm remaining unchanged, as Jacob S. Farrand, junior (his son), represents the father. Mr. Farrand early interested himself in all associations and enterprises of a moral and benevolent character. In 1836 he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church and a ruling elder therein from 1856 until his decease. He was at this period (1836) one of the executive committee of the Young Men's State Temperance Society and secretary of the Detroit City Temperance Society. In 1863 he was commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Dayton, Ohio, also at its meetings in New York in 1869, in Detroit in 1873, and in 1877 a delegate to the Presbyterian Alliance held in Edinburgh, Scotland. In many of the religious, charitable and business institutions of Detroit, (where most of his life was spent), Mr. Farrand was found to be a punctual, attentive, active, and liberal member and officer. As a Christian he was meek and humble, and his firm and unassuming piety gave him the esteem, confidence and love of his fellow citizens. His time, services and means were always ready to minister to the sick, comfort the afflicted, relieve the needy, and to advance the cause of religion and morals. Mr. Farrand was for years president of the First National Bank, a director in the Wayne County Savings Bank, of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, trustee of Harper Hospital and of the Eastern Asylum of Michigan for the Insane, president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for a number of years president of the Board of Water Commissioners, and a member of the Board of Police Commissioners. The character and career of Mr. Farrand presents a useful example to others. They may serve to show, that good sense, sound discretion, diligence, industry and unaffected piety may accomplish more for the good of mankind, and the advantage of the possessor, than is ever achieved in the absence of these qualities by the most brilliant genius, the most vigorous intellect or the profoundest erudition. Such men are an honor and a blessing to any community. On the third day of April, 1891, the sun of his earthly life set cloudlessly. Its lengthened rays gave a sweet token to all who beheld or knew him, of that glorious day, without clouds or tears, upon which his immortal eyes were then opened. His contemporaries, James F. Joy, H. P. Baldwin, C. F. Buhl, A. C. McGraw, James E. Pitman and Sidney Miller, bore his body to its last resting place, mingling their condolence with his family in its bereavement, and their regrets for the loss sustained by the residents of his adopted city.

Dr. James Fanning Noyes, whose ancestry on both sides is easily traced back to the twelfth century, embracing among its members, divines, warriors, lawyers, physicians, and merchants, distinguished for their piety and learning, their probity and business sagacity, was born August 2, 1817, in South Kingston, R. I. He is indebted for his earliest education to an elder sister, who kept a Kindergarten in the summer season for the small children of the neighborhood, and later to his father who taught a private school on the farm during the winter, giving instructions in higher mathematics, geometry, and surveying. At the age of seventeen, he taught during one winter, which was his first and last experience in school teaching. In 1842 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Joseph Potter, at Waterville, Maine, continuing there until 1844, when he took his first course of lectures at the Medical Department of Harvard University, besides taking private instructions of the venerable Dr. H. I. Bowditch, of Boston, in auscultation and percussion. Subsequently he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of M. D., March, 1846. While at Philadelphia he took a practical course of instruction in physical diagnosis of diseases of the chest, with the noted teacher, Dr. Girard. The following year he was appointed assistant physician of the United States Marine Hospital under Dr. G. B. Loring, recently Minister to Portugal. October 16, 1846, he was present at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and witnessed the first public administration ever made of anaesthetics (ether) in surgery, then called *Letheon*, by Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, a dentist in Boston, the discovery of which has proved the greatest boon given to humanity in the 19th century. During the winter of 1847, the doctor attended the lectures, and visited the hospitals, and clinics in New York, and Philadelphia, and had for his instructors, Drs. Valentine Mott, Martin, Payne, and Draper, of New York; and Drs. Gibson, Chapman, Wood, and Horner, at Philadelphia. In 1849 he entered into general practice at Waterville, Maine, spending the winter following in Philadelphia, at his "Alma Mater." In 1852, upon the urgent advice of his preceptor, Dr. Potter, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. The following year he made his first visit to Detroit to see his brother, then Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad. Returning to Cincinnati he remained there until 1854, when finding his health failing, he embarked in a sailing vessel at New York for Europe to benefit his health, and to make a special study of ophthalmology, in company with Raphael

Pumpelly, late Professor of Harvard. On arrival they proceeded to Hamburg, from thence to Hanover, where they entered the polytechnic school, and took lessons in anatomical studies, and in the German language. Without going into detail on this visit to Europe, he studied ophthalmology under Professor Albrecht Von Graefe, and ophthalmology with Dr. Richard Liebreich. He also took a private course in operative surgery, with Professor Baron Langenbeck, who afterwards became Surgeon General of the Empire. While in Berlin, he dined by invitation, with Baron Alexander Von Humboldt, the illustrious German savant, and was most courteously entertained. Proceeding from Berlin to Prague, he there attended the lectures and clinics of Professors Arlt and Petha. November 4, 1854, he left Prague for Vienna, where he studied nine months, taking instructions in ophthalmology under Professor Edward Jaeger, and the lectures and clinics of Oppolzer, Skoda, Hyrtl and others. In 1856 he returned to Waterville and resumed practice, mainly in the line of his specialty. At a meeting of the Maine Medical Association he exhibited the first "ophthalmoscope" ever seen by its members, and explained its practical use. August 15, 1857, he made the first operation in this country for "glaucoma." In 1858 he made another visit to Europe, walking the hospitals of Berlin, Paris, and London. While there he assisted at Paris in the first operation made in Europe by the American method, for vesico vaginal fistula. Returning to the United States, he again resumed practice at Waterville, where he performed several operations new to the profession, which gained him reputation, not only in the United States, but in Europe. It was here he treated his first case of diphtheria. When the war broke out he was the examining surgeon for the troops mustered at Augusta until 1862. March 4, 1863, he settled into practice at Detroit, and introduced the first ophthalmoscope and hypodermic syringe ever used in Michigan. He soon entered upon an extended and lucrative practice in the line of his specialty, in the treatment of the eye and ear, and has justly been considered the pioneer ophthalmologist of the Northwest. He has occupied the chair as professor in the Detroit Medical College, and of ophthalmic operator at St. Mary's, Harper, and Womens' Hospital (as United States Pension Surgeon from 1876 to 1884), and has represented the American Medical Association (as accredited), to the British Medical and other similar associations throughout Europe, and is an active member of the following: American Medical, American Ophthalmological and Otological Society, of the American, Michigan, and State Medical, the Detroit Academy of Medicine, and an honorary member of the Ohio, Rhode Island, Maine, and Texas State Medical Associations. The doctor is the author of numerous contributions to medical literature. His life work has been devoted to his profession, and its calling has bounded his ambition, but two years ago found that he must either give up his practice or his life, consequently he is now taking the needed rest which his physical condition demands. Detroit is still his home, and he is as deeply interested in its future as ever. The members of the profession still consult and advise with him, as of yore. He has their respect and confidence, as well as that of a large and influential circle of professional and social friends, who admire him for his scientific ability, his professional integrity, and for his many noble social qualities of mind and heart.

BY DON C. HENDERSON.

Fred Carlisle, the second son of Doctor Lewis Carlisle, was educated for a physician, but never practiced. He is well known in Detroit and throughout the State, and somewhat throughout the United States, from his being grand secretary of the Union League of America during the late civil war, and as supervising agent of the United States Treasury Department, also of the Postoffice Department from 1861 to 1869. His record, officially, is found in the history of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments, and in the history of the Republican party. At the dictation of the late Senator Jacob M. Howard, he drew the resolutions presented by and adopted at the Jackson convention of 1854, and now has in his possession the original manuscript, embracing the platform of the Republican party. It is said that there is not a town or hamlet in Michigan where he is not personally known to some of its residents. The political history of Washtenaw, Jackson, Ingham, Livingston, Monroe, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland and Wayne are replete with the mention of his acts in the early history of the Republican party. The following from the pen of E. W. Meddough demonstrates his characteristics: "A more efficient and faithful man never held place under any government, as the records of the United States Treasury Department will show." * * * And the records of the United States courts in the Northern and Northwestern States furnish evidence as to his official history. July 10, 1853, he married Miss Charlotte M. Ames, a native of Vermont, who was born in the town of Georgia, on the shore of Lake Champlain, April 12th, 1835. They have two sons and four daughters, all living.

George W. Patterson, a citizen of Detroit and of Michigan, who for fifty years past has contributed to its literature as the publisher of different newspapers and journals, and at present known as "the old book man," was born of Quaker parents and brought up in that faith. After his graduation in 1834, he published his "Lectures on Geography;" the same year he established the first daily paper in Buffalo, known as the *Western Star*. After seeing it fairly started, he came to Detroit, and with Colonel Daniel

Munger engaged on the *Detroit Free Press*. The following year (1835) he visited the South. Returning in 1836, he established the *Calhoun County Patriot*, and in the fall of the same year was induced to start the *Niagara Falls Journal* at Niagara Falls, for Benjamin Rathbon. Selling his interests in the other papers referred to, he purchased the interest of Judge I. C. Walker in the *Grand River Times*, and establishing it upon a firm footing. He, in 1838, took a journey to Texas, and on his return married Miss Mary A. Wright. He then for a time engaged in milling and farming near Marengo, Calhoun county. In 1844 he took charge of the *Hillsdale Gazette* for Mead and Swegles, conducting its editorial through the Polk campaign of that year. In 1846 he, with Col. Munger, started at Detroit the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, in the interest of the Free Soil Party. In 1848 Pattison and Munger established the *Michigan State Journal* at Lansing. He subsequently established at Detroit the *Michigan Temperance Organ* and the *Fireman's Journal*, and in 1861 as sutler of the 13th Michigan Infantry he accompanied it South. Returning in 1863, he started and conducted the *Free Democrat*, *The Workingman's Friend*, *The Agriculturist*, and one or two other journals. In 1864 he engaged in the old book business, which he still continues. In 1869 he purchased the Orchard Hill Farm, so that he now divides his time between his book store and his farm in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.



SECOND AVENUE.



CASS AVENUE.

Real Estate.

One of the features of the business world in the United States and one which is recognized throughout the world as a distinctively American institution, is our energetic, fair and quick acting method of handling real estate. It is a natural outgrowth of the wondrous increase in wealth and population in the United States, and it has been devised, perfected and perpetuated by men of remarkable natural acumen in business, who acquiring a good education possess that suavity of manner and perseverance which would win success for them in any calling. There are few men of this character, and they are almost invariably found in the larger cities. In Detroit's quota of men of this stamp W. W. Hannan stands at the top of the list. Mr. Hannan was born in Rochester, New York, in 1854, but when two years of age he removed with his parents to Dowagiac, Michigan, where he passed his youth. As a boy he demonstrated his possession of money making qualities, and after successfully graduating from the high school he went to Oberlin, where he took a course of study preparatory to entering the Michigan University. After a year of study at Oberlin he entered the literary department of the Michigan University, where he remained until he graduated. Then he entered the law department, from which he graduated in 1883. To thus pursue his studies the young man was obliged to put in all his spare time to earning money to pay his expenses, and that he came out of college with a more voluminous bank account to his credit than when he began his studies, shows that he wasted no time. He was very popular at the University, taking a deep interest in his society affairs as a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity, being foremost in all athletic and social matters, being not only noted as a sprint runner, but standing high as an all-around college man. He was an enrolling and engrossing clerk in the Michigan House of Representatives during the sessions of 1881-83 and part of 1885. After graduating in 1883, like the true business man that he is, he became a married man and located in Detroit to establish himself as an attorney and counsellor-at-law. As money was his greatest necessity he put in his time while waiting for clients by continuing to manage the excursion enterprises for various railway and steamboat companies—a work he began while at college—and he was in every way successful. Meanwhile, having a natural taste for and an excellent judgment in real estate matters, he had sized up the situation in Detroit so that when he was ready to announce himself as a real estate agent and attorney, he signalized his advent in that capacity by a grand coup in the management of Hibbard Baker's Woodward Avenue tract. This was followed by a quick and profitable turn of Mr. Baker's Jefferson Avenue tract, opposite the water works. Since then his onward march as a real estate dealer has been a veritable march of triumph, marked by the following achievements: The deal whereby Mrs. Hammond bought the land on the corner of Fort and Griswold streets, consideration about \$1,000,000, and begun the erection of the ten-story structure, which is now completed, and the finest office building in the city; the sale of the Duffield Church property to J. L. Hudson; the sale of the Unitarian Church and the Menzie property to Mrs. Hammond for \$40,000; sale of the Duncan property to Messrs. Mills & Barbour; the sale of "Samuel of Posen's" house on High street East for \$40,000; the sale to E. W. Voight of his farm for \$70,000, now held at \$250,000; the sale of the Bresler farm on the Gross Pointe road; the sale of the Burt property on Woodward Avenue; the sale of the Williams & Frisbie properties; the sale of the Chas. Root residence, \$40,000; three auction sales in the eastern part of the city, and innumerable smaller transfers, ranging from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each in value. The sales of this firm this year will be over \$2,000,000. It is not only as a business man that Mr. Hannan takes high rank, but he stands well socially, being a member of the Detroit Club, of the Rushmere Club, and of the Michigan Bowling Club, and he is also a stockholder and one of the original directors in the Citizen's Savings Bank and the American Banking and Savings Association. In brief, he is of that character which cannot fail to make its impress upon whatever enterprise or community it comes in contact, and to the benefit of that enterprise or community.

The Sanderson Real Estate Agency, Nos. 23 and 25 Board of Trade, P. G. Sanderson and W. B. Kirtland, managers. This agency was organized in 1888, and a valuable, substantial and influential patronage has been developed. Mr. P. G. Sanderson is a native of the city, and a young man of integrity and business ability. He occupies handsomely appointed offices, which are provided with all modern conveniences. Mr. Sanderson brings a thoroughly practical experience to bear on his enterprise, coupled with an intimate knowledge of the value of realty in the various residential and business sections of the city and suburbs. He buys, sells, exchanges and leases on commission lands, residences, stores, factories, workshops and realty of every description, and has now for sale portions of four sub-divisions comprising over six hundred lots, of which only about seventy-five are left. This agency controls the plot known as Edgewater, one of the most beautiful of Detroit's suburban summer resorts. Edgewater is on the west shore of Grosse Isle, and is truly a beautiful spot, the high, rolling ground sloping to the water's edge. The utmost care and discretion will be exercised in selecting purchasers in order to have a congenial settlement. They also have beautiful residence lots at Point Du Chene, and numerous other additions to the city, their books showing property listed at over three millions of dollars. This alone is sufficient to guarantee the firm as one of the strongest in the city.

John B. Molony, real estate, 519 Hammond building, is especially qualified to offer to investors rare and valuable bargains in real property. It can be said of Mr. Molony, more truthfully than of any other real estate agent in the city, that his judgment as to values, both for investment and speculation, is correct on all occasions. His incumbency of the office of City Comptroller of Detroit, where he was required constantly to exercise a judgment as to the actual worth of property, gave him unusual facility for acquiring a knowledge of peculiar value to both himself and his clients in his present business. While he still had two and one-half years to serve, Mr. Molony resigned the City Comptrollership to embark in the real estate business. He has resided in Detroit continuously since 1865, when the city had but 60,000 inhabitants, and has seen it grow into its present metropolitan proportions. Receiving the appointment of Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, he was soon promoted to the Clerkship, which position he held for seven years, and resigned to accept the place of Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Michigan, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland. His term expired during President Harrison's administration, and Mr. Molony's services were immediately required by the city, and he was prevailed upon to accept the City Comptrollership. While a warm partisan, Mr. Molony has many associates and personal friends among his political opponents, and he is among all classes regarded as a high minded, public spirited citizen, alive to the possibilities in line for Detroit, and eager at all times to advance the interests of the community. He has been especially familiar with the growth and progress of Detroit for the past quarter of a century, and has the most unbounded confidence in the city's future. His great practical knowledge of values and rare good judgment has made Mr. Molony's services invaluable in the placing of large loans for individuals and corporations. As an instance of his keen perception of a good thing and his ability to snap it up, attention is drawn to the present movement out Michigan avenue and at Dearborn, in which Mr. Molony was the undoubted pioneer. The business houses on Michigan avenue are now pushed to within but four miles of Dearborn, and who is there that doubts that within a very few years there will be a continuous line of stores from the city hall to Dearborn and beyond. Molony's sub-division of 100 acres, comprising 496 lots, 50 x 125, is the chief feature of the move in that direction. It is a part of the old military reservation selected by the United States government nearly a century ago, as the most suitable and salubrious spot to be had in this locality for an arsenal, and only abandoned several years ago because of a consolidation of the arsenal with Fort Wayne. Part of the reservation was thrown open to settlement many years ago, and Molony's sub-division is one of the old and choicest farms taken up by the early settlers. It is washed by the waters of the River Rouge, navigable for light draft vessels, and with the completion of the present extensive improvements now well under way for clearing out and deepening the natural channel, the stream will be large enough for the largest lake and ocean vessels. The sub-division is but 500 feet from the Michigan Central depot, whose proposed suburban service will soon give rapid transit. Two electric street railways will soon be running to this tract, one the Dearborn and Detroit Electric railway, now in course of construction. Manufactories are springing up along the line of the River Rouge, and this part of the city will soon be thickly settled. A large tract of land has been bought here by the railroad company for the erection of shops, and the improvements in sight have served to treble the value of property in the past year. Owing to the rapid sale of lots in his sub-division, Mr. Molony has been twice compelled to increase prices.

Wm. H. Maybury was born in Detroit, and has lived here ever since. Received his education at the Detroit public schools, Business University, Detroit College and Michigan Military Academy. Studied law, but stubbornly refused admittance to the bar, although urgently requested so to do by his preceptors, his desire being to know the law and not to become a practitioner. He is the only son of Henry Maybury, one of Detroit's oldest citizens, he having settled here fifty-seven years ago, and for many of those years was engaged in the real estate business. Upon his retirement Wm. H. engaged in the same business and has carried it on successfully ever since.

January 1st of this year he formed a co-partnership with W. S. Walker, formerly Prosecuting Attorney for Isabella County, this State, under the firm name of Maybury Real Estate Agency. Mr. Maybury has paid especial attention to his father's estate, and also Daniel Scotten's sub-divisions in the western part of the city. Mr. Scotten being so well pleased with Mr. Maybury's transactions, has made him agent for the Wm. E. Lovett estate (he being administrator thereof). The sub-divisions of these parties consist of between 3,000 and 4,000 vacant lots, some of which front upon the Detroit River, and all the roads leading to the city from the west pass through the property, while five street railways cross it. Two years ago there were no houses, where to-day the streets are all built up. The property is now nearly all within the city limits.

Mr. Maybury is enterprising and ambitious, yet to a degree conservative. He is utterly opposed to booms in real estate. He acts honestly and fairly with his customers, shows them the property, and lets them judge for themselves without any particular advice from him, unless his opinion is specially sought.

Edward E. Harvey, real estate, 38 Moffat Block. Born at Monroe, Michigan, Nov. 28th, 1862; came to Detroit in 1881, with Hubbard & Dingwall; three years in the real estate business. April 1, 1890, commenced for himself at his present place of business. He has platted and placed on the market his Warren ave. sub-division of 87 lots, which were all sold within four months. The Arlington Park sub-division of 427 lots, of which about one-half have already been sold. The Central ave. sub-division of 205 lots, 40 of which have already been sold. The Bowen & Warner sub-division on Grand River ave., of 100 lots, is being rapidly sold, and nine new houses are under contract. His transactions in acreage property have aggregated several hundred acres during the past eighteen months. His sales for the first year's business aggregated over \$575,000. His standing among business men is A No. 1, and his success in his own and his transactions for others demonstrate his energy, enterprise, and sagacity.

Rufus N. Crosman, of Crosman's Real Estate Exchange, 44 State street, was born November 13, 1863, at Whitestone, Long Island, where he received his early education. In 1870 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., and from thence to Detroit in 1872, when he entered the public schools, and graduating from the High School in 1882, he took one year's course in the study of civil engineering at the University of Michigan, after which he accepted a position with the purchasing agent of the Michigan Central Railroad. Subsequently, after occupying several positions in the departments of that company in the fall of 1889 he engaged in the real estate business, and first opened an office on Lafayette avenue, near Griswold street. From the starting for himself, Mr. Crosman made a specialty in utilizing large sub-divisions and selling *alternate* portions only, his logic being that while seeking to enlarge a town or city by additions to their *area*, you must provide for improvements as you progress, and he therefore sought his personal profits as well as the interests of others by improving intermediate lots. Adopting this policy, his personal investments, as well as those made in the interest of his outside customers, have uniformly proven successful and profitable. Mr. Crosman has evinced sagacity, as well as foresight, in his investments outside of Detroit, and in a foreign territory, and has invested largely in Windsor and Sandwich real estate, on the opposite side of the river. So far, the returns to him have been very much to his pecuniary advantage. This result only indicates that he anticipated what must shortly be realized, that Windsor and its dependencies must soon become a part of Detroit and its surroundings.

Hunt & Leggett, Real Estate, 94 Griswold St. This is one of the oldest and best known firms in the city and in these days when every jack thinks he can succeed in the real estate business, it is a relief to come across an old established, conservative and reliable firm. The properties Hunt & Leggett have placed on the market and that which they are now offering, have real and substantial value, and the reputation they have made in years of successful dealing is back of every subdivision they open and every deal they make. The business was founded in 1860 by Geo. W. Hunt, who died in 1881, and was succeeded by his son, W. Q. Hunt, and in 1886 the present firm was organized by the admission of Jno. W. Leggett to partnership. They conduct a general real estate, loan and insurance business, as agents and as real estate dealers, handling both improved and unimproved city and suburban property, and their business connection affords evidence of constant and material increase, and they number among their *clientele* many of the staunchest citizens and wealthiest property-owners in the city. Every ward in the city is represented upon their books, as well as every class of property, while liberal and honorable terms prevail in all cases. Loans are negotiated on the most favorable terms. They have very desirable property on Hazlewood avenue, running from Woodland avenue to Auburndale, and just outside the city limits in Highland Park Village, which is selling very rapidly; and also fine property on Owen avenue. This property is sold under building restriction of \$2,500, and will be one of the handsomest resident streets in the city, having sidewalk, shade trees, road bed cindered, and is nicely fenced. They have also fine dwelling property in North End Park. This property is also improved with sidewalks, trees, and sold under building restriction of \$1,500.00. They represent the Glen's Falls Fire Insurance Company, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., and the Norwich Union Fire Office, of England, and are in a position to promptly place insurance at the lowest rates of premium, and to guarantee a speedy and liberal adjustment of losses. Mr. Hunt was born in Detroit, and is prominent and popular as a public-spirited business man and a large owner of real estate. Mr. Leggett is a native of Waterford, Mich., a resident of this city since childhood, and a well known member of the Detroit Club. Both are young men of the highest social and business standing, whose continued success and permanent prosperity is well assured.

John M. Brewer & Co., real estate, 716 Hammond Building. This firm handles its own property and is largely interested in down town, centrally located business property and East Side sub-divisions. In this part of the city the firm owns more lots than any other concern or individual in Detroit, and keeps its holding constantly on the move, selling out one subdivision only to plat another and place it on the market. The individual members of the firm are men of large means, and it follows that John M. Brewer & Co. has a healthy financial rating and is regarded generally as a first-class firm. The head of the firm is John M. Brewer, still a young man, having been born August 31, 1857, in the township of Bruce, Macomb County, Michigan. He received the benefit of a collegiate education, the full course of the Pontiac high schools being followed by taking the degree of B.A. at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor in 1880, and he was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. On leaving the University the young graduate read law at Romeo, Mich., for a year, and the year following entered the law office of Tarsney & Weadock, at East Saginaw, and was admitted to practice in 1882. He afterwards formed a partnership with Lorenzo T. Durand, at the time prosecuting attorney of Saginaw County, the firm name being Durand & Brewer. In 1889 Mr. Brewer retired from the firm and the practice of law and removed to Detroit, where he associated himself with W. W. Hannan in buying and selling real estate, until March, 1891, when he severed his connection, dissolving most of their interests, and fitting up offices of his own in the Hammond Building, embarked in business under the firm name of John M. Brewer & Co. The company is John H. and H. Kirk Howry, of East Saginaw. They are extensively engaged in the lumbering business, and are also interested in cattle ranches in the West.

Homer Warren, real estate and securities, 58 and 59 Buhl Block. Probably no dealer in the city has a wider general acquaintance than Homer Warren, and it is purely for the information of strangers and persons outside of this community that this sketch is written. Since his entry into the real estate field, but two years ago, he has taken a front rank and on all sides is regarded as a successful, capable and thoroughly reliable broker, whose information and knowledge as to values and business instinct of the future development of properties is behind no man's in the city. Mr. Warren has been a resident of Detroit since 1873. He was born in Macomb County, Michigan, in 1855, and sought the metropolis of his native State in

search of his fortune. He was employed in a leading book store for six years, became a Federal employe in the U. S. Custom House, where for ten years he severally served as abstract clerk, bond clerk and cashier. He resigned owing to ill health, and afterwards made the race for County Clerk on the Republican ticket, suffering defeat solely because of his party's minority. At the close of the campaign he fitted up his present elegant suite of offices and embarked in the real estate business. Success was instant. Friends formed during his many years residence in the city crowded about him, offering him their business and aiding him in every way. He obtained the handling of a large and fine list of properties almost at the start, and full-fledged entered the field with older established concerns. It was no waiting matter, and in quick succession rapidly selling sub-divisions were placed on the market and disposed of. He is now offering lots in Duffield and Dunbar's sub-division on Euclid avenue, Moore, Hodges and Warren's sub-division on Belmont avenue, and others at prices that will soon show handsome profits to the purchasers. Mr. Warren is about to place on the market a large sub-division running from Jefferson avenue north to Mack avenue, just opposite the north end of the Belle Isle bridge, a district regarded as the most favorably situated for residence purposes of any in the city. He has also a large tract opposite the Peninsular Car Works on Ferry avenue, which will be disposed of in parcels to suit the purchasers. The tract fronts on Ferry, Kirby, Frederick and Farnsworth avenues. Mr. Warren makes a specialty of the care and management of estates, secures tenants, collects rents, pays taxes, insurance and looks after the property of principals as an agent generally. He makes and secures loans on real property. In social life Mr. Warren occupies an enviable place. He is the fortunate possessor of a rarely sweet and pure tenor voice, which has been heard in the choir of the Fort Street Presbyterian Church for the past ten years, and with great frequency at private and public musicales, concerts and other entertainments.

Frank C. Andrews, who is associated with Mr. Warren, was born in the same county, viz., Macomb County, in 1870, and coming to Detroit about one and a half years ago almost immediately entered Mr. Warren's office. In September last Mr. Andrews purchased from John Curry & Co., the Windsor bankers, a sub-division on LaSalle and Scotten avenues, near Plymouth Avenue, and closed it out entirely within a few weeks. He immediately with Mr. Warren purchased the remaining lots in Curry's sub-division on Russell Street and Pallister and Cameron Avenues, just north of the Boulevard. All of these have been disposed of at an average of \$400.00 each. Within two days after the Marrenetta sub-division in Windsor was placed with Mr. Warren for sale, Mr. Andrews disposed of 115 of the lots. He has shown excellent judgment in real estate matters and is entrusted with all the business of the office whenever Mr. Warren is absent from the city. Mr. Andrews is an active member of the Detroit Athletic Club, the Detroit Musical Society, Detroit Boat Club, and an honorary member of the Light Infantry.

John G. Downie, operator in real estate, 301 Hammond building. A native of Scotland and born in the city of Glasgow, came to America in 1866, and after fifteen years' experience in the clothing and boot and shoe trade, and being reasonably successful therein, he made an investment in real estate in the eastern part of Detroit of \$10,000, which quickly brought him a return of \$20,000, since which he devotes his entire time buying and selling for himself and others, vacant lots and acreage property, principally in the East End. Thus far his business has increased rapidly, and proven profitable both for himself and his customers.

Charles T. Miller, real estate, 93 Snelby street, is one of the younger dealers, and has been established about a year and a half, yet he has long demonstrated his adaptability to the business, and made for himself a reputation as an honest, conscientious and reliable dealer. A native of Michigan, a citizen of Detroit all his life, prominent in social circles, Mr. Miller brings to the real estate business the benefit of a wide and very general acquaintance. Since graduating at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1888, he has taken a prominent part in amateur athletics, and besides being one of the crack tennis and base-ball players, he is regarded by his fellows of the Detroit Athletic Club, as one of the best all around athletes in the city. He handles property on commission only, and makes a specialty of first-class sub-divisions and acre property; he carries a fine list of improved business and residence offerings; collects rents, acts as agent and buys, sells and exchanges on commission. The chief sub-division in which Mr. Miller is interested is that of Highland Heights, for which he is the exclusive agent. Highland Heights is less than five miles from the city hall, and much nearer to the business center of Detroit than the Hyde Park district is to Chicago, and all this section of Woodward avenue is destined to be the Hyde Park of Detroit. The building restrictions now entailed upon all of the Woodward avenue sub-divisions make it impossible for cheap improvements to ever be in vogue here. The building restriction at Highland Heights is placed at \$2,000, and the number of attractive features that tend to make this sub-division especially desirable as a place of residence for people of wealth and culture will prevent the construction of any dwellings not in keeping with the first-class surroundings. A fine prospectus containing a map of the city, and a fine plat of this sub-division, has been issued by Mr. Miller, and will be mailed free to any address. The growth of Detroit is assured by the extension to the city of new railroad lines, notably the Canadian Pacific, by the constant organization of new manufacturing industries, and by the erection of many stately public and private buildings. In order that the property here advertised may be built up in a tasteful and thorough manner, very favorable terms will be made with purchasers who wish to build at once. The details of these terms may be learned by inquiry at the office of Mr. Miller.

Charles W. Harrah, 103 and 104 Griswold street, is the manager of the Harrah Real Estate Exchange. This concern has been established for about five years and has been under the direct supervision and direction of Mr. Harrah, who in that time has gained the distinction of being the greatest sub-divider in the city. It is a great thing to say of a man in a

community as populous as Detroit, that more persons have bought the beginning of their homes through him than of any other, and yet this can be truthfully said of Mr. Harrah. His lots have been mostly sold to wage-workers, men of family, intent on securing a home of their own, and the terms of easy payment offered by Mr. Harrah have brought the fulfillment of their desires within their reach. It is but his just due to say of Mr. Harrah that he has been at all times a leader in the various real estate movements. He has been content only when at the front, and his success has been astonishing. Last year the Harrah Real Estate Exchange sold nearly 2,300 lots, a larger number by far than any other dealer in the city. The exchange now has in the market several sub-divisions at Milwaukee Junction, Gratiot avenue, and in the Springwells and River Rouge districts. The prices of these various lots range from \$150 to \$500. Mr. Harrah has a number of fine acre tracts in the Springwells district, already ripe for sub-division, which he holds at \$1,500 to \$2,000 per acre. He makes a specialty of handling property for exchange, and has now on his list more property for exchange than of any other firm in the city. There are no drones about the Harrah Real Estate Exchange. Mr. Harrah is a rustler himself, and his example is infectious and the large volume of business transacted by him, can be appreciated when it is known that he employs more salesmen than any other dealer in Detroit. It must not be understood that the business is confined to the selling of lots, for the Harrah Real Estate Exchange carries a fine list of some of the choicest business and residence property. Investors will do well to open a correspondence with Mr. Harrah.

Shelley & Simpson, Real Estate and Fire Insurance, 416 and 417 Hammond Building. Whatever may be said of young, enterprising and daring real estate operators can be applied to this firm, which has, since its entry in the Detroit market, taken first rank. A long and careful business training and many years residence in the city have qualified both Mr. Shelley and Mr. Simpson for the exercise of a judgment as to real property values alike valuable to their clients and themselves. Their movements in various directions of the market are as a rule in lead of other operators and the rapid developments of certain sections of suburban Detroit is the result of pioneer investment by Shelley & Simpson. The partnership was formed in April, 1890, and soon after they purchased Dr. Longyear's Bismark avenue sub-division on Chene Street, near the Detroit Radiator Works, which proved a rapid seller, the lots now being mostly sold. The well-known Buena Vista sub-division on Woodward avenue, of one hundred lots, was then put on the market and closed out with astonishing success. Their success here put them right in line with high-class residence lots, and with an unusual show of enterprise they secured what were previously known as the Carter and Pallister farms out Woodward avenue, composed of fifty-one and one-half acres, which at a great expense they platted and laid out as Tuxedo Park. This beautiful tract of land has three broad and magnificent avenues running westerly from Woodward avenue to Auburndale avenue, which are romantically named, Tuxedo, Elmhurst and Monterey avenues. A stringent building clause has limited the sale to persons desiring only the choicest surroundings for a dwelling place and the contracts already let by purchasers for homes are for the best style of modern residences. Tuxedo Park lots have met with a ready sale and are rapidly enhancing in value. One of the latest purchases of Shelley & Simpson has been a fifteen acre tract from the Wesson estate lying on the north side of Mack avenue, which they have platted into 150 lots. Jayne and Laclede avenues, two wide and handsome thoroughfares, run through this sub-division. Associated with several well-known business men, Messrs. Shelley & Simpson have lately purchased a large tract of land numbering about four hundred acres, located on Timber Lake, just outside of the corporate limits of the city of Pontiac. This is one of the most beautiful and romantic spots in Michigan and it is intended to make of it the most attractive, convenient and accessible summer resort in the vicinity of Detroit. This firm does not confine itself to the handling of its own properties, but transacts a large and growing commission business, to which they give special attention. Representing the St. Paul German Fire Insurance Company, of St. Paul, Minn., and the Sun Fire Insurance Company, of San Francisco, Cal., they are also prepared to write insurance on all classes of buildings, furniture, etc., at the lowest rates.

Edward I. Stimson, Real Estate Broker, 220 Hammond building is a young man born in Detroit, son of the late Benjamin G. Stimson, a prominent and highly respected citizen, who came to Detroit in 1837. He graduated from the Law School of the Michigan University in 1879. His legal training and practice peculiarly fit him for a safe, conservative broker. He engaged in the real estate business in 1884, has a large circle of friends, and his wide acquaintance with men of extensive means has enabled him to make a great many large sales, as instanced within the last few months by the sales of the Ten Eyche farm on Michigan Avenue and the property of the Farrand estate on the Boulevard and Twelfth Street, each sale being over \$100,000. Mr. Stimson does an exclusively commission business, has no speculative interest in the property disposed of, so that the purchaser secures a real value for his money. His list comprises choice business, residence, unimproved city property and farms. The owner, speculator or investor will always find his interests safe in the hands of Edward I. Stimson.

Orry A. Harrington, real estate, 221 Hammond building. Mr. Harrington's business career dates from early boyhood. He was born at Monroe, Mich., July 8th, 1853. Obtaining a position with the American Express Company, at Monroe, he received rapid promotion in its services, and in recognition of his ability was soon transferred to the Detroit office, where he was placed in charge of the money department, a very responsible position, which he held with marked fidelity. He came to Detroit in 1876, and the year following was married, and now resides in a pleasant home on Second Avenue, in that section of the city known as the Cass Farm. Mr. Harrington's keen business perceptions would not admit of his being long unmindful of the opportunities presented in Detroit reality for making money and by judicious investments he was so fortunate that in several years his real estate interests had grown to such magnitude that he was constrained to resign his

position with the express company, a connection he had retained for over fourteen years, and devote his exclusive attention to real estate matters. He does a regular brokerage business, besides handling his own property. He has placed a number of sub-divisions of his own on the market, all of which have been in high favor, and were quickly disposed of. A rule of his office is never to list a piece of property at a higher price than his own judgment warrants him in believing it to be actually worth, and this, with other fine business maxims strictly lived up to, have made him uniformly successful. Mr. Harrington loves the good things of life, and in his home is surrounded by the comforts and luxuries of the modern home of an American gentleman of means. On the avenue he may frequently be seen holding the reins over a neat bit of horse-flesh. With several other gentlemen, Mr. Harrington is the owner of an extensive property at the St. Clair Flats, known as the "Moorlands," where they are about to erect a club house, and are now engaged, by means of dredging and filling in, in making land and improvements destined to transform a dull, flat and uninteresting place into a suburban Venice. The charming cottages, villas and club houses of the exclusive and wealthy persons who will spend the heated period at this delightfully cool and favored spot, will serve to make the Moorlands the most attractive part of the Flats. A huge dredger is now cutting wide canals along the entire length of the channel frontage, and the soil thrown up will be converted into a magnificent driveway, the only thing of the kind on the Flats.

George W. Snover, dealer in real estate and loan agent, at 103 Griswold street, was born in New Jersey, in 1835, and came to Michigan in 1851, locating on a farm near Romeo, Macomb County. He prepared for college at the Dickinson Institute, of Romeo, Prof. D. B. Briggs, principal, and entered the University of Michigan in 1858, from whence he graduated in 1862, and at once engaged in the book trade at Ann Arbor. Owing to his having been a student himself he enjoyed their patronage, and made business a success for over five years. He delights to refer to the confidence which all young men who attended the University had in him, and he in them, for he trusted them with books when they did not have money to buy with, and during the five years never lost but four dollars, through a medical student, who subsequently gave his life to his country during the late Civil War, and therefore he considered it paid also. The subject of this sketch (being an invalid) could not go to the front where his heart went, and therefore furnished a substitute, and aided the cause by his unfeigned sympathy, and warm words for all engaged on the side of the Union, and also aided not a little in ridding the university from the rabid "Southern" element and sympathizers. On account of poor health he changed his business to traveling for a life insurance company, which he followed for ten years, coming to Detroit as general agent in 1871. In 1875 he added real estate and loaning money to his business. A year or two later finding his time so occupied by the latter he decided to devote his whole attention to it, and abandon insurance. For several years he was one of the four principal real estate dealers in Detroit, and his business grew into such magnitude that his health entirely gave out, compelling him to quit the business for a few years. Having regained his health he has once more taken his place in the front rank of real estate and loan agents in this city and State. His business is not confined to Detroit alone, but his transactions involve pine and hardwood lands in large quantities, as well as city property. He is considered one of the best posted and consequently one of the best judges of values of real estate in Michigan, and this knowledge of values he considers as a valuable "stock in trade."

Cyrus Johnston, born February 15, 1851, on the site of the present building occupied by the Justice's Courts, was educated at the public schools of Detroit from the time he was eight years of age. He spent eighteen years with his father at Lake Superior, after which he succeeded him (J. W. Johnston) in the real estate business, which he is at present successfully prosecuting. Mr. Johnston is a man full of energy and enterprise, alive to all matters tending to advance the material prosperity of Detroit, full of generous impulses, quick to observe and detect selfish and mercenary designs, and while not vindictive, favors the punishment of all violators of the law and order. His father, J. W. Johnston, was a man who did much in the way of enlarging the boundaries and building up the city. His name appears upon the County Register more frequently in connection with the purchase of lands, and his sub-divisions of the city, more than that of any man of his day. On his death, Cyrus took entire charge of his extensive real estate business, which he has since closed up, bringing out for himself and his fellow heirs a handsome fortune.

Frederick P. Bolton, the subject of this sketch, is one of the rising and prominent young real estate men of Detroit. Although he has not been identified with the real estate business over three years, he has firmly installed himself in the business, and by strict attention to the details of his business, coupled with honorable and conscientious dealing with his clients, he has gained the respect and confidence of the business community. He is reputed to be quite a sage on real estate values, his ventures invariably coming out successful. His latest sub-divisions lying on Mack avenue, a short distance east of the city limits, is conceded by good judges to be an excellent investment. Although a member of two or three prominent clubs, and possessing a very jovial disposition, he is quite domestic in his habits, and after business hours can usually be found at his cozy and pleasant home, surrounded by his wife [daughter of the late Thos. Reath] and his interesting little family. Personally he is very popular, and his friends predict for him a prosperous and honorable career.

Frank C. Reaume, real estate, suite 311 Hammond building, is to the manor born. His parents were Detroit residents, and the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day July 24th, 1865. It will be seen that he thus stands as a representative of the enterprising younger element in the city's business circles. Young Reaume has been a real estate dealer since the days when he fashioned marketable mud pies and he knows Detroit values, and especially down town ones, as well as any old head in the city. His early training made an all around rustler and business man of him. He had an excellent

common school education, and afterwards took the law course at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He had read some law before entering college in the law office of Winsor Seofield, of Bay City, and on his return from the University he entered the office of Alfred Wilcox in this city, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Opportunities for making money in real estate fascinated the youthful Blackstone, and tossing aside his books he embarked in the realty market. His success was instant, and his four years experience promises a brilliant career. He has placed two large sub-divisions in West Detroit on the market, and has bought and sold with rapid advances choice down town business and residence properties. Mr. Reaume is now leading the strong movement in Grand River Avenue property, where he has many choice bargains. Reaume & Gschwind's sub-division, out this direction, recently placed on the market, is being rapidly disposed of.

George T. Abrey, attorney and counsellor-at-law and real estate operator, office at 26 Moffat Building, Detroit, and 102 East Main street, Owosso, Michigan, is the son of Daniel Abrey of this city, and was born at Greenville, Montcalm County, in the month of March, 1886. Mr. Abrey is a graduate of the Detroit High School, and after graduating from the law department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the bar April 15th, 1886, since which period he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, in connection with his extensive real estate transactions. His first real estate venture was in Windsor, Ontario, from which he realized profitable returns. Among his present holdings are 2,400 lots in Woodland Park addition to Owosso; 1,200 lots, Highland Heights addition to Durand, Michigan; 1,400 lots in Tecumseh Heights (addition to Windsor, Ontario); 110 lots in his Mount Elliot sub-division, and 122 in his 30th Street sub-division, both the latter in Detroit. As will be inferred from the extent of his real estate operations, Mr. Abrey must possess energy and enterprise and good business sagacity, which must ultimately place him beyond the reach of pecuniary embarrassment. He has a large circle of social and business friends with whom he is exceedingly popular.

James A. Visger & Co., real estate, 24 Moffatt Block. This firm is made up of father and son, the former a member of one of the old French families that were among the first settlers of Detroit. He was born in Springwells, July 30, 1824, and his long and useful life has been spent entirely in this community, where he is one of the best known of our citizens. Mr. Visger has held public office almost continuously ever since acquiring his majority and he has held the various positions to which he has been chosen with much honor. His son, Robert H. Visger, the junior member of the firm, was born at the suburb of Ecorse, and after completing his education he was variously engaged in business pursuits, school teaching and traveling, until the firm of James A. Visger & Co. was formed in January, 1889. The firm does a general brokerage business, besides handling properties on its own account. They have confined themselves largely to movements in the East End and Hamtramck and have been very successful. Their Little Giant sub-division is now inside the city limits and city improvements will soon be made. Lot owners will have no city taxes to pay until July, 1892. Of Robert H. Visger's personal characteristics he is described as a most genial, affable and social young man. He is square and upright in his dealings and has the confidence of all who have ever done business with him. He has a wide general acquaintance, is prominent in social circles and one of the most popular members of the Detroit Light Guard.

Thomas S. Sprague, real estate, 818 Hammond building. During the past five or six years, Mr. Sprague has dealt largely in East End real estate. He has been a wholesale dealer exclusively, and has given his time and attention to handling some of the most extensive and successful sub-divisions in that direction. With Joseph S. Visger he has had the handling of the Livingston sub-division at Henry and Rivard streets; Visger & Downie's sub-division in the East End; Visger & Sprague's sub-division on the West Side, and Sprague & Visger's sub-division on the east side of Gratiot and McClellan avenues; Visger & Sprague's Cadillac boulevard sub-division of 627 lots; Yeamans & Sprague's sub-division, corner of Jefferson and McClellan avenues, and many acre tracts in the eastern section of the city. He only handles property in which he has a material interest, or is the owner, and buys and sells for speculation and investment.

Joseph S. Visger, real estate broker, 818 Hammond building. In the belief that concentrated effort is productive of better results than the spreading of one's interest in every direction, Mr. Visger has aimed to confine his operations in the real estate market as nearly as possible in the same section of the city, and this will explain why so many sub-divisions in what is known as the East End bear his name, either in whole or in part. In the three years he has been in the real estate business, he has had the handling of various sub-divisions in this quarter of the city, several of which have been closed out entirely, and now owned and largely occupied by wage-workers. Chief of these sub-divisions were the Livingston's sub-division at Henry and Rivard streets; Visger & Downie's sub-division in the East End; Visger & Sprague's sub-division on the west side of Gratiot and McClellan avenues; Sprague & Visger's sub-division on the east side of the same street; Visger & Sprague's Cadillac boulevard sub-division, containing over 600 lots; Yeamans & Sprague's sub-division at Jefferson avenue and McClellan avenue, and others; in all over 3,000 lots, of which many more than half have been sold. Meanwhile Mr. Visger's sales of down town improved property have aggregated over \$225,000. He makes a specialty of farms and farm lands and probably has the largest list of this kind of property of any dealer in the city. Particularly is this true of stock farms, of which he can offer a great many, and at rare bargains. He has also a fine list of choice improved and income-bearing property for investors, and plenty of East End acreage ripe for sub-division.

George Edward Hutton, real estate. This young and enterprising dealer is rapidly taking a front rank in real estate circles, and if the numerous and extensive deals he has put through in the short time he has been engaged in the business may be taken as a criterion, it can be safely ventured as a prediction that the oldest and best established dealers in the city

will soon be envious of his successful record. He is of New England birth, having been born in Hartford, Conn., October 5, 1861, and removing with his parents to Detroit at the early age of seven years. He obtained the benefit of an education in the city's public school, and afterwards worked on his father's farm in Redford, Wayne County. For seven years he was a salesman in the retail hardware business, and for the two years prior to his entry into the real estate business he was in the employ of the American Express Company.

William W. Ferguson, real estate and insurance, 101 Griswold Street, was born in Detroit in 1857, and at the age of twelve years first embarked in business, being the pioneer merchant of his race in this city. He peddled newspapers on the street and would not be driven from the field in face of a most vigorous and hard fought boycott. He was also the first boy of his race to enter the Detroit public schools, and the question raised by his entering them was an absorbing one at the time. Young Ferguson had a hard battle to fight in and out of school owing to race prejudice, and as he was also obliged to earn a livelihood while obtaining an education, his life was full to the brim of early struggles. These but intensified his character and his desire for learning, and as a result he stood at the head of his class in nearly every grade and finally graduated from the high school with honor. In the meantime he had acquired the printer's trade by his own efforts, and was variously employed by different newspaper and job offices, and in 1883 he organized the Ferguson Printing Company, and having meanwhile formed the acquaintance of nearly every real estate dealer in the city he obtained from them the bulk of the printing in this line and while he continued the business there was printed in his office nearly all of the forms of abstracts of title for the new sub-divisions placed on the market in the past eight years. His business association with real estate dealers and the fact that these abstracts were printed by him gave Mr. Ferguson an intimate knowledge of values and prices and he soon put these to use by embarking in the business for himself, which he did April 1, 1890. He has made a specialty of North Woodward avenue property and has been very successful, his sales in this direction alone during the first year's business aggregating over \$150,000. He is happily married and resides in an attractive home at 225 Alfred Street with his family, which consists of his wife and two children. Mr. Ferguson is regarded as a safe, reliable business man and a representative in the best sense of the colored race. He is variously interested in other commercial and business enterprises and is right in line for the acquirement of a fortune.

Thomas Harrison Welch, president of the Welch Real Estate Exchange, is a Michigander by birth, and like most of the presidents of the United States, the son of a farmer, although his paternal antecedents were men distinguished in war and letters, his father, the late John S. Welch, of Marine City, being a veteran of the Mexican war, and his maternal ancestors, the Bagleys, have been successful business men for several generations, both in this county and Europe. At an early age the subject of this sketch showed remarkable aptitude in acquiring an education, and long before he left the farm or reached his majority, was the equal of his teachers. Having reached this point, his parents desired that he should have ample opportunity to qualify himself for any calling he desired to follow. The height of his ambition was to become a business man, and he chose a business education, graduating from the Bryant & Stratton Business University in 1881, with the honor of being the best mathematician who ever attended that college. The day he left school he accepted a position as book-keeper and cashier of one of the leading Woodward avenue mercantile houses, which position he resigned after a service of seven years to accept a more remunerative one as accountant in the Dime Savings Bank, where he soon became a stockholder, and remained two years; when he resigned to engage in the real estate business, with which he had been more or less connected for several years. To say that Mr. Welch has been remarkably successful is but putting it gently, for to-day he is conceded to be the largest wholesale dealer in Detroit, confining himself principally to business property and acreage. Of the latter he in company with Chas. W. O'Brien were the pioneers of the recent great activity on Michigan avenue, where they bought more acreage than all the rest of the dealers in Detroit combined, and disposed of every foot of it at a handsome margin within three months. Mr. Welch is considered an expert on real estate values, and there are scores of capitalists who have profited by his judgment, who never make an investment without consulting him. His knowledge is not confined to Detroit alone, for he has visited and sized up almost every large city in the United States, but declares there is no place to equal Detroit for those seeking a profitable investment or a beautiful resident city, composed of a refined and wealthy people.

Charles W. O'Brien, real estate, 76 Moffat building. Born in County Kerry, Ireland, near the beautiful Lakes of Killarney. Received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a dry goods merchant at Killarney, with whom he received a fine commercial training. At the end of six years he emigrated to the United States, landing at Boston in 1879. Acting upon the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go West," he looked over the country and in two weeks landed in Detroit, where he was fortunate in obtaining a position with Messrs. Freedman Bros., at that time a leading dry goods house. He remained with them until misfortune overtook them, when he entered the employ of Newcomb, Endieott & Co., until 1889, when he accepted a position with Mandel Bros., of Chicago, as buyer. He continued with them a year, when he returned to Detroit, and engaged in the real estate business, associating himself with "The Welch Real Estate Exchange," which has created such a furore on Michigan avenue, and made some of the most extensive sales ever known in Detroit's history. Mr. O'Brien is a nephew of M. W. O'Brien, president of the People's Bank.

C. M. Burton, abstracts of title, Abstract building. The making of abstracts of title is a comparatively new business. In a new country or in an old community not thickly settled, every person supposes that he knows the doings of his neighbor, and in such places abstracts are of little use, and there is little demand for them. As the transfers become more frequent, and property changes ownership, new sub-divisions, plats and allotments are made, the necessity for abstracts increases. The

proposed purchaser or money lender wants a complete history of the various transfers of the property he is interested in. He wants not merely the opinion of his attorney, but the knowledge that every irregularity in the chain of title of his property has been placed before his attorney in such a shape that the attorney can properly decide on its importance, as it affects the title. His information can be obtained in no other way than by an abstract properly gotten up. In Detroit, registers of deeds supposed themselves capable of making abstracts from the very earliest date, and one now occasionally finds an abstract made by some register in the "long ago." But their work was very defective, and not to be relied upon. It was not until 1866 that any attempt was made to compile a complete abstract. The necessity for such an institution has been long felt, but no one had been found who was capable and energetic enough to undertake to carry out the work. The County Auditor in that year requested John Ward and Eugene C. Skinner to make such abstracts as the circumstances of our records and titles required. Mr. Ward had been in the money loaning business for some years and Mr. Skinner had recently graduated from the Columbia Law School. They went at the work with the expectation of being able to complete it in two or three years, but not only did they underestimate the length of time necessary to put the establishment in working order, they also greatly underestimated its cost, and the sum which they had originally considered sufficient for the work was used up many times over, before actual abstract making was begun. The office was first opened for business on the first day of January, 1873, and while the work was not yet completed, a portion of the running expenses of the office was paid from the income, from this time. Before opening the office for business the attorneys of the city were invited to examine the method on which it was planned, and they heartily joined in a recommendation of the abstract to the public generally. This recommendation was signed by many attorneys and real estate agents who are still in active life, and by many also who only live in our recollection. Among the latter are William J. Waterman, Lyman Cochrane, D. Bethune Duffield, William B. Wesson, Philip J. D. Van Dyke, William P. Wells, Francis Palms, George S. Frost and John S. Newberry. It was not until 1884, eighteen years after the abstract was commenced, that all the work in the registry office was entered upon the abstract books. Now each day's work in the Register's office is at once transferred to the abstract office, so that the work of the abstract office is from one to two weeks ahead of the Register's office. This process was begun by Mr. Skinner in 1883 and has been carried on since with satisfactory results. While the work of the Probate office and Recorder's Court (so far as they affect real estate) was abstracted some years ago, no settled and definite plan was ever entered upon to abstract the proceedings in the Circuit, Superior, Supreme and United States Courts until about 1889. In 1884 Mr. Skinner disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. C. M. Burton. Mr. Burton's work in the business of examining titles commenced when he had just graduated from the Law Department of the University and entered the law office of Ward & Palmer in 1874, and he devoted himself to that branch of work almost exclusively from that time. He was connected with the abstract office from 1875, at first as an employe and afterwards from 1883 as a part owner, and, upon the retirement of Mr. Skinner in 1884 the entire charge of the work was taken by Mr. Burton and has been carried on by him alone since that date.

The Business Interests.

Upon this and subsequent pages will be found reviews of a number of Detroit business houses. These "write ups," as they are professionally termed, are entirely gratuitous, and are used in order to show people outside of the city the number and extent of the firms doing business here. Of course, it is not pretended for a moment that every firm doing business in the city is represented, nor have we in any sense made a selection; we have taken all the firms, large and small, that we could reach in the time at our disposal, so that if any one has been omitted who thought they should be represented, they have our sincere apologies.

Seeley Brothers, manufacturers and jobbers of Physician's Supplies, 171 Griswold Street. The manufacture and sale of physician's supplies has become a special and important branch of business and in the instance of this firm it has enlisted the services of men who have a comprehensive, thorough and intimate knowledge of the requirements of the profession. James W. Seeley was for many years connected with the establishment of Parke, Davis & Co., where his business relations with physicians led him to form the purpose of establishing the present business. He brought his plans to the attention of his brother, Arthur L. Seeley, a practicing physician himself, and they received his hearty approval. The result was the formation of a partnership, November 1, 1890, and with the growth of business a stock company was organized last March. The expectations of the company have been more than realized. Each department of business is now under the immediate direction of gentlemen of thorough practical experience. The company manufactures and sells surgical instruments of all kinds and of the very highest style of workmanship, physician's sundries, pharmaceutical preparations and strictly pure drugs. Country physicians and doctors, who fill their own prescriptions, are able to buy drugs of Seeley Brothers that are not only strictly pure but which they are often unable to purchase of drug houses. The company has perfectly arranged salesrooms where a full and complete stock is kept, to which every instrument of value and every improvement that practice can suggest is being added from time to time. A specialty is made of physician's cases, obstetric and gynecological treatment bags, medicine cases in various styles and sizes, including both hand and buggy cases, pocket vial and double fold cases. Many valuable improvements have been introduced into the instrument medicine cases and bags which are of great convenience and utility to physicians, and all of Seeley Brother's goods in this line are of the best material and workmanship. The company has been remarkably successful in attaining a wide and profitable patronage, which is constantly increasing wherever it becomes known. It offers inducements to physicians and practitioners that general dealers are unable to. In the short time the company has been in business it has taken front rank among Detroit manufacturing and mercantile institutions.



STORE OF GAMBLE & PARTRIDGE—Interior Views,



JAMES GAMBLE.



L. W. PARTRIDGE.

L. W. Partridge was born at Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 15, 1851, of that sturdy New England stock that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries did so much to mould and direct public opinion, and shape the destiny of the colonies. He is a lineal descendant of Colonel Samuel Partridge, of Hatfield, who was one of the foremost men of his time, being representative in 1685 and 1686; judge of the Probate Court, one of his majesty's counsel and after the death of Colonel Pyncheon in 1703, was the most important man in the west province. From this ancestry he seems to have inherited that Puritan pluck and energy with which he enters into any undertaking determined to win. At the age of sixteen he taught in a district school; at seventeen he left the home of his boyhood with nothing but a homespun suit and a few small articles in a carpet bag, started out to seek his fortune. After two years serving in a general store near his home, he went to New York City and after a weary struggle succeeded in getting a position in a jobbing house, where he slept in the store and had the care at times of a million dollars' worth of stock. For nearly eleven years he struggled with changes of wholesale houses, through the panic of 1873, until at last he gained a strong foothold with the great jobbing house of Tefft, Weller & Co., being employed with them for nearly seven years. Leaving them and coming to Detroit with Metcalf Bros. in 1881, he remained with them until they failed, April 23, 1888. This was a disastrous move, but his genial quality, obliging manner and square dealing won for him a host of friends, and with undaunted courage he undertook to establish an exclusive carpet and curtain house, and how well he has succeeded none can doubt after a visit to the handsome store that the accompanying cut represents. Mr. Partridge believed that Detroit should and would support a first-class carpet and curtain house, and the records show that he was not mistaken. On August 30th, 1888, Gamble & Partridge opened their doors for business at 221 and 223 Woodward Avenue. The rapidly increasing business demanded more room and in February, 1890, the firm secured a lease of the adjoining store, 219, and proceeded to fit it up in connection with 221 and 223. This firm has had a remarkable growth, increasing some months 100 per cent. over the same month of the previous year, until to-day it stands second to none in the State. Extensive alterations are now in progress looking to largely increased facilities for continually increasing business. In their store may be found anything necessary to furnish a cottage or a palace, and they enjoy the confidence of rich and poor alike, as all are treated with uniform courtesy and politeness, and their patrons are numbered by the thousands and are from all parts of the State. Mr. Partridge has pushed the business day and night with untiring energy, attending personally to all its details, and while Mr. Gamble did not take an active part for two years, being engaged in settling the affairs of the Manistee Salt & Lumber Company, his wise counsel, able business ability and sound judgment, coupled with the large capital at his command, assisted largely in putting this firm among those of the highest rating, and the firm appreciate the liberal support that has contributed to their success, and they have been the furnishers of some of the most notable private residences and public buildings of the State. Detroit may justly feel proud of such an establishment.

James Gamble was born of Scottish descent in Oakland county, Michigan, October 1st, 1839, and spent the greater part of his youth on his father's farm. After leaving school he taught for a few years, and in 1863 entered the law department of the University of Michigan. After graduating with the class of '65, he practiced law for some time in East Saginaw, but finding the lumber business more suited to his abilities, he and David A. Duncan, with a very small capital, formed the firm of Duncan & Gamble, which rapidly developed a most flourishing business. He was elected treasurer of East Saginaw, and at the close of his term of office in 1882 went to St. Paul, Minnesota. The lumber business was transferred to Duluth, where the firm, under the new title of Duncan, Gamble & Co., at once placed itself at the head of the lumber and pine land business of that part of the country. During his residence in Minnesota, Mr. Gamble had a constant longing for his native State, and in 1888 he retired from the lumber business and returned to Michigan. About this time the Manistee Salt & Lumber Company failed, and Mr. Gamble was induced to settle its tangled state of affairs, which task he completed in two years in a degree highly satisfactory to all the interests concerned. In the meantime, the need of a first-class carpet establishment in Detroit led Mr. Gamble to form with Mr. L. W. Partridge the co-partnership of Gamble & Partridge, which is now recognized as the leading firm of its kind in the State of Michigan. Mr. Gamble, though an example of a thorough man of business, does not allow business wholly to occupy his mind. Now that he has acquired a large fortune, he intends to spend his youth at middle age.

The People's Savings Bank, southwest corner Fort and Griswold streets. This is one of the oldest, best and safest financial institutions in Detroit. When it was organized in 1871 Detroit had but one other savings institution and during the period of its existence it has easily kept at the head. Its capital stock has grown from \$30,000 to \$500,000 and from humble quarters on Woodward avenue, it now occupies the largest and handsomest banking rooms in the city. While it was under the direction of the late Francis Palms, the bank gained its strong hold upon the confidence of the public and their funds were entrusted to its care so generally that the bank was forced to increase its capital stock in order to keep pace with its deposits. The present conservative management was trained under the direction of Mr. Palms and the personnel of this bank is regarded very highly by the general public as able, careful and faithful bank officials and financiers. The following gentlemen, who are widely known in Detroit's business circles for their integrity, executive ability and prudence, are the officers and directors, viz.: M. W. O'Brien, president; Anton Pulke, vice-president; F. A. Schulte, second vice-president; Geo. E. Lawson, cashier; R. W. Smylie, auditor; James T. Kenna, attorney. Directors—F. F. Palms, Anton Pulke, John Mark, Joseph Schulte, W. C. Yawkey, M. W. O'Brien, W. B. Moran, Clarence Carpenter, D. Whitney, Jr., P. Fitzsimons, Geo. H. Barbour, Jas. L. Edson, Jer. Dwyer, F. A. Schulte, Homer W. Candler, C. A. Ducharme, John V. Moran. The People's Savings Bank transacts a general banking business; it receives deposits subject to check, discounts first-class commercial paper, and makes loans on approved collateral. It likewise makes collections promptly on all points, buys and sells foreign exchange, makes cable transfers and issues circular letters of credit for travelers, available in the principal cities of the world. Drafts are for sale on New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., while interest on savings deposits is compounded twice yearly (on June 1st and December 1st), at the rate of four per cent. per annum. In the year 1871 the aggregate resources of the bank were \$236,000 and 1890 these had grown to the enormous amount of \$6,000,000.00. The bank has paid to its depositors during its corporate life more than \$1,250,000 in interest.

Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. This bank was originally the "Merchants' and Manufacturers'," which commenced business in June, 1869, as a state bank, with a capital of \$100,000. In 1873 its capital was increased to \$300,000. In July, 1877, it reorganized under the national banking law with a capital, \$200,000, surplus, \$40,000, and additional assets of \$20,000. May 1st, 1880, it removed from the "Buhl" to the Newbury & McMillan building. July 1st, 1882, its capital was increased to \$500,000 and \$25,000 surplus. On October 1st, 1886, it had a surplus and undivided profits of \$118,000, after a dividend of four per cent. declared July 1st for six months. Its present board of directors are T. A. Hinchman, D. Whitney, Jr., Chas. Stinchfield, N. G. Williams, Geo. H. Russell, Henry M. Campbell, H. C. White, Jerome Croul and W. H. Brace. T. H. Hinchman has been president since 1869; D. Whitney, Jr., vice-president since 1881 and H. L. O'Brien cashier since February 24th, 1886. The affairs are conducted successfully under an inexpensive and conservative policy. Its board of directors are well-known business men, who give the closest attention to its affairs. It removed to its present location, 91 Buhl Block, Griswold Street, May 1st, 1890.

The Detroit Casket Company, 85 West Congress Street. This company started in 1881 on Park Place, removing in 1882 to Larned Street, and in 1883 to their present location, where they now have over thirty thousand feet of floor surface, and every part filled to its utmost capacity. A seventy-five horse-power boiler supplies the power and heat for the factory. This company manufactures the finest quality of textile covered burial cases only, but are jobbers of everything demanded in the business, including hardware, robes, linings, and the cheaper kind of varnished coffins. Their specialty, the "Shrine Casket," is in demand from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They furnished in a single day recently, in response to telegrams, caskets for immediate use in Albany, N. Y., and Kansas City, Mo., shipped by express, and the fact that both reached their destination within twenty-four hours proves the excellence of Detroit as a distributing point. The principal woods used are chestnut, walnut and red cedar. Michigan pine is used in large quantities for outside boxes. Black and white broad-cloth, velvets and silk plush are largely used, but colored plushes and broad-cloths, such as drabs, grays, ashes of roses are gradually but surely taking the place of sombre blacks. This company was among the first to introduce colors in caskets. Five traveling salesmen are constantly employed in distributing their products. The burial case business is popularly supposed to be a bonanza, but like many kinds of business is largely overdone, and every year sees new concerns start out and disaster overtakes them. The Detroit Casket Company's success is attributed first, to excellent location for distributing goods; second, superiority of products; third, acceptability of their patented specialties; fourth, energy and push combined with conservative management, and while the death rate for the year is so far considerably less than in 1890 or 1889, still this company shows a remarkable increase in the volume of business over any previous year. John H. Kapel, president of the Detroit Casket Co., was born 1817 in Berkshire County, Mass., and moved to Otsego County, N. Y., in 1825, thence to Livingston County in 1832. He came to Michigan in 1838 and settled in Utica where he engaged in the manufacture of fanning mills and merchandising. Moved to Detroit in 1855, was assistant post-master for eight years and post-master from 1875 to 1879. Has been identical as stockholder in a number of the most successful business ventures of Detroit and is vice president of the Michigan Savings Bank. While past the allotted three score years and ten he is hale and hearty and is quietly enjoying the fruits of a well spent life. William H. Blackford, vice-president and superintendent of the Detroit Casket Co., was born in 1858 at Paw Paw, Michigan. Received a district school education and lived on a farm for the first twenty years of his life. In 1881 removed to Detroit and has from that time been identified with the Casket company in nearly every capacity, from salesman to superintendent. His youthful energies have contributed in no small degree to the success of the business. He takes his pleasure with a fine horse and an occasional deal in real estate. Frank Crandell, secretary and manager of the Detroit Casket Co., was born in Columbia County, N. Y., in the '40s. He is descended from a line of quaker ancestors, who have been honored residents of the valley of the Hudson river since 1710. Received a town school education and early started out for himself. At the breaking out of the war of 1861 he was employed in the dry goods house of George Bliss & Co., New York City, and while still in his teens enlisted and served two years at the front as a private with the famous New York Seventh Regiment. A year spent in the Pennsylvania oil country produced a handsome fortune, which was lost even quicker than made. In 1866 he entered the mercantile business at Bay City, Mich., and was identified and materially assisted in the remarkable growth of that enterprising city. In 1869 he married a daughter of Col. Henry Raymond, of Bay City. Came to Detroit in 1881 and since then has devoted his entire time and energy in developing the business that has proven so successful.

Henry A. Newland & Co., Nos. 162, 164, 166, 168 Jefferson avenue, importers, manufacturers, wholesale and retail jobbers of furs, hats, caps, gloves, &c. This firm is composed of Henry A. Newland, Arba M. Seymour, Theodore N. Rip-

som and Frank L. Hyde; it began business January 1st, 1880. Henry A. Newland, the senior member, for 25 years prior, was the managing partner with the late firm of F. Buhl, Newland & Co., in the same line of business. The fur department of this firm is under the personal supervision of Mr. Newland and has acquired an enviable position in the American market, being the only direct importers of Alaska seal, Russian sable and other fine foreign furs, west of New York. The manufacture of sealskin garments is made a specialty, and the firm is recognized as authority in this line. The firm was the first to exhibit novelties from European fashion centers, Mr. Newland visiting London and Paris annually for the selection of the styles and materials which are made exclusively a specialty by this house. The demand for garments made by this firm comes from every State in the Union where the goods are worn. It is the only American house that exhibited at Paris in 1889, winning medals for elegance of design and superiority of work; also winners of silver medal for finest display of furs at Detroit International Fair and Exposition, 1890. At home or abroad it is known as a thoroughly reliable house, employing, upwards of 150 men, with a full equipment of all modern appliances. The exporting of raw fur is made a leading feature of the business, the fifth floor of their building being exclusively devoted to this branch, where the raw furs are examined, assorted and packed under the supervision of skilled men. The business of the firm is classified and thoroughly systematized, each of the firm having supervision of a department, Mr. Seymour having general management of the hat and cap department, a large and important branch; Mr. Hyde having charge of the office, and Mr. Ripson that of the department of small furs and travelers for this department. The trade coming as it does, from six States, engages the services of fifteen salesmen and stock-keepers, and is increasing annually. The premises (only recently occupied by this firm) and represented by the cuts in this book, are very spacious and the largest and best arranged of any in this country devoted exclusively to the trade. Composed as it is of young, but experienced men, full of energy and push, and liberal in every way, represented by ample capital, enabling it to purchase of first hands for cash, the house of Henry A. Newland & Company, have and are able to compete for orders from the best buyers in the country.

The Globe Tobacco Company, established first in 1871 under the name of Walker, McGraw & Co., at 35 Atwater street, was incorporated under its present name in 1880. From this date, it having achieved such success in the manufacture and sale of its goods, that in 1889 the company determined to construct a building of its own, and selecting a location on the corner of Brush and Fort streets, east, erected the elegant structure shown in the cut. The building is seventy by one hundred and thirty feet. Each of the seven stories of this magnificent brick structure have unlimited light and air, which is fully appreciated by its one hundred and twenty skilled employees. The floors are what is called "mill construction," leaving no place for the accumulation of dust to endanger combustion. The floors are supported by heavy girders and floor timbers, leaving a clear ceiling, and between the thicknesses of flooring it is fire proof. Strong columns, placed one on the other, obviate unequal settling through shrinking of the girders, and also relieve the strain upon the walls. This was the first factory in the United States to adopt electricity as a power for its machinery; nine electric motors of varying horse power are distributed in the rooms where they are required, each being independent of the other, thus making a saving in shafting, belting and fuel. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the company in getting up machinery of their own invention, and this, with their skilled operators, enable them to make perfect goods. Its "Globe Fine Cut" and hand-made "Flake Cut Smoking" are eagerly sought for by the chewers and smokers. The natural goods were first produced in its Globe Fine Cut. The capacity of the factory is about 9,000 pounds per pay, of which 1,500 are flake goods. This company owns a large dryer known as the "Add," and which, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., turn out 9,000 pounds of tobacco. The sales of this company reach nearly \$800,000 per annum. It employs twelve traveling salesmen and finds its heaviest sales in the Northwest. One of the patents of this company for keeping its goods in a good condition, and which is greatly appreciated by the retail dealer and also by the consumer, is a neat tin case with a glass cover, something in the shape of a cigar-box, with a moistened slide fitted along the top containing a porous clay pad, which requires only occasional dampening to keep the tobacco moist. The officers of this company are: Thomas McGraw, president; W. K. Parcher, vice-president; and A. A. Boutelle, secretary and treasurer.

The Russell House, Chittenden & McCreary, proprietors. This is Detroit's best and finest hotel, the most complete and elegant hostelry in Michigan, and one that compares most favorably in all its appointments with any hotel in America. The Russell has been a famous hotel for years, has always catered to and been patronized by a high-class public, and has never had occasion to spurt for favor. It has practically been under the same management for the past twenty years and as this has been an enlightened, progressive and intelligent management, the Russell has never been suffered to drop behind in the procession. Instead, it has been noted for being in advance of what could reasonably be expected of an hotel in a city the size and importance of Detroit. Long before Detroit assumed the metropolitan airs it is now entitled to, the Russell House was a metropolitan hotel, and it is a fact that the city was long and is still advertised because of the general excellence of this, its leading hotel. To-day there are many fine hotels in Detroit but the Russell stands at the head, a position it has always maintained. The Russell House is too good an hotel to need remodelling, but changes in the interior arrangement and furnishing are constantly being made where they will add to the comfort or convenience of the guest. Nothing is ever allowed to grow old or rusty about the house, and during the past winter and spring improvements aggregating many thousands of dollars in cost have been made. The walls of all the hallways have been done in plastic in different designs and painted in oil. The walls in all the chambers have been painted in oil to a deep frieze, and the ceilings have been tastefully decorated. New gas fixtures and electroliers of handsome design have been put in. Thirty private bath rooms have been made, connecting with single rooms and suits. All of these bath rooms are fitted up with white Italian marble and white tile for floors, and wainscoting, and the plumbing is of the open kind, the best obtainable. The billiard room of the hotel is now an exceedingly handsome apartment; it has high wainscoting of oak, beautifully decorated walls and ceiling, very handsome combination fixtures for gas and electric light, and a complete new outfit of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company's manufacture. Changes have been made on the ground floor that transforms the baggage room into a cozy adjunct of the bar, which will be entirely refitted. New lavatories and closets have been built, entirely of marble and a fine marble stairway leads to the handsome barber shop and the public lavatory. The new ladies' ordinary is a gem, perfect in its beauty, and words are insufficient to describe it. Interior decorators exhausted their skill and art in making this, the parlors, the grand promenade, vestibules and *entre sol* attractive. The work has certainly been done in the very highest style of art and the magnificent and luxurious furnishings are in perfect harmony with the decorations.

Pingree & Smith, manufacturers of boots and shoes, Jefferson avenue and Cass street. This is the leading representative firm actively engaged in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry in Detroit. The business was established in 1866, by H. S. Pingree and C. H. Smith, who conducted it until 1883, when Mr. Smith retired and F. C. Pingree and J. B. Howarth were admitted into partnership, the firm being still conducted under the old style and title of Pingree & Smith. The premises occupied comprise a spacious five-story and basement warehouse, with a five-story factory, and 750 skilled hands are employed. The capacity of the factory is 3,000 pairs of boots and shoes daily. The firm is progressive and introduces every improved appliance and method, with the result that its goods are always in popular demand throughout the West and South. This is the largest and best equipped boot and shoe factory in the West, and all goods are fully warranted to be exactly as represented. Messrs. H. S. and F. C. Pingree were born in Maine, but have resided in Detroit for the last twenty-four years, while Mr. Howarth is a native of Massachusetts. They are energetic and honorable business men, liberal in all transactions, and the house is well worthy of the national reputation it has so permanently secured for its product. Mr. H. S. Pingree, the present mayor of Detroit, is also a director of the Preston National Bank. This is the only shoe concern in Michigan who manufacture all the goods they sell, handling no Eastern or jobbing goods of any kind. Their sales exceed one million dollars annually.

Thomas Swan, proprietor of the elegant dining rooms Nos. 87 and 89 Woodward avenue, is a native of Scotland and was born May 12, 1841. At the age of seventeen, imbued with the enterprising spirit which has characterized his subsequent life, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York in 1858. His first service was in the capacity of news-dealer for railroads, then as baggage master and conductor on the Great Western, Grand Trunk and Michigan Central, respectively. The experience in these several positions afforded him very correct judgments and knowledge of men, their necessities, tastes and the best way to meet their required wants. He first utilized this extended experience on the corner of Griswold and Larned, where he opened a dining hall in 1869. After a few years his success compelled him to seek a more inviting and commodious locality, which led to the establishment of his present "Restaurant, News and Dining Halls," on the corner of Woodward avenue and Larned street. The building occupied by him for this purpose is 60x120, three stories in height. The first store is divided into a fruit, news and lunch room on one side, and on the other by a public lunch and dining hall, the second by gentlemen and ladies' private dining rooms. The furniture and equipments of these halls are artistic and rich, comprising favorably with those of any city west of New York. His tables are furnished with all the delicacies of the season, which are served with care and dispatch by polite attendants. Ladies who desire private lunches or meals can have their baggage or parcels cared for, and gentlemen can have postal or telegraph messengers at their call. The cut elsewhere shown, represents one of his elegant dining rooms, but one should sup or dine there to fully appreciate its tastefulness and beauty.

Michigan Adamant Plaster Co. This company was organized in June, 1889, and has doubled its business since that time, having lately established a branch factory at Marquette to supply the Upper Peninsular trade. The officers are: Dr. H. W. Longyear, president; E. L. Thompson, vice-president; W. M. Lillibridge, secretary and treasurer; N. H. Culver, general manager. The Board of Directors is as follows: Hon. J. M. Longyear and Peter White, of Marquette, and E. L. Thompson, W. M. Lillibridge, Dr. H. W. Longyear and N. H. Culver, of Detroit. The capital stock is \$100,000. The Adamant business has quite a novel if not a marvelous history. Up to within five years ago lime and hair mortar was the only preparation known for plastering the walls and ceilings of buildings, and wall plastering was the only branch of the building business that had not improved for centuries. It was the invention of a rude and early age, and had lingered to the present time simply for the want of a better substitute. During the fall of 1886, one of the leading chemists of the East produced a composition called artificial marble, which he brought to the notice of practical inventors, who soon realized that by a slight change it might be utilized for wall plastering. After considerable study and experiment, and time spent in perfecting the necessary machinery, the first factory was started in Syracuse, N. Y. The result exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the promoters, and within a few years over twenty-five factories were in operation in the United States alone, and similar works in Canada, England, and other countries soon followed. It is now one of the standard building materials of the age. Adamant makes an indestructible interior wall at a moderate cost and can be used in the coldest weather without heat except for ten hours after application. It is fire and water proof and does not absorb gases or become the nucleus of disease germs; its sanitary qualities commend it for use in hospitals and public buildings. Among the present buildings plastered with this material are the J. L. Hudson Clothing House, the Laboratory Building at Ann Arbor, the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, the Alma Sanitarium, the Michigan Central depots at Bay City and Saginaw, the residences of Gilbert Hart, W. W. Wells, Wm. A. Moore and H. R. Leonard, Detroit. The Marquette Opera House, the residence of Hon. J. M. Longyear, Mayor of Marquette, and many others. Adamant is largely used in Government and State work all over the country, and is fast revolutionizing the business of house plastering. N. H. Culver, the manager of this company, was born in Elmira, N. Y., in 1855, and with his parents moved to Williamsport, Pa., about one year later. His business life began in the office of his father, E. Culver, who is an architect of note in that section of the country. In 1878 he spent some time in the field as an engineer on a topographical survey of coal lands in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and in 1879 he moved to Denver, Colorado, and was for some time employed as a draughtsman in the city engineer's office of that city. In 1880 he returned East and opened an office as an architect at Philadelphia, and was, until two years ago, the senior member of the firm of Culver & Rogers, architects, of the above city. Becoming interested about this time in Adamant he moved to Detroit and was mainly instrumental in organizing the company of which he is now general manager.

Eugene Lallement, importing tailor, 21 Congress street, east. This establishment, which is located in one of the choice business rooms of the Hotel Normandie, is termed "The Place of Fashion," and as Mr. Lallement is considered one of the best tailors in the country, his place of business is rightly named. He acquired his knowledge of what a gentleman should wear to be well dressed and how his garments should be fashioned, in Paris, France, the fashionable center of the world, and in his twenty years experience he has gained an artistic skill that places him in the front rank as a high-class tailor. He came to America in 1871, and before engaging in business for himself, was employed in some of the leading tailoring establishments in the country. He has made a great success in Detroit, has a large trade, and is popular with a large circle of friends. Not a little of the success of The Place of Fashion is due to T. R. Paxton, who, as manager, has attracted a great deal of fashionable trade to his employer. Mr. Paxton is popular and well liked; is a stylish dresser and a good business man. The combination formed by him and his employer is one hard to beat.



BELLER'S HOUSE.

Beller's Gardens, Summer Resort and Bath Houses is an institution as well and favorably known as any in Detroit. They have been established for many years, and each season have grown in popularity so that today it is an impossibility to find anyone in the community ignorant of the attractions at this resort. Jacob Beller, the proprietor, erected the present buildings in 1877, and has added improvements, comforts and conveniences ever since. His son, Fred Beller, who has the place leased for the ensuing season, has added many attractive features and is conducting the establishment in a manner fully in keeping with its past high reputation. The swimming school is the great feature at Beller's. It is the most perfect, luxurious and elegant natatorium in the country, perfectly safe for the youngest children, and yet ample in all its appointments to amuse the largest crowds. Experienced teachers are in charge and every safeguard that forethought and ingenuity can suggest has been adopted to make it safe beyond the remotest risk of danger. The most careful watchfulness for the care, comfort and absolute security of the patrons is provided. An apartment is set aside for the ladies where spacious dressing rooms are provided. No expense has been spared in making these baths as perfect as man can design. They are complete in all their appointments and the surroundings are of the most pleasant and agreeable nature. The scenery is exquisitely picturesque, and cool breezes from Lake St. Clair constantly fan the air and lend to this famous resort a freshness and salubrity unknown to any other. The boat houses are supplied with every sort of craft of the latest and most approved styles and patterns, from the smallest boat to steam launches for carrying large pleasure parties.



BELLER'S GARDEN.

The Kirtland Grain Co., successors to W. B. Kirtland & Co., rooms 23-25, Board of Trade Building, was organized April 12, 1891, by Messrs. Kirtland and Sanderson, are general grain commission merchants, with exceptional facilities for handling large consignments of wheat, oats, corn, seed, etc., and have an extensive and substantial business connection. Mr. Kirtland, the manager of the business, has been connected with the Board of Trade for the past eleven years, also confidential clerk for John H. Wendell & Co. a number of years. Mr. Sanderson is the popular young real estate broker.

Galvin Brass & Iron Works, sole manufacturers of Galvin patent compound wedge and gate valves, hydrants, etc.; office and works corner of Warren avenue and Fifteenth street. Detroit has no manufacturing establishment whose product is in greater request or of more deserved value and practical utility than that of the Galvin Brass & Iron Works, sole manufacturers of the Galvin patent compound wedge gate valves for steam, water, gas, oil, ammonia, etc., also full lines of sizes of improved check valves, foot valves, gate and compression fire hydrants, etc. The company was duly incorporated on August 1st, 1884, with a paid up capital of \$100,000 to engage in the production of the above mentioned specialties. The works, which were planned and built for the purpose, cover fully half an acre and occupy a very favorable location on Warren avenue and Fifteenth street at the Grand River avenue crossing, and where direct transportation facilities are enjoyed. The main shops are two stories in height, forming a square, and are splendidly equipped with the latest improved machinery, tools and appliances, the motive force being supplied by a fine eight-horse power engine. An average force of 200 men are employed in the various departments, which includes every detail for the production, fitting and finishing of valves, cocks, hydrants, etc. The Galvin wedge gate valve has many advantages over all other makes, and combines simplicity of parts with durability and precision of action under any pressure. It is the standard valve with all water works, and also for manufacturers of oils, acids and liquids under pressure. Among the goods produced here are quick opening valves, the Gibb gate valves for brewers and distillers, angle gate valves, hose gate valves, lock shielded gate and globe valves, suction valves for driven wells, etc. Customers requiring valves for special purposes can always promptly obtain them here. The company also manufacture a full line of natural gas fittings, including automatic valves and gate valves; these latter are made to suit any pressure specified, up to two thousand pounds per square inch. The company's wedge gate hydrants and improved compression fire hydrants are the recognized standards with engineers. The company produce Galvin's light feed automatic lubricators, premium automatic lubricators, engine oil cups, premium journal oilers, steam whistles, and a general line of engine trimmings and iron and brass castings to order. The trade developed covers every section of the United States, and also extends to foreign countries, and nowhere can the equal of the admirable lines of valves, etc. be found. The company's board of directors includes Messrs. F. F. Palmis, M. W. O'Brien, J. T. Kenna, H. Skinner and D. F. O'Brien, all respected and influential citizens. President Palmis is a capitalist who is materially contributing to the prosperity of Detroit, and is a director of the Michigan Stove Works, Michigan Gas Company, People's Savings Bank, etc. Under his guidance the company has made most creditable progress. It is one of the most ably conducted concerns in town, being under the exceptionally able and skillful management of Mr. D. F. O'Brien, the secretary and treasurer, and a gentleman who has ever retained the confidence of leading financial and commercial circles.

James H. Lynch, merchant tailor, 83 West Fort street, is one of the arbiters of correct taste and leading styles in male apparel, is well and favorably known as a merchant tailor and importer. He ranks among the foremost exponents of the tailoring art in Detroit, and is a direct importer, handling only the finest patterns in woollens, worsteds, and fancy mixed goods, and shows an assortment of fashionable suitings from which the most fastidious in dress can make selection. Mr. Lynch is a man of acknowledged ability and taste, having had twenty years practical experience as a merchant tailor. The business now controlled by him was originally founded in 1872, under the style of John Lynch & Son. He has occupied his present premises, No. 83 West Fort street, since 1887, where he has most handsomely furnished parlors, and every convenience and facility for the successful prosecution of his entire business. Here is displayed a superb stock, including the latest designs and most elegant productions in fancy cassimeres, cloths, chevots, checks, serge-plaids, diagonals, corkscrews, etc., all carefully selected, and imported directly from the most celebrated mills in Europe. The patronage of the house is a very influential one, embracing the leading merchants and professional men, not only in the city and vicinity, but throughout the United States. No garment is allowed to leave this house unless it is perfect in every feature, and every transaction is carried out on a straightforward, honorable basis. Mr. Lynch is a native of the city, and one of its most esteemed and responsible business men. Elsewhere in this book will be found illustrations of the firm.

The Odontunder Dental Parlors, 24 Washington avenue. Odontunder is the name given an anæsthetic used for the painless extraction of teeth, and the name is derived from the latin words "Odonto," which refers to the tooth, and "Obtundere," which means to benumb or deaden. Heretofore, various anæsthetics have been introduced for the painless extraction of teeth, but have failed of success. The discovery of Odontunder is due to the experiments of Drs. Cobb and Merriam, who were then living in Ohio. Since its introduction to Detroit, through the Odontunder Parlors, the name has become a household word in this city, and the success of the establishment has been marked. The process is a direct application of the anæsthetic to the gums, the patients retaining all their senses, and teeth are extracted without pain or injury. The Odontunder Parlors were first opened at 250 Woodward avenue, but more commodious quarters soon became necessary, and the business was transferred to the beautiful and convenient suite of room now occupied by them, an interior view of which is shown in this work. The proprietors have exclusive control of all rights for the use of Odontunder in this city. While prominence is given to the painless extraction of teeth, the preservation of the natural teeth is a special feature of this establishment. The crowning of old teeth, either with gold or porcelain, bridgework, gold, platinum, alloy filling, plate work, etc., in fact, everything pertaining to the art of dentistry, is practiced in the highest and most satisfactory manner. An established reputation for first-class workmanship has been made in Detroit, and the skill and knowledge shown by the practitioners in the employ of the Odontunder Parlors, entitles to occupy a prominent place in the front rank of dental establishments in this city.

The Koppitz-Melchers Brewing Co., 1115 to 1135 Gratiot avenue. The time was when a successful brew of that great American beverage, lager beer, depended largely upon the good fortune and luck of the brewmaster. There were formerly so many elements of chance that entered into the brewing of beer, that even the most successful breweries were never certain of turning out a good product. Modern science, however, has been so adapted to the use of brewers that the production of beer is now reduced to a nicety, and with the proper facilities, machinery, scientific devices, etc., the brew-

master of to-day can calculate to a certainty that his brew will result in just what he intends it for. Thus, when a brewer attains a certain excellence of quality, he is now able to keep his beer up to a standard, and even guarantee it at all times. This applies particularly to the Koppitz-Melchers Brewing Co., because their brewery is the latest and newest in Detroit, having been erected this spring. It has been constructed with the view constantly in mind of having the model brewery in the United States, and the designs of the architect have succeeded to the extent of producing the large and handsome building, a view of which is presented in this work. The interior arrangement is in full keeping with the exterior appearance of this beautiful brewery, and everything has been constructed under the direction and supervision of Mr. K. E. Koppitz, the vice-president and superintendent, who has the reputation of being one of the best brewmasters in the United States. All the modern and improved appliances, machinery, and necessary adjuncts for the scientific handling of the malt and hops, from the time they first enter the immense establishment until the beer is racked off and ready for delivery, have been included in the equipment. The Koppitz-Melchers Brewing Co., was formed because the gentlemen who are most prominently identified with it, were impressed with the great opportunity offered in this field for a modern first-class brewery, uncontrolled by foreign capital. Arthur C. Melchers, the president and business manager, and K. E. Koppitz, the vice-president and superintendent, had been for many years connected with the Stroh Brewing Co., the former as cashier and the latter as brewmaster, and associated with them Charles F. Zielke, general bookkeeper for the Michigan Car Co. They set about organizing the present company. Their high characters and fine reputation as business men made easy sailing for them, and no difficulty was experienced in placing the stock. The new brewery was ready for occupancy in April, and their first brew, which has but lately been placed on the market, was of such rare excellence, that it is conceded on all sides that in forming the present combination they have hit the right thing. The beer is superior to any other ever produced in Detroit, brewmaster Koppitz even exceeding anything before accomplished in the six years he has been famous as a brewmaster in Detroit. The beer was popular at once, and is growing in favor as it becomes known. None, but the best of malt and hops is used, and for delicacy of flavor, purity, and uniform excellence, the beer is unsurpassed. This is a great thing to say of a new concern, in face of the fact that many famous beers have been years in obtaining a reputation, yet consumers are glad to praise this new candidate for popular favor. The present capacity of the brewery is 60,000 barrels annually, but the building is so constructed as to admit of extensive additions to the capacity when required. The limits of this work will not permit of the elaborate description this model brewery deserves, but a few figures will give some idea of the extent of the plant. The immense brass brew kettle hold 180 barrels, and three brews can be made in it every twenty-four hours. They have a thirty-five ton refrigerating machine, a perfect model of mechanism, especially designed and constructed for this brewery. In brewing, Mr. Koppitz is assisted by H. C. Sachse, who is also a practical and successful brewer, and as he is likewise a stockholder and a member of the company, there will be no lack of personal care and solicitude in the brews. The capital stock of the new company is \$100,000, and they have ample means and facilities for carrying on a large trade. There is no industry in Detroit that possesses a better reputation for turning out a fine product than its breweries, and the Koppitz-Melchers Brewing Co., is bound to stand in the lead of its competitors.

The Michigan Gas Company. Detroit is furnished with natural gas for heating purposes from the natural gas fields of Ohio, from whence the vapor is piped into the city. Connection is made with the mains from the fields at Toledo, sixty-four miles distant. The company commenced supplying gas to consumers last year, and the superiority of the product over coal at once admitted it into favor, the demand upon the company for connection being so great that with the commencement of this season the management was obliged to announce that the connection to be made the ensuing year would be limited to a certain number, and that applicants would be served in the order received. The full capacity of the company to supply consumers for this season has already been taken up, and by the time the connections now ordered and under way are completed the Michigan Gas Company will be supplying over 5,000 consumers in Detroit. This marked success is due largely to the management of F. P. Byrne, general manager of the company, whose efficient, active and successful service in its behalf has been appreciated by the public and his associates in the company alike. Like most new things, gas has had many prejudices to encounter, but has more than surmounted them all, as is attested by the now almost universal demand for it.

Roos Restaurant, 7 Fort street, west, Everett J. Roos, proprietor. The tendency of the early French settlers of Detroit to high living and an easy, indolent life, influenced the inhabitants to devote a large portion of their time to catering to the inner man. Being a social people, they provided in their homes for the entertainment of friends and strangers who might partake of their hospitality, and the residence portion of the city being so contiguous to the business part, it was long the custom for all classes of business men and employes to go home during the noon hours for their dinner, which was then the chief meal of the day. Many first class restaurateurs with good sized bank accounts tried to turn them from this old time custom and induce them to take their lunches, etc., down town, with the result in every instance of utter failure. In the face of these successive wrecks and the perversity of the public, E. J. Roos, with no other previous experience than a first-class business training, entered the lists. His failure was predicted on every hand, but he is not the sort who fill up financial graveyards. This was eight years ago, and the struggle was a bitter one. His battle was doubly hard because he entered only for the trade of the better class of patrons. He weeded the improper element out so that now his extensive patronage is limited to the most exclusive and best class of people in the city. The growth of the business required the addition of a cafe in keeping with the elegantly equipped restaurant, and last year Mr. Roos, with great enterprise, fitted up the basement of his place in such style and with so great a profusion of white Italian marble that it is called Marble Hall, and is the most elegant, handsome and attractive place of its kind in Detroit. In his present business he has accumulated a fortune estimated at considerably over \$100,000, and has several extensive realty interests that are growing rapidly in value.

The Columbus Buggy Company, H. B. Edwards, manager, 213 Jefferson avenue. With the opening of the boulevard system, and the improvement of avenues and streets, making them suitable for driving, the citizens are giving greater attention to the style of their equipages, and Detroit is rapidly taking the position its wealth and culture entitles it to, as a place for handsome, stylish and unique turnouts on the road. A material reason for this is the efforts put forth by the Columbus Buggy Company, in introducing their high class vehicles. They are at the head of manufacturers in the world in producing novelties, and their astounding growth from a small beginning in 1875, to their present mammoth establishment, the largest buggy and carriage works in the world, is a proof of the high appreciation of their vehicles. They send their goods to every part of the civilized world, but at no point have they been more successful than in this city, where the busi-

ness has increased in the past four years from \$20,000 to over \$100,000 annually. The sales of this company at this point are now greater than the combined sales of any other companies doing business here. The company has now in course of erection a magnificent repository, a view of which is published herewith, which will be occupied November 1st, next. It will be the largest and finest carriage repository in Michigan, and second to no similar establishment in the entire west. Previous to removing their stock they are now offering at their present warerooms, the greatest inducements to purchasers, and the variety of vehicles to select from is unlimited. They have a most extensive line in stock, including Victorias, Wagonettes, Game Wagons, English Brakes, Ladies English Carts, fancy combination Buckboards, surreys, family carriages and light buggies of every description. One who contemplates purchasing a suitable equipage of any character, and desires to be in the swim, will not be in it unless he makes his choice from the fashionable stock shown by Mr. Edwards.

Courtis & Smith, Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Assayers and Analytical Chemists, have their office for consultation on mining, metallurgical, or technical subjects at 27 Larned Street, West. In connection with their office they have a complete laboratory, thoroughly fitted up with all necessary apparatus for testing different materials, as ores, coals, cokes, pig metals, chemical preparations, products of manufacture or the raw materials. Part of their work is the making of plans for the equipment of mines, working drawings for stamp mills, or other reduction works, or reports and surveys on mines or mineral lands. William M. Courtis was born in Boston, Mass., and received the degree of A. M. from Harvard University, where, after graduating, he studied civil engineering, and then took a three years course in mining and metallurgy at the Royal school of Mines of Saxony. He was chief engineer in the geological survey of Santa Domingo. He came to Michigan in 1871, to assist in the construction of the smelting works for the ores of the celebrated Silver Islet Mines on Lake Superior. He was manager of these works some years. He has been general manager for periods of three or four years for several large mining companies of Boston, New York and London, England, putting large mining plants into operation on Lake Superior, and in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico and California. Prof. Frank Clemes Smith comes from a family of well known English mining engineers. He was graduated in science, and also in mining engineering at the University of Michigan, where he was also instructor in metallurgy, assaying and other branches. He has had practical experience in the gold districts of Canada, Colorado, Oregon and Idaho, and in the iron ranges of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, also in the zinc and lead mines of the Northwest. Parties intrusting their mining matters to this firm will be assured of efficient and reliable service.



The American Eagle Tobacco Company, 43 to 53 Woodbridge street. This establishment was founded in 1848, by K. C. Barker & Co., and was first known as the American Eagle Works, the present company having been incorporated in 1883. The factory now occupies a fine five story brick building, running clear through from one street to another, and having a frontage of 116 feet. Employment is given to over 200 workmen, and over twenty reliable standard brands of tobacco are manufactured. The best and most popular brands produced are the "American Eagle," the "Oriental," and the "Plum" fine cut chewing, and the "Perique," the "Myrtle Navy," the "Eagle Cavendish," "Old Comfort," and "Old Fair" smoking tobaccos. The company has secured a fine trade for "Double Five," put up in two ounce packages, and other grades of fine cut in the popular two ounce bags. The chewing or smoking "Java," also put up in two ounce bags has been very popular. "Brazilian Mash," packed in two and four ounce packages, with its fine plug flavoring, is

regarded very desirable for a smoke or chew. The score or more brands manufactured by the American Eagle Tobacco Works, are familiar and popular in all parts of the country, the trade of the company extending in every direction where fine cut tobaccos are in demand. The executive officers of the company are Messrs. M. S. Smith, president; James Clark, vice-president; Charles B. Hull, treasurer and manager, and George B. Hutchings, secretary. Mr. Hull was a member of the old firm of K. C. Barker & Co., and his ability as a manager has been exemplified by the great success which has attended the history of the enterprise since his connection with it, and to his business methods and progressive ideas, are largely due the steady increase in the volume of the business, and expansion of the territory covered by the trade of the company from year to year, in which endeavors he has been ably seconded by his colleagues, all of whom are numbered among the prominent and public spirited business men of Detroit.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co. This firm was originally organized as J. K. Burnham & Co., in February 1875; consisting of J. K. Burnham, F. C. Stoepel, A. H. Munger. Their business consisted of jobbing notions, furnishings and white goods at No. 228 Jefferson avenue. In 1880, their quarters being too small, they moved to their present location, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues. They added to their stock in their new quarters staple and fancy dry goods, and changed the character of the house from a specialty house to a general wholesale dry goods house. Their business increased steadily from year to year until April, 1887, when they bought out the old established business of Tootle, Hanna & Co., Kansas City, Mo., and reorganized the Detroit house, admitting J. J. Crowley and J. Wilson as general partners, with David Whitney, Jr., as special partner; Mr. Burnham and Mr. Munger going to Kansas City to manage the business there. Since 1887 they have added two floors in the rear part of their store, and since Allan, Sheldon & Co. have closed out their business (having been next door neighbors), they have added one of their upper floors, so that now they occupy about 40,000 square feet of floor room. They employ twelve traveling salesmen on the road. Their goods are sold mostly in Michigan, Northern Ohio and Northern Indiana. The Kansas City house extend their operations over a large area of territory, and employ twenty travelling salesmen. The two houses combined buy as many goods together as possible, thereby taking on large lots of goods, and frequently getting advantages not obtained by any house who cannot handle so many goods, enabling them to sell their goods at a lower price than had been done before they had the Western house. This advantage is appreciated by the close cash buyers in these times when competition is so sharp that even a small advantage in prices is appreciated and eagerly taken advantage of by close buyers. Their New York office is at 34 Thomas street. Some member of their firm, as well as heads of departments, visit the Eastern markets constantly. This season has been unusually favorable in making contracts at very low prices, and they hope to do an increasing trade in 1891.

The James A. Campbell Company (limited), electrical specialties and electrical engineering. Michigan constructors of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company and Michigan State Agents of the Consolidated Temperature Controlling Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., which latter company manufactures an automatic electric heat regulator for the automatic regulation of furnaces in residences and other buildings. The James A. Campbell Company handles a complete line of electrical supplies and equips all kinds of electrical plants, from a door push to an electric lighting central station. They construct and equip electric street railways and can furnish estimates and specifications to corporations anticipating the use of electric motor power. A competent corps of electrical engineers for draughting any electrical specifications or for superintendence or inspection can be had of the James A. Campbell Co. The secretary and treasurer of the company is Mr. James A. Campbell, a mechanical and expert electrician. He was born in Canada in 1861 and came to Detroit in 1876, engaging in various occupations until 1881, when he entered the employ of the Brush Electric Light Co. Young Campbell showed a natural aptitude for the study of electricity and its applications. He became identified with the Edison Company, of New York, and was employed by them in the construction of electric lighting plants at different places. In 1885 he engaged with the Thomson-Houston Company and built the electric light plant at Kalamazoo, of which he was the manager for three years. While at Kalamazoo Mr. Campbell organized a local wiring company, known as Campbell & Gregory, afterwards merged into the firm of James A. Campbell & Co., Mr. Gregory selling his interest to William T. Benallack, who is now largely interested in the James A. Campbell Company (limited). In July, 1889, Mr. Campbell resigned to take the management of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., of Detroit; and immediately reorganized the firm of James A. Campbell & Co., in order to enter a larger and broader field, and removed the headquarters from Kalamazoo to Detroit. His expectations were more than realized, and soon after he was obliged to resign his position as manager of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light Co., in order to devote his entire time and attention to the growing business of the James A. Campbell Company (limited). This concern has located within the past year eleven central station electric light plants. All of the latest applications of electricity for mechanical and useful purposes are brought out in this field by this company. They invite correspondence addressed to their main office at 55 Bagley Avenue.

Gies's European Hotel and Restaurant. This is one of the most attractive and homelike hotels of any in Detroit. In its location, excellent and able management and the elegance of its accommodations it is second to none. The site, on Monroe avenue and Campus Martius, is the most central in town, being close to the principal business sections, banks, theaters, post office, etc., and convenient of access to every quarter of the city. It was opened in September, 1889, by Messrs. Geo. H. Gies & Co., and is five stories in height, and of a large area, having no less than fifty-two rooms for guests. On the first floor is the elegant restaurant and cafe, elaborately finished in oak, and second to none west of New York. It readily seats eighty guests. The bill of fare and the cuisine are not equaled elsewhere in the city for their comprehensive and superior character, while adjoining is the most elegantly appointed bar in the city. The stock is of the purest and the best and is a favorite with leading citizens. On the second floor are the handsome offices, reading room and reception room; the next floor has beautifully furnished parlors, the remainder of this floor and the two above being devoted to rooms for guests. All the modern improvements and safeguards have been introduced, including a Graves safety passenger elevator, steam heat, electric bells in all rooms, while there are broad and airy halls, fire escapes, and the McCormick fire alarm system on every floor, so that the welfare and comfort of the guests is thoroughly provided for. Since the decease of George H. Gies, his sons, Messrs Edward G. and Frank A. Gies, have continued the business on behalf of Mrs. Gies, and the estate, in conjunction with Mr. Louis Rehse, the popular and enterprising manager of the house, and who has been connected with it for twenty years past. A perfect system of organization is enforced and the guests find themselves surrounded by all home comforts here, while the tariff is very moderate, being only \$1 per day and upward. The office is in charge of competent clerks, and those who desire most comfortable surroundings and the best board in the city should stay at this elegantly equipped and carefully conducted hotel.

As there are few people who do not require the service of a dentist at some stage of their existence, it seems a propitious time while reviewing the prominent industries of Detroit, to call attention to the marvelous advancements made by Dr. C. H. Land in devising methods by which the profession are enabled to accept scientific principles in repairing the teeth, and relieve suffering humanity from the tedious old-time practices, his manifold devices consisting of a gas furnace apparatus for fusing of porcelain in all its varied forms as applied in dentistry. The art of filling with sections of porcelain, coating undeveloped teeth with metallic enamelled overcoats, three or four systems of crowning teeth with porcelain and the manner of filling all classes of decayed teeth with gold, by which he avoids the necessity of the mallet or the disagreeable rubber dam, all of which are protected by patents, and which are being adopted all over the entire country by those seeking for advanced ideas. Dr. Land has met with many obstacles in getting his devices introduced, but all who have taken the pains to investigate his improved devices, pronounce them superior to any in use, denoting a complete familiarity with the business, combined with a genius seldom shown. The peculiar system of dental practice introduced and successfully conducted by Dr. Land embraces an improvement in the scientific adaptation of artificial teeth which renders most superior results. By this principle the mouth is relieved of large and awkward dentures by the employment of the smallest amount of material. This feature likewise furnishes an improved method of filling teeth with gold, the superior advantage consisting in the restoration of every description of the natural teeth, and filling all forms of cavities in a thoroughly reliable manner, and without causing the least pain or fatigue to the patient. By this method of treatment the rubber dam is discarded, as also the long, tedious process of malleting, rendering possible a much larger number of important dental operations than could have been performed under the old system. The new porcelain process is another valuable item in this excellent mode of dental practice; and has for its object the restoration of the natural teeth to their original appearance in size, color and shape. The filling of a decayed space in the front of the teeth is accomplished by a section of porcelain, so moulded as to form a perfect plug, exactly conforming to the cavity, the color of the teeth being secured by thin porcelain veneers which are ground to fit the plug, and the two baked together in a retort into a perfect whole and fitted with most positive accuracy. A very small quantity of water-proof cement is placed in the cavity, and the section of porcelain becomes to all intents and purposes the same as the natural teeth it replaced. The metallic enamelled coats are another of the important considerations of this system. This consists of a metal coat or jacket so constructed as to cover the entire surface of the defective tooth after the coating of baked enamel is placed on the outside. This enamel is colored by the aid of porcelain veneers, completely imitating all of the varied tints of the natural teeth. The Land system of dental practice is fully protected by a series of patents which afford the most satisfactory indications of the sterling improvements claimed.

J. F. Smalley & Co., State Agents for the Hammond typewriter. Mr. Smalley having lived in Detroit about eighteen years, is well known among business men as being a bright, enterprising young man, with an excellent character, and is well liked by all who know him. The Hammond typewriter is a remarkable machine, and has no equal in a great many ways, and is conceded by those who use it, to be the finest typewriter in the market. The following are a few of the leading points in the machine, and are of great importance: The highest record of speed known; perfect and permanent alignment; interchangeable type (all styles and languages); uniform impression, being independent of touch; takes any width of paper, also twenty yards in length; key boards adopted to the requirements of all operators; weighs but eighteen pounds in case, hence suitable for travel or office; is beautifully plated throughout, and fitted in highly polished walnut, mahogany and antique oak cases. The durability of the machine in its general mechanical construction is excellent; the wearing surfaces are so extensive and well fitted as to insure precision of action for a long time, and all of the parts are of such construction that they can readily be replaced. The many improvements on the Hammond machine, makes it the best and most durable machine made. In connection with the Hammond machine the firm have a very fine typewriting bureau, employing from six to eight stenographers and typewriters, which is becoming well known among business men who have that kind of work to do. Stenographers are furnished to report speeches, sermons, etc., at reasonable rates. They also keep a fine line of typewriter supplies for all makes of machines, including ribbons, carbon paper, note books, erasers, paper, pencils, etc. J. R. Thomas, who represents the company in the firm of J. F. Smalley & Company, is an energetic young man, formerly of New York City, who is well known in that locality and has a fine reputation.

Henry B. Smith, Curio Hall, 55 Gratiot avenue. Fifteen years of Mr. Smith's time, talent and industry have been devoted to collecting one of the finest and choicest collections of ancient and modern coins, stamps, Indian and war relics, minerals, fossils and thousands of other curiosities appropriate for a scientific and curio museum. Mr. Smith is curator of the Detroit Public Library, and being a broad, liberal and public-spirited citizen, has thrown his own large and curious collection open as a free exhibition to the public, and a visit to his museum is an instructive and pleasant occasion. A free invitation is extended to all.

Huber & Metzger, bicycle dealers, 13 Grand River avenue. This is a new firm in Detroit, and they are modestly seeking public favor, not demanding it. Their wares are better known than themselves, for they handle the famous Columbia bicycle, which they are pushing so rapidly in favor with wheelmen that their sales in the past four months they have been in business have exceeded the total of sales for this machine for the previous two years. The firm started business February 15th, 1891, and is composed of Stanley B. Huber and Will E. Metzger, the former for many years and until recently a resident of and a business man of Louisville, Ky., and the latter a well-known business man of Detroit. Both members have been interested in the wheel business for years. Mr. Huber established the firm of Huber & Allison in Louisville in 1883, and made it the most successful concern handling bicycles in the South. They started in a small way and in a few years built up a magnificent business and occupied a large store. Mr. Metzger has been an enthusiastic wheelman for years, and as a well and favorably known young business man he adds much to the new firm. In addition to the Columbia, they handle a variety of other wheels and can suit men, women, boys or girls with a bicycle in keeping with their means and desires. Huber & Metzger also sell the Edison Mimeograph and other modern office devices, and will shortly introduce a new typewriter, which promises to be the king of writing machines.

Christian Baumann, Manufacturer of Foster's Patent Artificial Limbs, Nos. 29 and 31 Grand River avenue. Mr. Baumann is a thoroughly expert machinist as well as an inventive genius, and carries on a general business as a manufacturer of artificial arms and legs, orthopedical apparatus and metallic furnishings of every description, also as a machinist and general manufacturer of light machinery and tools of every description and all kinds of forging. A native of Phila-

delphia, Mr. Baumann came to this city fifteen years ago and has ever since been following his present line. For six years he was a member of the firm of Lauer & Baumann, retiring from the co-partnership two years ago to begin business on his own account, and his trade now extends to all parts of the United States. The premises occupied, comprise a store with workshop in the rear and two additional floors equipped with the most improved machinery, driven by a ten horse power engine, and employment is afforded a force of thoroughly expert workmen, whose operations are personally superintended by Mr. Baumann. This gentleman is the only one in the country who can manufacture a limb complete, and he guarantees to perfectly fit the most difficult amputation. Mr. Baumann publishes a finely illustrated catalogue which is sent free on application.

W. H. Coots, Turkish, Russian and Roman Bath and Massage Institute, Nos. 38 and 40 Gratiot avenue. It is an established fact that the Turkish bath is a positive sanitary necessity, preserving strong, robust health in persons living in densely populated towns and fortifying the system against sudden variations of temperature and uncertainty of climate. It improves and clears the complexion, cleanses the skin and imparts a healthy smoothness of texture to all parts of the body. Detroit is well provided for in this respect by the Turkish, Roman and Russian Bath and Massage Institute, of which W. H. Coots is proprietor. This establishment was opened by Mr. Coots in 1884, and it has been conducted with the most gratifying success. The building occupied is a three-story brick structure, handsomely appointed throughout with the most approved appliances and conveniences. Here Turkish, Russian and Roman baths and massage may be indulged in, the best treatment and every consideration being assured. Baths may be had for one dollar and massage for the same price. Competent attendants wait upon patrons, and every polite attention is shown. Mr. Coots, who was born near London, England, has resided in Detroit since his youth. For four years he served as a sheriff of Wayne County, and he has long been known as a prominent citizen.

P. E. Slick, Merchant Tailor, No. 139 Griswold street. Mr. Slick is a native of New York, and has had upwards of fifteen years experience at his trade, and in 1879 he came to Detroit to open his present establishment, which from the first has been accorded a patronage of a most substantial and influential character. The store of which we show an interior view, is appropriately and tastefully fitted up. Here is displayed a large first-class assortment of imported and domestic woollens, including all the latest novelties in fancy cassimeres, chevots, cloths, diagonals, tweeds, checks, stripes and fashionable suitings, from which the most fastidious in dress can make selections. A competent staff of skilled cutters and tailors is in permanent service, and the garments made here are marvels of perfection, faultless in fit and finish and are sure to please even the most critical. In the matter of charges Mr. Slick is fair and reasonable, and he makes it his constant aim to give the fullest satisfaction to his customers. Personally he is a popular gentleman and fully merits the large measure of success he has achieved.

The Voigt Brewery Company. Whenever an article of manufacture or merchandise possessing exceptional merit or excellence is offered, it is usual for the producer to protect his wares or product by the adoption of some name or trade mark that will carry with it either to the trade or consumer the guarantee of the maker. This serves as a protection alike to the manufacturer and buyer, prevents the palming off on the latter of an inferior article and enables the former to establish and maintain a reputation for manufacturing an article of standard excellence and quantity. This observation of a correct business principle is particularly pertinent to the widely known and successful concern operated as the Voigt Brewery Company, whose extensive establishment, located on Grand River avenue, is shown on another page in this work. The Rhinegold beer produced by this brewery is a triumph, the result of years of practical brewing. It has no superior for quality, purity and general excellence, and its delicate and pleasing flavor have made it the popular brand wherever it can be had. The brewery was founded by Mr. C. W. Voigt as long ago as 1866, and from the start it has maintained its position as Detroit's leading brewery. Mr. E. W. Voigt, only son of the founder, succeeded his father in 1871. His life has been spent in gaining the full benefit of his father's ripe experience, and he took charge of the establishment thoroughly equipped with a knowledge of all its practical branches. He undertook to demonstrate that an American brewery could produce a brew the equal if not superior to any brands of lager beer made in Europe. This result it is conceded he has attained in the manufacture of the Rhinegold beer. The name and brand belong to the Voigt Brewing Company, and Rhinegold beer is everywhere accepted for its high standard of purity and excellence. The Voigt Brewery was long sought by English capitalists for an investment, and after long and tedious negotiations it was finally capitalized to an English syndicate for £185,000 or \$925,000. Mr. Voigt could not be induced to part with his entire interest, and retained in the new concern a majority of the capital stock and its general management. Since March 1st, 1890, the new company has controlled the property and nothing has been left undone to maintain the high character and reputation of its brands of beer. The brewery proper has an area of 100x180 feet, and the various departments are fully equipped with the latest and most improved machinery and appliances. Over sixty brewers and workmen are employed and twenty wagons are engaged in filling orders for Detroit trade alone, this brewery having almost a monopoly of the city trade. A seventy-five ton ice machine and the other machinery of the plant is operated by a 200 horse power Corliss engine. At the present time the annual capacity of the brewery is 100,000 barrels, the storage capacity 24,000 and the brew kettle holds the enormous amount of 360 barrels. Improvements now completed will still further increase this extensive capacity. The company uses only the best malt and hops, and these are handled in such a careful and scientific manner as to bring forth the most satisfactory results. Mr. E. W. Voigt, the general manager of the company, whose portrait and elegant private residence may also be seen elsewhere in this work, is a representative business man, a native of Saxony, Germany, but, in every essential, a thorough going, progressive American citizen, and he is highly regarded in business circles for his exceptional ability, energy and integrity. This is shown by the large number of successful business ventures with which Mr. Voigt is connected in Detroit. He is a director in the Union National Bank, a strong financial institution, and has a seat with the board of directors of a half dozen or more other companies.

The Schulenburg Manufacturing Company. The inventor of the game of billiards introduced an indoor amusement that grows in favor constantly, and especially is this true of the game within the happy influence of the home circle. It has become such a requisite to a first-class domestic establishment that one is not regarded as complete without its billiard room and table. Modern workmanship and scientific improvements with the adaptation of the mechanical inventions have so lessened the cost of manufacture that this delightful pastime in one's home is not now confined to the rich, but is within the reach of those in moderate circumstances, the full equipment of a room, tables, balls, cues, and all accessories costing but a

few hundred dollars. The game has been generally recommended by physicians and scientists as a means of daily exercise and recreation at home, and its practice is urged upon all the members of the family—men, women and children. It develops skill, precision, mathematical calculation and dexterity, and combines in a most interesting way physical and mental exercise. An attractive billiard table at home goes a long way towards solving the question asked by so many parents "How can we keep our boys at home?" Give them comfortable billiard rooms and billiard tables, so that body and mind can be amused and invigorated, and the attractions and pleasures of home will be superior to those beyond its boundaries. The Schulenburg Manufacturing Company, at 98, 100 and 102 Randolph street, Detroit, make a specialty of fine billiard and pool tables for residences and will furnish designs, diagrams and other information free on application. The concern has been located in Detroit for nearly forty years and has made for itself an enviable reputation for the product of its factories. Its several styles of billiard tables include their "Exposition," "Leader," "Victor," "Club House," "Brilliant," "Delphine," "Novelty," "Athletic Club," "Favorite," etc. Prices vary considerably, according to the elegance of material, elaborate ornamentation, and difficult workmanship, but they are all alike in respect to their perfect playing qualities and their durability. The "Victor" was awarded the first medal for excellence at the Detroit International Exposition of 1889. A strong feature of the Schulenburg tables is the expert combination cushions with which all are supplied. It gives the greatest speed and correctness in true angles, its durability and accuracy are but slightly affected by climate or weather, and the elasticity is uniform in all parts of the cushion. Expert authorities concede these cushions to be the best in existence. The Schulenburg billiard tables are in use in any number of the principal hotels, billiard halls and club rooms of the country and thousands of them are in private residences. The great measure of success achieved by this company is due to the fact that its president, Mr. Charles Schulenburg, is a practical mechanic and has at all times given the company the benefit of his skill and experience in the direction of its affairs. He learned his trade in Germany, and worked at the bench over twenty-five years and since 1847 exclusively on billiard tables. He is a master of all the details of billiard table manufacture and still superintends the mechanical part of the business of the Schulenburg Manufacturing Company. This is the most important branch of the business and Mr. Schulenburg's personal attention to it enables him to give with each table his own guarantee that the workmanship and material are of the very best and the product the result of the most practical and scientific ideas. Mr. Schulenburg emigrated to America in 1852, and established a billiard table manufactory in New York City. He removed to Detroit in 1856 and went into the present business alone. In 1881 it became necessary to form a stock company in order to handle the extensive business of the concern with the required facility, and Mr. Schulenburg became president of the corporation. He is well known and highly respected. The company gives employment to a large number of skilled mechanics and is regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive of Detroit's industrial enterprises.

The Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Detroit, No. 95 Griswold street, ranks among the younger of the fire insurance companies of this country, having just completed its first decade, but it is rapidly coming to the front as one of the strong ones. It commenced business in March, 1881, and from that date the increase in assets and net surplus has been steady and continuous each year, with the exception of 1887.

The first annual report contained the record of ten months only, and at that time the company had assets of \$213,244, and a net surplus of \$1,377. The progress each year from that time on is shown by the following comparative table:

YEAR.	ASSETS.	NET SURPLUS.	PREMIUMS.	YEAR	ASSETS.	NET SURPLUS.	PREMIUMS.
1881	\$213,244	\$1,377	\$22,625	1887	\$362,547	\$43,209	\$183,690
1882	248,444	15,042	73,126	1888	*715,451	133,880	289,645
1883	287,608	35,142	79,224	1889	735,115	114,746	388,214
1884	315,351	41,035	118,939	1890	822,891	160,481	480,078
1885	346,228	53,796	137,808	1891 July 1st.....	913,593	169,493	
1886	366,602	64,073	161,770				

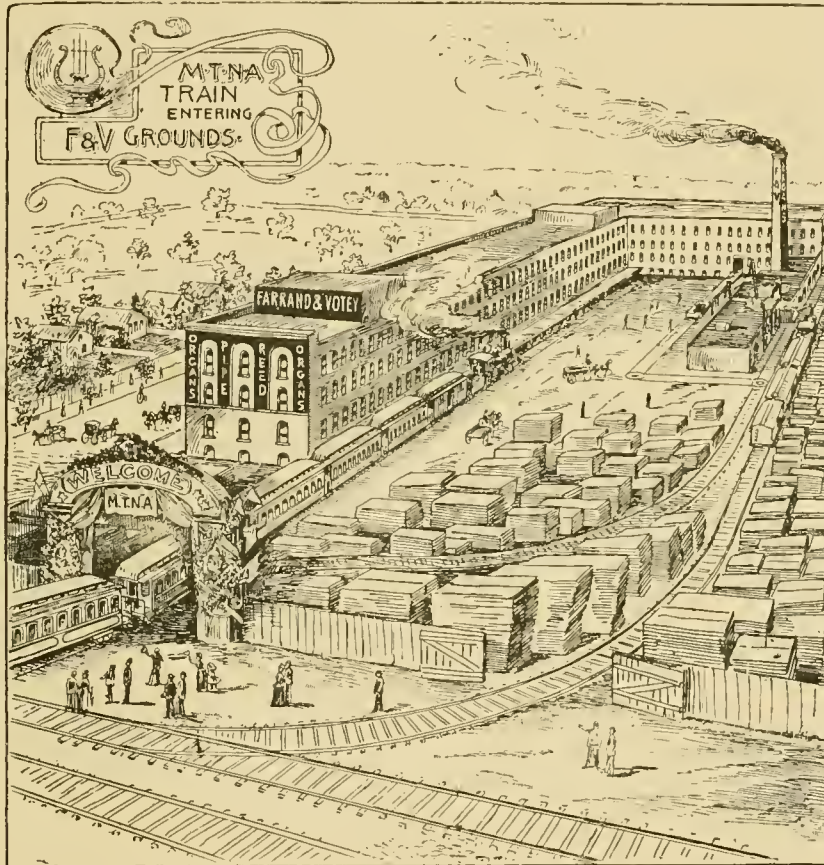
*Capital stock increased to \$400,000.

The gains for the year 1890 were in assets \$87,776, in net surplus \$45,635, and in premium income \$91,864. The total income for 1890 was \$525,969, as compared with \$434,495 the preceding year, and the total expenditure \$447,068, including an 8 per cent. dividend. Since its organization the company has received in premiums \$2,200,150, and paid out upwards of \$1,000,000 for losses. The company's losses incurred last year amounted to \$231,299—a ratio of a trifle over 48 per cent. of the premiums received. As the percentage of losses incurred to premium receipts of all the companies doing business in Michigan during the past ten years was 56 per cent., the Michigan was certainly very successful during the year.

The management of this company is both progressive and conservative, and while it manifests a commendable push for business it does so with a caution which insures an excellent and profitable class of risks. This added to a careful financial policy has enabled the management to build up a strong company and at the same time make a good profit for the stockholders. Its officers are David Whitney, Jr., president, well known as an extensive owner and dealer in pine lands, lumber and city real estate, and vice-president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank; D. M. Ferry, the vice-president, is at the head of the D. M. Ferry Seed House, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Detroit; M. W. O'Brien, the treasurer, is the president of the People's Savings Bank of Detroit; Eugene Harbeck, the secretary, has had long experience in the insurance business, as has also E. G. Booth, assistant secretary.

The Detroit Business University was established over forty years ago, and its growth as an educational institution has typified the development of the city as a commercial center. To-day the University occupies one of the largest, handsomest, and most substantial business blocks in the city, and in its range of learning and education it is in full keeping with its magnificent surroundings. The University building is located at the corner of Wilcox avenue and Barclay Place and is in close proximity to the public library. It is substantially constructed of red brick and stone, and possesses exceptional architectural merit. Its length is 100 feet by 60 feet wide and five stories high. Its interior is most completely and elegantly furnished with every modern device and accessory conducive to health, comfort and convenience. Three stories are occupied

wholly by the University, an inspection of the several departments affording an interesting treat, accessible to visitors at almost any time. W. F. Jewel, president; P. R. Spencer, secretary, and Messrs. E. R. Felton and H. T. Loomis are the present owners of the Business University. In addition to these gentlemen there are also some fifteen or sixteen eminent professors engaged in imparting instruction in the several departments, a course of instruction comprising theoretical, practical, active business and office training that leads the student through the business part of a great variety of trade and commerce, including retailing and wholesaling, jobbing, manufacturing, importing, farming, commission, brokerage, banking, transporting, &c. Commercial law, type-writing, shorthand, ornamental penmanship, elocution and languages, are also among the numerous accomplishments available in this institution. A careful mentorship is exercised over pupils to advance their social and moral training in conformity with the rules of good society. A course in the Detroit Business University is ample to fit the student for every obligation alike of commercial and private life. The faculty invites the correspondence of parents and guardians and young men and women desirous of a thorough and complete business education or special instruction in any of the numerous branches taught at this University.



The Farrand & Votey Organ Co. is the successor of the Whitney Organ Co., the nucleus of which was formed on the co-operative plan as the Detroit Organ Co. in 1881. The present title was assumed in 1887, and from that year dates the unprecedented success of the institution, which has been almost phenomenal. The reed organ trade now extends to all parts of the globe, shipments being made to Yokohama, Singapore, Bombay, Maritzburg, South Africa, and to points in England, Germany, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Italy, Australia and South America, and the capacity of this department is pushed to the utmost at all times. The output at the present time is 500 organs a month. The present officers of the company are E. H. Fliim, capitalist, president; A. E. F. White, of the seed firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., vice-president; W. R. Farrand, treasurer and financial manager, and E. S. Votey, secretary and practical manager. The pipe organ department was started in 1889, an addition equal to one-half the former factory being erected for its accommodation. The progress of this department, like that of the other, has been very great, contracts for organs being now taken for six months in advance. Among the organs already shipped are included ones shipped to Rochester, N. Y., Scottdale, Pa., Anniston, Ala., Denver, Colo., San Antonio, Texas, Little Rock, Ark., Lisbon, Iowa, Freeport, Ill., and Fremont, Ohio, showing the extent of this branch of the business. The largest organ in the State and one of the largest and most complete organs in the West is at present in course of erection by this firm for the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Contracts have been made for organs to be shipped to Ogden, Utah, Springfield, Ill., Springfield, Mo., Kansas City, Kas., Reading, Pa., St. Paul, Minn., Tiffin, O., Atlanta, Ga., and Dallas, Texas. The arrangement of the factory buildings and the mechanical appliances for the prevention of fire, the handling of material, dry kilning and manufacturing are the most complete of any in the country. The factory is equipped with automatic sprinklers, fire hose, hand grenades, water pails and electric alarms, and the men are organized into a thoroughly drilled fire department. Reservoirs holding 58,000 gallons of water makes the institution independent of the city water supply in a time of need. Employment is given to 155 hands, and the establishment is considered one of the most successful and prosperous manufactories in the city.

Frank H. Ness, Job Printer, corner Griswold and Congress street, "up stairs," is among those who value printers' ink as a means of disseminating information concerning themselves or their business. No one stands higher than the gentleman named above. His large patronage, secured by dint of untiring energy, and zealous devotion to business is taken into account. He makes a specialty of fine printing and does a large amount of society work, such as invitations, ball programs, etc.

E. J. Metzger, Photographer, Nos. 146 and 140 Woodward avenue, is among Detroit's leading photo artists. It would be difficult to name one who turns out a finer class of work than Mr. E. J. Metzger. Mr. Metzger is a practical and expert photographer of some nine years experience in his profession, and is in short, a thorough master of the art in all its branches. The premises here occupied, comprising handsome reception parlor, ladies' toilet, gallery, studio and operating rooms, are spacious, tastefully fitted up and completely equipped with all the latest improved apparatus, appliances and general appurtenances to a first-class photographic establishment. Photography in all its branches is executed in the highest style of the art at reasonable prices.

Mason L. Brown, civil engineer and landscape gardener, 22 and 23 Hodges Block. This gentleman is prominent and popular as a civil engineer and landscape gardener, and has been established in the business here since 1886. He prepares plans, estimates and specifications, and superintends the erection of water works, and all kind of sewerages, drainage, and general sanitary work; improves and lays out parks, cemeteries, and private estates; and gives his prompt attention to platting and surveying of all kinds. The fidelity and accuracy manifested by Mr. Brown has been generally recognized, and he has been intrusted with some of the most important public and private work that has been carried out in Detroit and vicinity during recent years. His services are in constant and important requisition in different parts of the State, and wherever rendered, he has left a good name behind him. He laid out the park and hotel grounds for the Grand Pointe Improvement Company, in St. Clair County, surveying some 600 acres; the South Detroit suburb of about 800 acres; the W. L. Benham grounds, Les Cheneaux; the Pointe au Pins, summer resort at Bois Blanc, for Jackson parties; Forest Lawn Cemetery, at Detroit; Woodlawn Cemetery, at Jackson; Elm Lawn Cemetery, at Bay City; sewer work, at Coldwater; the Baptist Summer Resort, Traverse City; 150 acres water works, at Ithaca; Universalist Resort Ground, at Traverse City; and surveying Palmer's Park, sub-division of 50 acres; the Jerome Park, sub-division of 150 acres; W. W. Hannan's, Wm. B. Moran's, The "Moorlands," Hunt & Leggetts, Shelley & Simpson, C. W. Harrah, and the Pingree avenue sub-divisions, all in this city. The appreciation and approbation bestowed upon his work by all who have had occasion to inspect and test its merits, is his best recommendation, his only needed indorsement. Mr. Brown is a native of Maine, studied and practiced his profession in Boston, and is a young man of liberal training, broad culture and marked executive ability, who has the requisite energy, perseverance and push, to win the brightest laurels in his profession.

The Lyceum Theatre, corner of Randolph and Champlain streets, Shaw & Delano, lessees and proprietors. This is Detroit's first class theater. It is one of the largest and finest theaters in the West, a model in its interior and stage arrangements, perfect in its acoustic qualities, and elegant and luxurious in its appointments, decorations and furnishings. The theater was built by the Brush estate on the site of the old Music Hall, which was destroyed by fire in the disastrous conflagration of the D. M. Ferry seed warehouse, and originally cost \$130,000. Large sums have since been expended in remodeling and decorating, it being the purpose of the owners and the lessees to keep the Lyceum up at all times to the mark intended in its inception; that of a first class, modern theater. Under the name of the Grand Theater, the house was first opened under the management of the late Charles O. White, by the McCaull Opera Company, in September, 1886. Mr. White conducted the theater successfully until his death, when the management was assumed by Harry Miner, of New York, who controlled the house during the latter part of the season of 1888-'89, and during the following season. With the beginning of last season, the owners were fortunate in securing Messrs. Shaw & Delano as lessees. Mr. Shaw has been identified with Detroit amusements for the past sixteen years, and commenced his theatrical business career under T. W. Davey, for whom he was treasurer for many years, during the term Mr. Davey was manager of the old Detroit Opera House. His connection with amusements in the various capacities, from managerial down, have given to Mr. Shaw the judgment and knowledge of ripe experience, and an insight into the requirements of the amusement loving public, second to no manager in the country. His associate Orrin W. Delano is a well known business man, exceedingly well adapted to the business. The Lyceum has had a most successful season since these gentlemen assumed the management, and during the forty weeks of the past season the leading attractions of the country have appeared.

Many fortunes, it is well known, have been made by patented inventions. New processes, new products, new machines, or improvements on old ones, new combinations of old devices, methods of utilizing waste, advertising devices, games, toys, and other novel and useful articles have repeatedly brought wealth to inventors, when properly protected by patents. Many a good thing has been let drop which might have brought fortune had it been patented. The rewards of invention are by no means confined to the production of complicated machinery, but often the quickest and most generous returns come from protecting and pushing some simple invention or improvement, by which larger results are obtained, or are obtained more simply or quickly than by former methods. On the other hand fortunes have often been missed by neglecting to develop and secure a patent upon some good thing which has come into the mind.

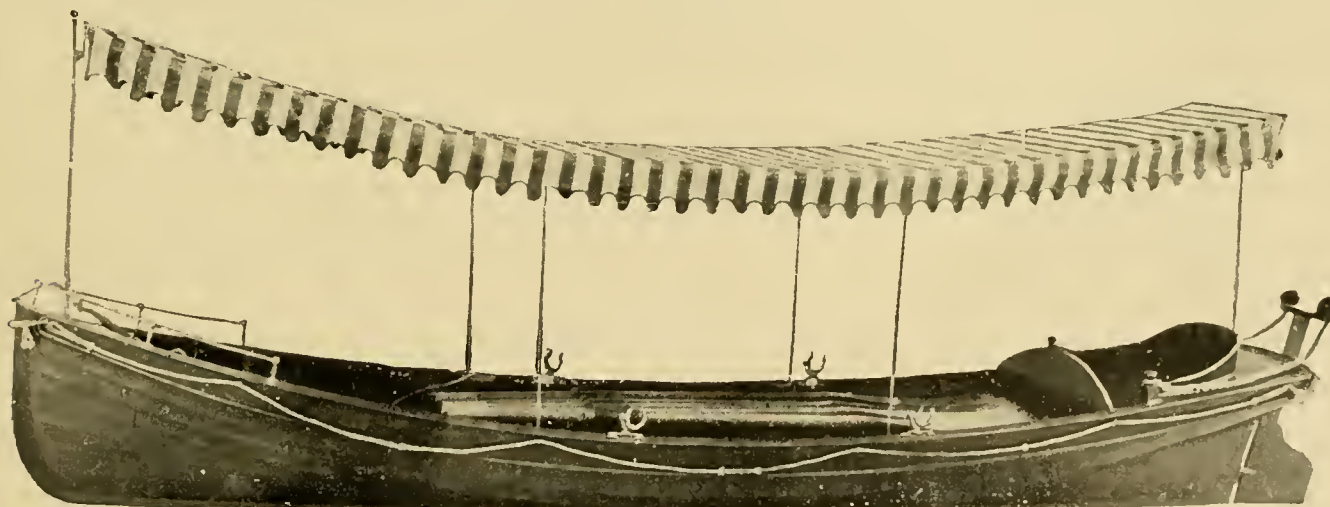
N. S. Wright, patent attorney and solicitor of patents, 82 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich., will send his *Inventors' Manual*, giving full information how to proceed to obtain a patent, and much other useful matter on application. Personal interviews and correspondence solicited.

Edgar A. Davis, of the Davis Boat and Oar Company. It should always be regarded as a happy chance when a boy shows a marked predilection for a certain line of business or professional calling. A man always works to better advantage when he works, not only with a will, but with his heart in it. A good example of the success that is almost sure to crown a career begun under such auspices is furnished in the case of Edgar A. Davis, who was born in Detroit, September 24, 1862. He left school at the age of fourteen, one year after the death of his mother, resolved on a sailor's life. His first venture was rowing his boat up and down the St. Clair river, at all hours and in all kinds of weather, buying fish from the fishermen and bobbers. He sailed the lakes in different capacities until 1882, when, at the age of twenty, he settled in Alpena, Mich., where he engaged in the business of catching fish. This venture proved very successful, and he had the largest plant of any concern on the lakes, employing as many as a hundred men at a time in the various branches of the business. In 1884 he was married to Miss Belle Butterfield, of Alpena, and in 1886 moved to Detroit. He secured the boating privileges in Belle Isle Park, and not being able to purchase just such boats as suited his ideas, he established a boat building works of his own. The excellence of his work soon brought to him a large outside trade from people who wanted the park boats duplicated, and from this small business sprang the Davis Boat and Oar Company, with Edgar A. Davis as its president. The works of the company are situated on East Atwater street, in the center of the city, and occupy



EDGAR A. DAVIS.

an entire half block. They employ from fifty to seventy-five skilled workmen, and have a capacity for the manufacture of thirty boats and a thousand oars a week. Their oar trade is the largest of any concern west of New York City. They have established agencies in all cities and towns in this country that are within sight of the water, and they also export the products of their shops to England, France and Africa. The firm keep in stock a large quantity of all the various styles of row and sail boats, and build anything from a canoe to a steam launch.



This half-tone illustration furnishes a very good idea of the kind of work turned out by them. Boat building is an industry of importance in nearly every section of the country, but if it can be said to be localized at all, most assuredly it is in the region of the great lakes, and certainly no city is more advantageously situated in this respect than Detroit. At all events, this city enjoys the distinction of being the home of the above concern, which may justly be named the premier boat builders of America. Their row boats, steam launches, sail boats, canoes, duck boats and other sporting craft are to-day afloat on the far away waters of Tahoe, Puget Sound, Chesapeake Bay, Moosehead, the Hudson River, and in fact wherever boating is a popular pastime. This company has just secured ten acres fronting the Detroit River, just below the city, where they will erect a large factory 50x800 feet in length the present season, and where they will have better facilities to build large boats. Canals will be dredged from the channel bank, 60 feet wide by 1,300 feet long, and 12 feet deep, which will afford a fine harbor and winter quarters for large vessels. When completed, the works will be the largest of the kind in the world. Anyone contemplating the purchase of a boat of any kind should not fail to investigate the exceptional inducements of the Davis Boat and Oar Co., as they unquestionably stand at the head of American boat builders.

Charles L. Clark, doing business under the firm name of Chas. L. Clark & Co., was born in Rochester, N. Y. He is a son of the musical author, well known as the "silver voiced abolitionist," at the time a resident of that city, more recently

of Detroit. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Detroit in the early '60's, when he began his career as an apprentice with M. S. Smith & Co. In '71 failing health compelled him to give up the jewelry business for that of the insurance and real estate with a leading firm. In 1879-'80, he associated himself with Collin & Campbell and established a house for himself, and at the end of 20 years he had acquired a valuable knowledge of business methods, of men, and of property valuations. While not what is termed a great "pusher" he is conservative and reliable and his ventures (whether for himself or his customers), have proven successful and he invariably makes money for them. His opinions on value of Detroit property have been recognized by the leading business men of the city as authoritative. Mr. Clark is modest, does not confine his real estate transactions to any one class of property. His greatest successes however, have been in improved property, yet he has successfully handled large suburban plats, among them being the Clark, Lichty, the W. S. Crane sub-division, the two Metz farms, the Hart farm, the Longyear sub-division of Bismark avenue, and the Chene street sub-division, aggregating some 1,500 to 1,800 lots. He has also handled and sold many fine acreages, but his largest and most numerous sales have been within the two-mile circuit and inside resident property, not only in buying and selling but in building and negotiating loans. The largest transactions consummated in the city have been made by him, among which is the sale of the old Campbell & Linn corner to Hiram Walker for \$108,000, a Farmer St. deal for \$45,000, Bamford stores on Jefferson avenue for \$20,000, the Bancher residence on Warren avenue, \$18,500, and the Irving place at \$12,500, besides placing many large manufacturing loans, in all aggregating over \$500,000 in the past two years. Mr. Clark has also had 20 years experience as a fire indemnifier and general insurance agent during which he has never had a law suit or lost a friend or customer by reason of an unfair or unjust fire settlement. He represents the following substantial and leading insurance companies: the General Fire Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., assets about \$1,400,000; Fireman's Fire, of Newark, N. J., assets about \$1,400,000; the Providence Washington Fire Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I., assets about \$1,325,000; the National Fire, of Hartford, Conn., assets about \$2,600,000, and the Newark Fire Co., of Newark, N. J., assets about \$750,000; also the Lloyd's Plate Glass Co., of New York, assets about \$450,000, the largest plate glass company in the United States, and the American Employes Liability Assurance Corporation, of New York, with assets about \$300,000. This company insures against accidents, employers' liability of all kinds, elevator and boiler insurance, etc.

Alfred Terry, president of the Supreme Assembly, "National Dotare," was born at Appleford, England, June 29, 1845. In 1866 he left England and after spending a year in Canada, came to Michigan and engaged in trade for several years, when he entered the service of the railway company (D. G. H. and M.), which he continued for five years, and then engaged in the insurance business, making a great success in the latter, and since he came to Detroit fourteen years since, has devoted his time in developing a system of insurance upon a plan within the reach of the rich and the poor alike, and easily comprehended by all. On the first of April, 1890, Mr. Terry received from the legislature of this State authority, and he at once proceeded to organize as provided by the laws of Michigan the "National Dotare" by which life and endowment insurance is effected under the system devised by him. The incorporators of the order of the National Dotare are men of the largest experience and probity. The present officers of the Supreme Assembly are Alfred Terry, president, Detroit; Andrew Harshaw, vice president, Alpena; T. B. Spencer, assistant president, Saginaw; Fred. J. Weeman, secretary, Detroit; George W. Crook, auditor, Trenton; Fred. B. Harper, treasurer, City Savings Bank, Detroit; Fred. W. Carlisle, past president, Saginaw. Subordinate Assemblies have been established in many of the larger cities and towns in Michigan and embrace in their membership the leading bankers and business men of these respective localities. Mr. Terry devotes his entire time in looking after and organizing subordinate assembly. His success has been remarkable in this direction and can only be accounted for except through his earnest activity, and that impression of integrity and purity of purpose expressed in his physiognomy and in his words and acts. Mr. Terry in politics is Republican, in religion Episcopalian. His family consists of wife, five daughters and two sons.

Lodge, Sprague & Ashley, attorneys-at-law, main office Whitney Opera House Building, Detroit, Michigan, branch office, New Carter Building, Jackson, Michigan. Specialty, commercial, real estate and corporation law and collections. The firm is counsel for the Snow-Church Company of Detroit, a corporation organized for the purpose of making collections in all parts of the world, and representing over 200 jobbers and manufacturers of Detroit and vicinity. The firm is also Detroit representative of the leading exchanges and trade agencies of the East, employs a large office force and all modern facilities for doing the large and successful business it commands. The firm is composed of Frank T. Lodge and Wm. C. Sprague, and Byron S. Ashley of Jackson.

Waldbauer & Seyffarth, merchant tailors, 30 Fort street, west. This fashionable tailoring house has been established for six years under the present style of firm. Both members, however, are practical and artistic tailors, who, previous to forming a co-partnership, had been engaged in the business many years. A brief biographical sketch of each will show how capable, as a firm, they are to fashionably attire the well to do and wealthy citizens of Detroit. George L. Waldbauer learned the tailoring trade in New York City, and had the benefit and experience of employment under some of the leading and most artistic cutters of that great center of fashions. He came west in 1881 to take a place in Bay City, but having passed through Detroit, he was so taken with the city as a place of business that soon after arriving at Bay City he removed to this city, where he entered the employment of E. M. Burghardt, as head cutter. In a short time Mr. Waldbauer went into business for himself, and later formed a partnership with August W. Seyffarth, constituting the present firm. Mr. Seyffarth is a master at his trade, which he has followed for over thirty years. He is a native of Germany, and first threaded a needle and carried a tape in the mother country. Mr. Seyffarth has lived in Detroit since 1872, and has a large business and social acquaintance. The high standing of the firm is shown by the award, for several years in succession, of the contract from the United States Government for supplying uniforms for the federal employes in this city. Their place of business is centrally located, and they enjoy a large and fashionable patronage. Both members of the firm are men of family, and as merchants and citizens they possess the high respect and esteem of the community.

Thomas & Huyette, 41 and 42 Hodges building, engineers, and draughtsman, engravers, photographers, and blue printers, and make a specialty of draughting mechanical drawings for the use of inventors in procuring patents. The United States Patent Office recommends that working drawings should always be sent with the application for a patent, and it is made a requisite by foreign patent offices. These drawings are a great aid to inventors in procuring patents. Thomas & Huyette have been established two years, and already cover a large field and have a large clientele at a distance. They

invite correspondence, and are ready at all times to send an expert draughtsman to any part of the country, where his services may be required. In their engraving department they are prepared to make half-tone engravings, and their blue print plant is the most extensive of any in the West.

John P. Lieberman, wholesale and retail cigars, 84 Gratiot avenue, is to be found one of the best stocks of cigars, and one of the neatest stores in Detroit. He has acquired an elegant trade, both in the city and country. His sales from mail orders being especially large. Mr. Lieberman has a fine location, and is deservedly popular.

Perrien & Bro., Fort Gratiot Roller Mills, 236 Gratiot avenue, are among the most prominent in the city, and enjoy a wide reputation for the superior excellence of their product. Mr. Perrien is a native of Alsace, Germany, a resident of this country since 1848, and settled in Detroit in 1857. He is widely known throughout the United States as the gentleman who was kidnapped lately by parties for revenue only.

George E. Depew, architect, offices in Hodges building. Among those who have acquired a wide reputation for thorough practical skill and artistic conception as an architect in this city is Mr. Depew. His designs have become deservedly celebrated. Mr. Depew is a young man of great natural ability, thorough training and sound judgment, who is fully prepared with all necessary facilities to design and supervise the erection of any building property and with intelligent apprehension of effect. His great increase in business in the past year is a sufficient guarantee of his success.



The United States Optical Company, a cut of whose manufactory and offices is shown herewith, was organized May 1st 1890. Its officers are: August Rasehe, president; Eugene Deimel, vice-president; Frank Rasehe, secretary and treasurer; Charles L. Ortman, Henry Koester, Richard W. Allen, and Stanley G. Miner, Directors.

The company is equipped with modern machinery and skilled employees. The class of work produced by this company has received the endorsement and commendation of the most reputable opticians and scientists of the city and State. It manufactures all gold and steel frames for spectacles and eye-glasses of all styles, and the lenses used by them embrace only those which are recommended by London, Paris, and New York experts. Mr. Hobart Gray, who is superintendent, has had twenty years experience in the practical and mechanical manufacture of all kinds of glasses, and judging from the testimonials, furnish the best of evidence as to competency.

Inselruhe, a sketch of which will be found among the views in Belle Isle Park, is beautifully located near the margin of the main channel and near the Deer Park. The building, erected for a refreshment house, is occupied by Mr. Alexander Kittle, and is known as the Dairy Refreshment House, where frequenters of the park can obtain fine meals or lunches at all hours of the day, the tables being supplied with all the delicacies of the season, at prices suiting the purse and tastes of any who patronize it. Alexander Kittle, the proprietor, was born at Waterford, Saratoga County, New York, March 30th, 1839, came to Michigan with his parents in 1842, and settled in the township of Huron, Wayne County, where Alexander was brought up and educated. During boyhood and manhood he worked upon the farm, and was engaged in the purchase and manufacture of staves until 1873, when he was appointed a deputy collector of customs. Mr. Kittle during the war was active in doing all in his power, and contributed liberally of his time and money in filling the township quota on the several calls for troops, being himself relieved from military service. He served as enrolling officer during General Flanigan's term as provost marshal. He also served as deputy collector of customs under Collector George Jerome, D. V. Bell and William Livingston during their official terms. Not being in sympathy with the party succeeding, he resigned in the spring of 1885. Since that period he has been engaged in numerous other enterprises. In the spring of 1890 he leased from the park board "Inselruhe," and from that time on has continued to entertain all callers for fine lunches or meals.

That he has made the "Dairy Refreshment House" popular is evident, from the large number who have patronized it during the past two seasons. Mr. Kittle is assisted by his wife in the management of the house. They will be found kind and courteous hosts, and attentive to the wants of all who may call upon them.

Isaac N. Woods, State Agent for Michigan and Northern Indiana of the National Home Building and Loan Association, of Bloomington, Ill., with offices at 416 and 417 Hammond Building, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1838. He spent his early life on a farm, which he left to enter business life, traveling for a well-known reaper and mower manufactory. Fine carriages next received Mr. Woods' attention and for many years he traveled throughout the Northwest, where he acquired a large trade and made many warm personal friends. He became interested in the subject of building and loan associations and was induced to investigate the method and system offered by the National Home Building and Loan Association of Bloomington, which he did so thoroughly as to convince him that its plan was superior to all others, and as a result he became connected with the company, accepting the position as State Agent for Michigan and Northern Indiana. The National Home Building and Loan Association has had wonderful success wherever it has been organized throughout the country, but in no place has it made greater headway than in the territory over which Mr. Woods has control. Particularly is this so of Detroit, where the local board was organized in 1890, since which time over \$45,000 has been loaned to home-makers. The members of the local board are C. W. Harrah, R. N. Crozman, M. Shelley, J. B. Simpson and D. D. Jayne, and the officers and managers of the head offices at Bloomington, Ill., are men of the highest character and business standing. The plan of the National Home Building and Loan Association is conceded to be the best yet offered and is conducted at much less expense, thereby giving to the investor the full value of his money, as is clearly shown by the annual report of the examining committee.

John Depew Kergan, M. D., M. A., president and medical director of the International Medical Council Association, Bresler Block, southeast corner of Michigan avenue and Shelby street, with entrances at 148 Shelby street and 49 Michigan avenue. Doctor Kergan is probably the best known medical practitioner in the State of Michigan. His fame is not confined to the narrow limits of his city and State, but reaches all sections of the United States and Dominion of Canada. He is now fifty-two years of age and for a period of thirty-one years has practiced medicine and surgery. He was born near Hamilton, Ontario, May 4, 1839, and when a youth had the benefit of a liberal education under the tutelage of a learned man of letters. From the finished hand of his tutor the young gentleman graduated in medicine at Toronto. After a European tour during which he attended lectures at the famous foreign colleges and witnessed the principles of surgery as applied by the most celebrated surgeons of the age, he returned to America and selecting Owen Sound, Ontario, as a place of residence practiced successfully for seven years. He removed to Michigan and selected Corunna, Shiawassee County, where he resided and practiced his profession until 1878. During his residence in Corunna, he served as mayor of the city, and was regarded as one of its most successful and representative citizens. He removed to Detroit in 1878 in search of a wider field and immediately organized what has since grown into the medical establishment now known as the International Medical Council Association. This institution is one that Detroit is proud of. It is widely known both at home and abroad, and the fact that its affairs are under the personal direction of Dr. Kergan has secured for it the confidence of all classes. The aims and objects of the association are the treatment of all chronic diseases and deformities, and the success met in the face of prejudice and most bitter opposition has been wonderful. Dr. Kergan has done one thing of vast benefit to his profession and the human race. Through the International Medical Council Association he has succeeded in making medical specialism respectable. In the management of the association Dr. Kergan has associated with him experienced physicians and surgeons, graduates of the best medical colleges. The International Medical Council Association occupies three floors of the Bresler Block, exterior and interior views of which are published in this work, and the arrangements for the care of patients, either medical or surgical cases, from a distance, are as near perfect as human ingenuity, thoughtfulness and skill can make them. The practitioners besides Dr. Kergan form a corps of physicians, who in the particular specialty of each have no superiors in the medical profession. The officers of the International Medical Council Association are as follows: John Depew Kergan, M. D., M. A., president and medical director; John Babbington, M. D., vice president; Dr. W. W. Kergan, secretary; Dr. J. A. Kergan, business manager; Dr. B. W. Groesbeck, superintendent of the laboratory. Both as a physician and in the private walks of life Dr. J. D. Kergan is a popular and highly regarded man. As a physician he inspires love, confidence, and respect, and as a citizen he attracts friends by his high-minded, frank and liberal manners. He is prominent in a number of fraternal and social orders, especially so in the Masonic Fraternity, of which he is a Royal Arch Mason, member of the Council, Knight Templar and a Rose Croix Mason. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, a member and medical examiner of the Order of Chosen Friends, a member of the United Friends of Michigan, of which order he is a supreme trustee and a member of the Helping Hand Society. He is a kind-hearted, liberal and charitable man, broad in his views, always ready to succor the needy and afflicted and universally esteemed for his many commendable and excellent qualities.

Thomas McCullough, D. D. S., Odontunder Dental Parlors, Abend Post building. In the short space of two years this young professional man has achieved a success in the practice of dentistry that has caused people to marvel. In addition to his skill as a practitioner, Dr. McCullough attributes his extraordinary success to the use of odontunder, a marvelous discovery as an anaesthetic which renders operative dentistry positively painless. It in no manner overcomes the senses of the person being operated upon, and has merely the local effect of temporarily deadening the gums of the patient while the operation is being performed. One who has ever suffered the tortures to be had in a dental chair under the old methods can appreciate with what delight this new treatment is received. When Dr. McCullough established himself in Detroit, a mere stranger, he did so in modest quarters, but his method of treatment and great practical skill soon made it necessary for him to get a more commodious establishment, and in his present rooms he has what is probably the most elegant and luxurious suite of dental parlors in the city. The reception rooms are pleasant and agreeable, and the numerous operating rooms are no longer the places of torture, like rooms were formerly considered. He has a full corps of competent assistants, graduates of the best dental colleges in the country, and personally superintends the more delicate operations in dentistry.

The Sachs-Pruden Ale Co. This concern, whose headquarters are at Dayton, Ohio, is represented in Detroit by every wholesale drug house in the city, and its principal product, ale and beef peptonized, is to be found on sale in every retail drug store. This product is the result of years of scientific endeavor to combine an extract of malt with a well digested or peptonized beef, giving the strengthening elements of beef and the stimulating and nutritious portions of ale. "Ale and

"Beef" has been phenomenally successful since it was first placed upon the market, and as a food medicine it has been regarded as a "Godsend" by the medical fraternity and the public. It is used with great success in la grippe, typhoid fever, pulmonary consumption, loss of appetite, etc., and may be termed a life giving drink for invalids. In building up the broken down system of invalids "Ale and Beef" fills every requisite of a perfect food, and the leading practitioners throughout the land recommend its use generally. Many of the most eminent physicians in the country endorse it, and speak of its remedial and sustaining qualities in the highest terms of praise. The ale used in its manufacture is brewed from the best Canadian malt and freshest of hops, and is never bottled until it is at least one year old, thus eliminating carbonic acid elements, and the peptonized beef is manufactured by Prof. Preston B. Rose, lately of the faculty of the Michigan State University, now one of the leading scientists of Chicago. The component parts of this great remedy come from the highest and most irreproachable sources, and the consensus of expressions from leaders in the drug trade is overwhelmingly conclusive as to its merits, and thousands who have used it gladly emphasize the commendations of leading medical journals, famed physicians, scientists whose names are household words. It is clearly and emphatically the leading, and by all odds the best, of any goods in the same line. It is the food par excellence, the quintessence of vitality, full of constituent elements which make the sound body, steady nerves and clear brain. "Liquid life" would not be an extravagant title, considering its strength and health giving qualities, and its power to build up body and mind. The Sachs-Pruden Ale Company, which manufactures "Ale and Beef," was incorporated at Dayton, Ohio, August 24th, 1889, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and among its stockholders are the best and strongest business men in the State.

The National Institution of Shorthand and Typewriting. T. J. Allen, principal of this institution, was educated at Flounders College, affiliated with the famous London University. He began the study of shorthand at the age of fifteen, and has ever since been an ardent student and teacher of stenography and phonetic spelling. After practicing and teaching successively three systems, he invented and published National Shorthand, a system which, while it can be learned in a much shorter time than the older methods, is adapted to all departments of shorthand work. The National Institute is devoted to the teaching of this system personally, and by mail. A specialty is made of the teaching of typewriting and business correspondence, and the school has an established reputation for thoroughness. Mr. Allen is well known as a writer on educational subjects. He edits *Wisdom and Wit*, and the practical department of the *National Stenographer*, and publishes a number of educational works. Several of the articles in *Commerce and Culture* are from his pen. He is also a leader in the spelling reform movement, and has proposed a phonetic alphabet, which has attained considerable popularity on account of its complete, philosophic arrangement, and the ease with which the few changes from the present chaotic system of spelling can be made. Every student attending the National Institute is personally instructed by the principal, who has made the art of teaching shorthand and kindred subjects a life study, and those who have a desire to stand high in the stenographic profession, will start right by attending this very efficient school.

The Morse Detective Agency, Egert E. Morse, principal, 22 and 23 Kanter building. This agency was opened two years ago, and has been thoroughly successful from the start. The concern recently moved from their old quarters in the Walker building to their present commodious rooms in the Kanter block. This agency furnishes guards and watchmen for special work, but makes no pretense of conducting a watchman or patrol service. None but skilled and expert detectives, male and female, and when required, only services of officers peculiarly fitted for the line in which they are needed are employed. During the holidays the large retail stores are watched by the Morse system. The agency furnishes detective service where secrecy is the object desired, and where the business is of a private, delicate and confidential nature. The agency has become well known in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario, Canada, and has been more or less connected with the important criminal cases in this section, both in the prosecution and defense of cases. The manager, Egert E. Morse, has probably served as a regularly commissioned police officer in more places than any one in America. He has held every grade in the service, from patrolman to chief of the department. At Cleveland, Ohio, he was connected with the police department for ten years, and his further services comprise a period spent in the following metropolitan cities: Buffalo, Toledo, San Francisco, Seattle, Albuquerque and Chicago. He has frequently been sent abroad, and his active career is actively summed up by himself as "the experience of half a lifetime covering half the earth." He gives his personal supervision to the Detroit agency, and will at an early date enlarge the scope of work by locating a similar agency in a neighboring city. E. Lynn Summers, who is associated with Mr. Morse in the Detroit agency, is its superintendent and has active charge of the local business. Any business house in this city will testify as to the reliability and trustworthiness of the Morse Detective Agency.

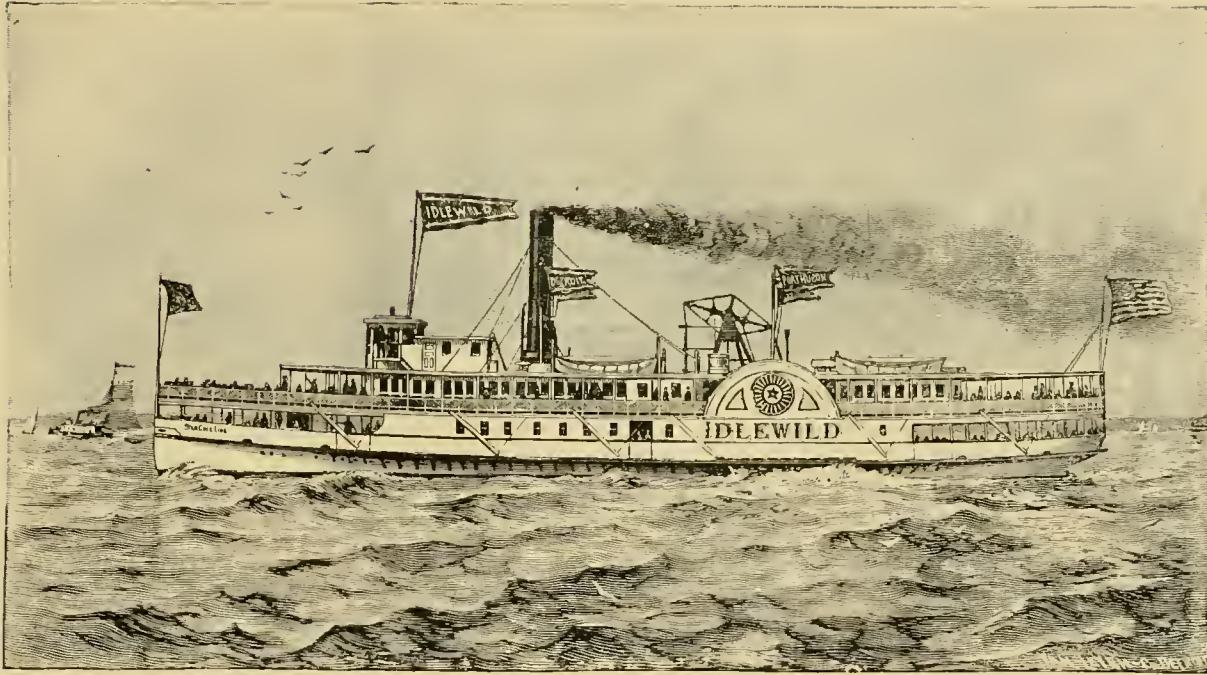
Troutdale Stock Farm, near Ypsilanti, Michigan, George H. Hammond, proprietor, importer and breeder of Shropshire sheep. This beautiful and picturesque stock farm is situated but two miles from the town of Ypsilanti, one of the most attractive interior cities of Michigan and lying but a few miles west of Detroit. It is less than an hour's ride from Detroit and the farm may be reached from there several times daily by the frequent railway trains running between the two points. Troutdale Farm takes its name from an ever running brook that flows through the farm, famous for numerous pools, the hiding places of the game and sportive trout which abound in its waters. The stream is fed by constant flowing springs and never runs dry, and in selecting the farm for sheep breeding purposes, Mr. Hammond was largely governed in his choice by the presence of this attractive brook. Since coming into the possession of Mr. Hammond, the farm has been improved with the especial point in view of having it the most complete sheep breeding farm in the country, and in its appointments he has succeeded in making it the model farm. The flock of Shropshires now numbering over 750 head had its origin about five years ago, when Mr. Hammond started with a small flock purchased from Michigan breeders, who had imported the ram and ewes. Determined to have the best or none at all Mr. Hammond during the following year made a trip to Europe and while in England he visited many prominent breeders, saw all the best flocks and attended the leading exhibitions of that year. Before leaving England he purchased Sir Uffington, No. 4,218 English Flock Book now numbered 18,779 American Flock Book and also the second prize winner at the Royal Agricultural Show, 1888. With Sir Uffington, Mr. Hammond purchased and brought over all of the second prize yearling ewes, besides a number of highly commended ewes, famous in England for their breeding. The following year Mr. Hammond again visited England and from A. E. Mansell, of Astal, Shisnal, Shropshire, he purchased Windsor King, paying for him the enormous sum of 210 guineas. This perfect ram, a perfect portrait of which we publish herewith, is the best and highest bred Shropshire ram in America. He took the first premium at the Royal Agricultural Show, England, in 1889, as a yearling, and also as a two-year-old at the Royal in 1890.



WINDSOR KING.

After bringing him to America he was entered at the Detroit International Exposition in 1890, and took first premium and won the sweepstakes. He was by far the finest ram that has ever been exhibited at an American exposition and was extravagantly admired for his many pre-eminent qualities by the breeders who saw him at Detroit. Windsor King is registered No. 4913, in Volume 8, English Flock Book. The full page view of the ram and ewes shows Windsor King grouped with three ewes, also imported from England, and first premium winners at the Royal. They also took first premium at the Detroit International Exposition, when exhibited in 1890, and the ewe to the right of the group is conceded to be the finest bred ewe in America. The flock now at Troutdale Farm comprises the largest flock of Shropshire sheep in the United States. Besides Windsor King and his favorites, Mr. Hammond has ewes from the flocks of Farmer, Muntz, Brown, Fox, Negus, Cook, Hendricks, Lewis, Bradburn, Mansell, Harding, Nock, Graham, and other famous breeders of Shropshire, England. Mr. Hammond has always entertained a lively interest in the cultivation of highly bred Shropshires, and his large and extensive means have enabled him to have none but the very best bred animals from the most famous English flocks. The surroundings at Troutdale Farm are perfect for the proper breeding and care of sheep. No expense has been spared in providing for comfort and convenience. The main barn 24x200 feet is especially fitted up for the housing of the animals, and the latest mechanical contrivances for cutting and preparing their food are kept. A limited number of rams and ewes are offered for sale from Troutdale at the following prices: Ewe lambs, \$15 to \$30; yearlings, \$25 to \$50; ram lambs, \$25 to \$75; yearling rams, \$50 to \$200.

The Star, Cole and Red Star Line Steamers. This is a consolidation under one management of the steamer lines named, and the elegant steamers formerly run by each are now in the service of the consolidated line, and ply between Toledo, Detroit and Pt. Huron. The three magnificent side-wheelers, Darius Cole, Greyhound and Idlewild are making daily trips during the season, and the arrangement by which they are all operated, under the same management, has so far been of great advantage to the traveling public. The swift and graceful Idlewild makes the round trip from Detroit to Toledo every twenty-four hours, leaving Detroit in the afternoon at 4 o'clock and arriving at Toledo at 8 p. m. The return trip is made leaving Toledo at 8:30 a. m. and arriving at Detroit at 1 p. m., in ample time to make a short trip around the city, and connect with the Pt. Huron steamers, which leave the same dock daily for Pt. Huron and way points at 9 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Owing to the almost exclusive patronage the steamers of this line have to the St. Clair Flats, both the Greyhound and the Cole make daily trips between Detroit and Pt. Huron. They admit of no rivalry in freight or passenger business between these points, and from the service rendered and time made, they show they are entitled to the large business they receive. The Greyhound, capacity 1,000, leaves the company's dock at Detroit at 9 a. m., arriving at Pt. Huron at 2:45 p. m., and the Cole, capacity 1,200, leaves at 3:30 p. m., arriving at 9:30; returning, the Greyhound leaves Pt. Huron at 4 p. m., arriving at Detroit at 8:45; the Cole leaves at 7 a. m., arriving at noon. These steamers are luxurious and elegant in their appointments and a trip up the beautiful Detroit and St. Clair rivers, through romantic Lake St. Clair and past the picturesque St. Clair Flats, is one of the most interesting and delightful voyages to be had anywhere. The famous Flats, at the mouth of the St. Clair river, as it empties into Lake St. Clair, are only to be reached by means of this line. The Flats are being transformed into a new world Venice, and thousands of Detroit people spend a part of the summer season there, escaping the heated terms or seeking recreation hunting or fishing, for which they are unexcelled the world over. Many of the wealthy citizens of Detroit own cottages here, and there are seven palatial club houses. Star Island is the chief point of attraction for the visitor to the Flats, for here a fine hotel is to be found, and if one cares to fish, hunt or row, every facility for the indulgence may be had. Wearied with sport, the visitor can easily find other entertainment. The very best of society is found here every summer; croquet, lawn tennis and base ball are played on the beautiful grounds, and the pretty, shady lawns and broad balconies afford ample lounging room. There need be no apprehension



STAR LINE STEAMER.

as to the quality of the hotel cuisine, for the kitchen is under the supervision of a chef second to none in the country. The dining room is the largest in the State, having a capacity for seating five hundred, and the hotel has accommodations for three hundred persons. The terms, \$2 per day, or \$10 and \$12 per week, are very moderate. Every portion of the United States is represented by guests during the season. Star Island is particularly popular among Southern people, great numbers of whom come here to spend the summer and enjoy the invigorating breezes. The Island is thirty miles from Detroit and five miles from the mainland. Mr. James Slocum, the proprietor of the hotel, is a very popular and affable gentleman. He is a resident of Detroit, and after the season at the Flats is over, returns with his family to the city.

There is no link in the vast system of railways centering in Detroit of greater importance to Michigan and the city, than the system now under one management, comprised of the Detroit, Lansing, and Northern, the Chicago and West Michigan, and the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railways. These lines with their branch roads, feeders and connections, tap every point in the State, and furnishes the shortest and best outlet east and west for the products of the rich and fruitful region lying between the two great lakes, Huron and Michigan. The Detroit, Lansing and Northern railway, the Detroit end of this extensive system, runs in its main line from Detroit to Grand Rapids, and as the "Lansing Route" is known as the shortest, best and quickest route to and from the first and second cities of Michigan. The steel tracks for 150 miles pass through the richest and most fertile part of the State, reaching Howell, Williamston, Lansing, Grand Ledge and Lake Odessa, and connecting at Grand Rapids with the Chicago and West Michigan railway, for Chicago and all points beyond. At Grand Ledge, a branch line diverges to Howard City via Ionia and Greenville, and from Ionia to Big Rapids, connecting with a branch at Rodney for Chippewa Lake, a charming summer resort. The D. L. & N. has the most superior equipment of all Michigan railroads. Its passenger service comprises every modern convenience and comfort known to railroad travel, new, handsome, and luxurious day coaches, rich and superb parlor cars and elegant Wagner sleepers. With a perfect road-bed, the heaviest steel tracks, and the most powerful locomotives, the D. L. & N. is able to attain the highest speed consistent with safety, and no time is lost over this route. The Chicago and West Michigan, known as the "Fruit Belt Line," extends from La Crosse, Indiana, to Traverse City, Michigan, and is now pushing far reaching extensions in the Northern part of this State. At New Buffalo, where it connects with the Michigan Central Railway, the connection is made for Chicago, entry into that city being had over the tracks of the latter company. At an early day this company hopes to have an entrance to Chicago over its own line. By its connection at Grand Rapids with the D. L. & N., passengers to and from the east and west are enabled to make quick time. This line reaches all points on the east shore of Lake Michigan, and in western and northwest Michigan. The Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Railroad is operated by the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Road, and is known as the "Saginaw, Grand Rapids Short Line," covering a distance of 115 miles, with a branch line of seven miles, running from Alma (the seat of the renowned Sanitarium) to Ithaca. The total mileage of the entire system known as the "Fruit Belt Line," and the Lansing route, is 900 miles under one management. By means of this great system the most attractive and popular summer resorts in the State are reached by the pleasure loving public. All the celebrated trout and grayling streams, the beautiful clear water lakes that so numerous dot the surface of Michigan, and the charming resorts on the shores of Lake Michigan, chief of which are St. Joseph and Ottawa Beach, are on the line of these roads and their connections. Ottawa Beach and Macatowa Park, at the entrance of Black Lake into Lake Michigan, combine to make one of the most beautiful resorts to be found in the entire West. They are but thirty miles from Grand Rapids, and beautifully situated. No better surf bathing, safe sailing, or row boating, and superb bass and perch fishing waters can be found anywhere. The hotels overlook both lakes, and are surrounded by romantic hills covered with a luxuriant growth of native forest trees of various kinds—while the silvery sand beach is a specially fascinating attraction to ladies and children. At Ottawa Beach, connection is now made with a line of elegant steamers plying between there and Milwaukee. A double daily line of steamers run between Benton Harbor, St. Joseph, and Chicago, connecting with the through trains of this system for all points West. At Traverse City a daily line of steamers run to Charlevoix, Traverse City, and Mackinaw.



The Detroit Training School of Elocution and English Literature, Abstract Building, Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, director. "Among the schools of Detroit none is wider in its scope, more effective and original in its methods or more successful in its results than that modestly classed as the Detroit Training School, which finds further explanation in the subtitle, "Of Elocution and English Literature." The title is a modest one because the curriculum embraces not only the work of the preparatory school, but also the higher educational features of the academy and college. To Detroiters it is a familiar acquaintance. All know of it, many have been interested spectators at its public and class exercises, the school entertaining during the last half of the year at least 800 visitors weekly, and nearly every family through some member has been its patron. Its fame is not confined to Detroit, however, for numbers of its pupils are drawn from Canada, and from nearly every State and Territory in the Union. The school was an original idea with its founder and director, Mrs. Edna Chaffee Noble, whose reputation as an elocutionist was national before she came to Detroit. While in charge of the elocution department of the Detroit Female Seminary, the plan of the school was matured, and the first class opened in the Abstract block in 1878. The undertaking was a hazardous one, for prevailing estimate of such a school was decidedly unfavorable. But this merely gave stimulus to the determined lady, who was thoroughly convinced of the now evident merits of her undertaking. The school has grown from a small beginning in a single room until now a whole building is required for its various classes. Six years ago a ten-roomed building, especially designed for its purposes, was erected in the rear of the Abstract block, but for convenience, the habitation of the school is still given, Abstract building. One of the rooms is provided with a stage and all the accessories of a private theater. Courses of study embrace the theory and practice of the art of expression, the object being to build up a system of instruction as complete and thorough as possible. The methods of Delsarte, Mantegazza and Darwin are followed, by which expression through the voice, features, limbs and body is studied in its scientific aspects. No text books are used; the details of the course changing yearly to keep pace with all improvements. The lessons are given in the form of lessons and conversations, and the pupils taking notes; nor have the recitations any set form. The class may be required to answer in unison, one pupil asked to give a talk on the subject, matter or questions may be asked promiscuously. In this way the pupil is placed on his own resources and given a chance for independent thought and study. This also is the plan employed in the school of elocution at Grand Rapids and the schools in Buffalo, N. Y., Indianapolis, Ind., and London, Eng., all of which have been founded by Mrs. Noble since the beginning of the Detroit school. The school in London is located at 13 Dorset street, Portman Square, West, and is in charge of Miss Fannie J. Mason, formerly of Detroit, and a graduate of the Detroit school."—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Detroit school has two courses—a two year's course and a three year's course. A class which has completed work in these courses is graduated each year, each member receiving the diploma of the school. At the conclusion of the junior year certificates are awarded those who satisfactorily complete the work of the school up to that time. The two years' course for graduation includes elocution, vocal culture, gymnastics, aesthetic physical drill, criticism, deportment, Shakespeare, English literature and sixty private lessons in expression. Moreover, each member of the graduating class is required to give a program of readings and recitations before an audience invited by the school. Examinations written and oral, are given every five weeks, and those who pass these satisfactorily are spared the usual final examinations. The gymnastic classes are instructed in accordance with the Swedish system as taught by Claes Enchuske, of the Boston Normal School of Gymnastics. Special instruction in dramatic work, aesthetic gymnastic and fencing is given by a teacher who has recently spent a year in Paris under the instruction of M. Got, of the Conservatory, and M. Petipas, director of aesthetical training in the Grand Opera. Classes in French and Italian will be organized as desired by a pupil of the Institute Polyglotte, Paris. Circulars more fully describing the work of the school will be sent on application. From the earliest times, the art of recitation has been to mankind a source of information, culture and diversion. In connection with oratory, it has been cultivated in every age, but never has greater attention been given to it than in our own day. Whatever may be said of crude efforts, of unwise instruction and unnatural effects, nothing is more certain than that the reciter who can, with ease, freedom, simplicity and harmony, interpret for an audience any human experience embodied in a literary form, wields a distinctive power to instruct, to persuade, to command and to delight. As the musician or the musical society, by the interpretation of worthy compositions gradually raises the musical taste of the masses, so all who recite worthy things in a worthy manner, do much toward cultivating the general literary taste. Among the schools which are engaged in promoting it, the Detroit Training School aims to hold first place.



Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company. This line of railway, now operated as a part of the Grand Trunk railway system and in connection with the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway, is the pioneer railway enterprise of Detroit, and one of the oldest lines of railway in the United States. It is called the "Old Reliable," and the name is applied because of the long familiarity of the public with the operation of this road. For many years it was the only line of railway by which one could reach central and western Michigan points, and, while in the early part of its career it passed through many financial vicissitudes yet its trains always went through on time and according to schedule. Under the present arrangement, the "Old Reliable" is on a strong financial basis, and its operations are controlled by some of the most capable railway men in the country. For some time past the company have been improving their passenger train service, and it is now equipped with new and handsome passenger coaches, the heaviest and speediest locomotives, the most luxurious of Pullman sleepers and drawing room coaches, and provided with every comfort for the traveler. By means of arrangement with the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company, passengers from Detroit to far Western or Eastern points are enabled to make the entire trip without change of cars, through sleepers being attached to all trains connecting at Detroit and Durand for the East or West. The main line of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee is 189 miles in length, and is almost directly through the center of the State from east to west. At Grand Haven, on Lake Michigan, direct connection is had by lake for Chicago and Milwaukee by means of two large and magnificent lake steamers, the "City of Milwaukee" and the "Wisconsin," two of the finest and staunchest side-wheel steamers on the lakes, and the boats of the Goodrich line, which make connection every day except Sunday, and the service furnishes an excellent opportunity for a delightful trip across the lake. This ride across Lake Michigan is a charming recreation, and a most pleasant change after a few hours on the rail, and greatly enjoyed and appreciated by those who have made the trip. During the summer months, while this service across the lake is in operation, the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee is the favorite line between Detroit and Chicago, Milwaukee and western points. The present company is the outgrowth of Detroit's first railroad, the old Detroit and Pontiac R. R. Co., which was chartered as long ago as March 7, 1834, and the old Oakland and Ottawa R. R. Co., chartered in 1848, and consolidated in 1855 as the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway. The Detroit and Pontiac line was completed in 1844, and the line west of Pontiac to Grand Haven completed by the consolidated company in 1848. The active management of the road in Detroit is in the hands of W. J. Spicer, general manager; A. B. Atwater, superintendent; J. W. Loud, traffic manager; Ben Fletcher, traveling passenger agent, and these gentlemen and their associates are among the most popular railway officials in the city, and to their personality is largely due the general popularity of the "Old Reliable." One of the latest improvements in the service is the arrangement made with the Cincinnati, Saginaw and Mackinaw R. R., which enables the D. G. H. & M. to run three trains daily from Detroit to the Saginaw Valley and Bay City, connecting at Bay City with the Bay City and Alpena line of steamers.

Floyd & Foster, incorporated. Geo. A. Foster, president; F. W. Floyd, secretary and treasurer. This firm was organized in 1887, and incorporated March 4th, of that year, under the title of The E. G. Miles Turf Goods Co., and succeeded to the business established in 1875, by R. Malcolm, at 223 Jefferson avenue. Floyd & Foster bought out the entire plant and good will of the business of the E. G. Miles Turf Goods Co., in July, 1888, and now occupies the four story brick building at 214 Jefferson avenue. In their stock will be found not only a complete line of every description of turf goods known to horsemen or breeders, but also the largest line of hand-made harness, including coach, coupe, light driving and track harness. The business of Floyd & Foster has rapidly grown into prominence, and extends now into every State in the Union, as well as foreign countries, which is shown by the fact that the firm have recently made shipments of their goods to England, France, Germany, Scotland, and Australia. The firm own patents on nearly all practical devices used in connection with the development of the trotting or running horses and includes the Stick-Fast Toe and Side Weights, the Eclipse and Chicago Weights, the Springsteen Patent Driving Bit, the L. T. Crabb Over-check Bit, the Woodnutt Patent Gaiting Wheel, which is a new device used in regulating and extending the speed of the trotting horse, the Springsteen Patent Stallion Shield, made in four styles, also the Martin Half-penny Stallion Shield, which is a recent invention, and promises to come into national reputation. Messrs. Floyd & Foster are also manufacturers of the celebrated Wolverine brand of Horse Boots, which is shown in their new lithographed catalogue, in 275 styles, the goods being made of the finest domestic and imported leathers. The firm have an agency in nearly every city in the country, and the business of manufacturing these boots and other specialties of the firm, keep in constant employment over fifty skilled workmen. The specialties of the firm are sold from their houses in Detroit, and from a branch house which is maintained at Windsor, Ont., a staff of travelling salesmen being employed to represent the house to the trade. The goods sold by the firm are of the highest merit, and the fairness and accuracy of its business methods have secured for them a high position in the confidence of the trade, and they enjoy a steady expansion in the volume of their business, and to-day the firm is justly regarded as one of the largest turf goods houses in the country, employing more skilled labor, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in this line of trade. The business is under the management of Mr. F. W. Floyd, who is assisted by a large

office force. He has proven an efficient and confident business man, with large and extended acquaintance among the trade. Mr. Geo. A. Foster, the president of the firm, is also a stockholder in the Standard Oil Company, and is manager of the Michigan business of this firm, and has an office at 46 Jefferson avenue.

DETROIT RESIDENCES—that Detroit is a city of superb residences a ride through its many beautiful streets, avenues and boulevards will amply testify. At every hand are to be found evidences of the culture and refinement, which, coupled with the energy and enterprise of its people, has made the name of Detroit famous the country over. For years it has been the custom of the would-be wits of the Eastern press to decry Western claims to elegance and refinement. All that their oblique vision could see was the particular enterprise for which a city was famed. Thus, Chicago, with its hundreds of palatial homes, outranking anything found in any of the cities of the East, presented to their deformed eyesight nothing but an aggregation of stockyards, and in their assinine way they saw, or pretended to see, everything through the medium of a pig-sticking machine, and were wont to make merry at the claims to culture set up by Detroit. It is safe to say that of the numerous cities of the United States of the same size as our city, none surpass, and few equal it in regard to the number and variety of beautiful residences its contains. Among those of whom illustrations can be seen in our pages are the beautiful homes of Col. F. J. Hecker, Mrs. Ellen Hammond, W. A. Avery, Frank E. Kirby, George B. Renick, Edward W. Voigt, George G. Booth, C. M. Burton, Gilbert Hart, Philip Sanderson, G. L. Walker, H. W. Lake, Geo. W. Snover, C. F. Biel-man, Thomas Sprague, Joseph E. Visger, etc.

Mortimer L. Smith, of the firm of M. L. Smith & Sons, architects, 17 and 18 Walker block, is a native of New York and was born in 1840 at Jamestown, that State. He was educated at Oberlin and Sandusky, Ohio, and came to Detroit with his father, Sheldon Smith, in 1855, who was also an architect and well known in Detroit and elsewhere, with whom he was associated from 1861 to 1868, the firm being Sheldon Smith & Son. During this period they designed many of the principal business blocks and buildings of that day, among them being the old Detroit Opera House, the Garrison Hotel and others. Upon the death of his father he continued the business alone, until his son, Fred L. Smith, became of proper age, when the firm was established under its present name. Mr. M. L. Smith was the architect and superintended the construction of some of the principal business structures of the city, among which are the D. M. Ferry building, occupied by Newcomb, Endicott & Company, the Campau building. The firm also designed the State House of Correction at Ionia, the State School for Boys at Coldwater, and the Adrian School for Girls at Adrian. The finest specimens of their skill as designers and architects of more recent construction are the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church, and the New Hudson building on Gratiot, near Woodward avenue, the latter being 100 by 211 feet, 136 feet high, eight stories and basement, with six elevators, and a complete lighting and heating plant. Mr. Smith has acquired an enviable reputation as an artist for his winter sketches and scenes. Among the most noted is that representing the Falls of Niagara in the winter of 1881. Mr. Fred L. Smith, his son, now 28 years of age, bids fair to become equally as distinguished as his father and grandfather, and personally has acquired a popularity rarely achieved by one so young. Both father and son are genial and courteous gentlemen. The cut shown elsewhere in this work is another evidence of the cultivated and refined taste of Mr. Smith.

The Diamond Match Company of Detroit, organized in 1880, Charles H. Preston, Manager, is the immediate successor of the Richardson Match Company, established in 1856, the late Hon. D. M. Richardson, being the company, and in reality the founder of the enterprise in Detroit. In 1860 the works were entirely destroyed by fire, but were rebuilt and continued to be used until 1863, when they gave place to the present works erected, and covering one entire block, bounded by Fort, Woodbridge, Eighth and Ninth streets, occupying nearly three acres of ground for lumber works and storage buildings. The Richardson Match Company was then organized, of which Gen. R. A. Alger was president, Frank H. Buhl, secretary and treasurer, and D. M. Richardson, manager. As stated, this company was succeeded by the Diamond Match Company, its present manager being Charles H. Preston, and its superintendent Peter Burns. The factory and works of this company are the largest and most complete in the United States. The works are capable of consuming over 1,800,000 feet of fine pine lumber for splints, 1,200,000 feet of common for packing cases, 300 tons of strawboard, 150 tons of paper, 160 tons of brimstone, 20 tons of glue, 22,000 pounds of phosphorus, together with a large quantity of other materials, and employs over 500 operators. It manufactures over eighteen styles, adapted to the markets and climate of different States, as well as of foreign countries. The extent and importance of this industry reflects credit upon its founders, while its increased volume of business speaks well for the energy and capacity of its present management. Mr. Chas. H. Preston has been connected with the works for a number of years; was superintendent, and on the retirement of Mr. Richardson succeeded him as manager.

Union Flouring Mills, F. L. Kidder & Company (successors to Kidder & Piper) proprietors. This mill is the largest in Detroit, having a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily, and is located on River street. Its receiving and shipping facilities are exceedingly convenient, as the tracks of the Michigan Central Railroad are laid immediately at its door. Mr. L. Kidder, the present senior member of the firm, has had eleven years experience in milling. Prior to coming to Detroit he resided in Terre Haute, Indiana. His first experience in the business was renting a small mill, in which he fired the boiler and ran the mill, and practically did all the work. Disposing of this mill and two others which he afterwards owned, he spent about four months in looking around for a new location, finally deciding that Detroit offered the most advantages, and after nine months experience, he is satisfied that it is the best place for a winter wheat mill. This mill is the fourth full roller mill which he has been personally interested in, superintending the building and all the appliances. Mr. Kidder is also the proprietor of the Michigan Linseed Oil Works, which have a capacity of 2,500 gallons of pure linseed oil daily. Mr. Kidder, although comparatively a young man, impresses you as being a man of energy, enterprise and business capacity.

It is a truism, much to be regretted, that the American people as a class know very little concerning the wonders and beauties of their own country. Those who have money to spare fly to Europe as soon as the warm weather sets in, and wander aimlessly from city to city, enduring the discomforts of foreign hotels, and the dangers attendant upon foreign travel under the impression that they are enjoying themselves and that they are a source of envy to their less fortunate (?) neighbors, who have been forced to content themselves with a few weeks passed at some noted American resort. If we asked one of these travelers, "Have you ever wandered amid the wonders of New Mexico, gazed upon the beauties of the Yosemite



AN OLD CALIFORNIA HACIENDA, ON A., T. & S. F. R. R.

Valley in California, peered into the mysteries of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, or stood within sight and sound of the many-voiced waters of Niagara?" the interrogation would probably be met with a look of blank amazement, not because the existence of these places is unknown, but merely because it is the more "correct caper" to be ignorant of one's own land while pretending to be entirely *au fait* with the delights of the Old World. Of course the old baronial halls and castles of Merry England are very attractive, as indeed are the sights to be seen in "Ould Ireland," or the "Land o' Cakes" and the gayest city in the world—Paris. But in point of grandeur and attractions, they are cast entirely in the shade by the manifold beauties of America. The tourist who has never visited California when clothed in the indescribable grandeur of her summer foliage, who has never succumbed to the subtle influence of her indefinable charms, is entitled to the sympathy and commiseration of his more fortunate countrymen. "See Naples and die," sang the poet of old. "See California and live anew!" is the gospel of the modern American pleasure-seeker. Pullman palace sleeping cars run from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, and make the trip via A. T. & S. F. R. R., Chicago to San Francisco, 2,577 miles in 5,815 minutes; Chicago to Los Angeles, 2,265 miles in 5,610 minutes; Chicago to San Diego, 2,392 miles in 5,790 minutes. No other line can offer such time or advantages. Geo. E. Gilman, Michigan Passenger Agent, 58 Griswold street, Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Nicholson, G. P. T. A., Topeka, Kan.; W. F. White, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago; Jno. J. Byrne, A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago.



UNITARIAN CHURCH.



...THE VELVET TRAIN between CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI...

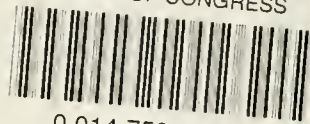


PULLMAN'S PERFECTED SAFETY VESTIBULED COACHES, DINING CARS AND SLEEPERS

"FINEST ON EARTH"

TO
INDIANAPOLIS · ST LOUIS · CHICAGO & DETROIT

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 014 753 530 2

